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REPORT

THE ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE BARODA STATE

For 1877-78

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REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE BARODA STATE

For 1877-78.

No. 1758, dated Baroda, 27th February 1879.

From—P. S. MELVILL, Esq., C.S.I., Agent, Govr.-Genl., Baroda,

To—A. C. LYALL, Esq., Secy. to Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Administration Report of the Baroda State, written by Raja Sir T. Madava Row, K.C.S.I., for the twelve months ending on the 31st July 1878. The usual yearly returns accompany.

2. *Cause of delay in submitting this report.*—The cause of the delay in preparing the report, which reached me on the 13th instant, is that it was very necessary that Sir Madava Row should pay a visit to the Amreilly possessions of the Gaekwar in Kathiawar, and that this visit could only be made in the early part of the present cold season beginning before but ending some time after the preparation of the yearly returns from the various branches of the Administration. Had the visit not been paid to Amreilly, the report would have been two or three months earlier.

3. *Personal.*—Mr. P. S. Melvill, C.S.I., held the office of Agent to the Governor-General from the 11th September 1877 to the end of the year under report, and Captain F. H. Jackson, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, was in charge from the 1st to 20th August 1877 during Mr. Melvill's absence on leave, and also from 20th August to 10th September when Mr. Melvill was on special duty at Poona.

The notable occurrences to the Gaekwar house during the year were the presentation to Her Highness the Maharani Jamnabai of the Insignia of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, the delivery with due ceremony of the Viceroy's sanad and kharita to the Maharaja for the title which had been given at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, and the visit to Baroda of His Excellency Sir R. Temple, Baronet, G.C.S.I., &c., the Governor of Bombay.

5. The Agent to the Governor-General had also the gratification of presenting in full Durbar to Sir T. Madáva Row, K.C.S.I., the sanad of the title of Raja bestowed on him at the Imperial Assemblage and a gold Imperial Assemblage medal. Khan Bahadurs Kazi Shahabudin, Pestonjee Jehangeer, and Cursetji Rustomjee, and Rao Bahadur Venaik Rao Janardhan Kirtané received the Viceroy's sanads of their titles, which were also granted at Delhi. Six silver Imperial Assemblage medals were given by the Agent to the Governor-General, under instructions from the Government of India, to the following gentlemen:—

Colonel C. Thompson, 9th Regiment Native Infantry, Commanding at Baroda.

Captain F. H. Jackson, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General.

Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, Bombay Civil Service, Tutor and Governor to the Gaekwar.

Anandrao Raja Pandray, the first of the Mahratta Sirdars at Baroda.

Rao Bahadur Gajanan Vithal, the well-known detective.

Anna Sahib Maney, the brother of Her Highness the Maharani Jamnabai.

6. A marble bust of the Earl of Northbrook, G.M.S.I., the late Viceroy, executed by Mr. J. E. Boehm for Their Highnesses the Gaekwar and the Maharani, was received during the year and set up on its pedestal in the Durbar Hall of the Nazar Bagh Palace.

7. *Political relations.*—In paragraphs 28-34 of his report, the Minister alludes to matters in which the British officers of districts and States adjoining Baroda are concerned, and expresses his satisfaction with the improved relations between those officers and Baroda. I am glad to be able to endorse this sentiment. The scope and intention

of the Minute of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, dated the 1st September 1877, which has been * generally concurred in by the Government of India, are that the British representative at Baroda has alone the power to act on behalf of the British Government in regard to matters situated within the territories under the direct administration of the Baroda State to the exclusion of neighbouring Political Officers who in past times have claimed to exercise a direct right of interference in support of persons residing in the territory under their supervision. The greatest care will be necessary to preserve the integrity of this principle, which is of vital importance not only to the Native State, but also to those whose interests have to be protected by the British Government. And there can be no doubt that those who can claim this protection do well as a general rule, to seek redress from the established authorities of the State before invoking its action.

* No. 1138P., dated 15th June 1878, to the Government of Bombay.

7A. *Important cases decided.*—(Paragraph 35.) The Chandode case was decided by the Government of Bombay, because the town of that name is situated in the Rewa Kanta territory, beyond the Baroda boundary. The Gaekwar has general, civil, and criminal jurisdiction, and the Rana of Mandwa has a limited civil jurisdiction, and is proprietor of the lands. Two other important cases were finally decided by the Government of India, *viz.*, that known as the Mandvi Tora Giras case which involves the annual payment by Baroda to the British Government of British Rupees 43,858-12-10, and arrears to the amount of British Rupees 3,88,278; of the arrears Rupees 1,18,278 having been paid during the year, and the balance being payable in two equal instalments in May 1879 and May 1880, and the second known as the Bakshis Moghalai case, by which the reversionary title to a revenue of British Rupees 12,522 accruing in Gaekwar territory, and the right of regulating the succession thereto, have been declared to vest in the British Government.

8. *Extradition.*—(Paragraphs 36 and 37 and 287-289.) It is true that the pursuit and extradition of offenders have been conducted with an increasing degree of efficiency both in the neighbouring States and districts as well as in Baroda. There has been, however, a want of cordiality

displayed by the Police of the Ahmedabad District during the year under report, though I am glad to say that, during the present year, the cause for this complaint is disappearing. Much difficulty is experienced in obtaining the extradition of offenders from the Political Agent of the Mahi Kanta.

The following is a Statement of persons extradited to and from Baroda during the year :—

To Baroda.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.
From British districts	63	159
„ Native States in Gujarat Proper	34	89
„ „ in Kathiawar ...	16	42
	113	290
From Baroda—		
To British districts	78	178
„ Native States in Gujarat Proper	17	56
„ „ „ Kathiawar ...	10	45
	105	279

	Cases.	Prisoners.
Certificates issued under Section 9 of Act XI of 1872 for the trial of British subjects in British India	15	45

Ninety-four British subjects, in 41 cases, were surrendered and brought to trial in the Courts of the Baroda State during the year, and the result of the trials as communicated by the Minister was as under :—

	No. of cases.	No. of prisoners.
Convicted and sentenced ...	33	61
Acquitted or discharged ...	8	33
	41	94

To the 61 persons the punishment awarded was as under. The sentences are legal and are not unduly severe.

	Persons
Sentence of imprisonment of one month and under	14
From one month to six months	16
„ six months to nine „	4
„ nine „ to 12 months or one year	9
From one year to three years	10
„ three years to five years	4
Imprisonment for life	1*
Sentence of simple fine	3
	61

9. *Mail robberies.*—(Paragraph 38.) There has been no mail robbery, properly so called, in Baroda territory during the year.

On the 13th May 1878, the postal mail was robbed in British territory between Parantej and Kharwára, and the foot-prints of the robbers were traced into the Northern Division of the Baroda State and lost there owing to the traffic on the road along which the robbers finally passed having obliterated the tracks. Baroda paid Rupees 101-5-2, the value of the plundered property.

On the 23rd July 1878, the postal wallet was supposed to have been attacked within four miles of the town of Pattan in the Gaekwar territory; but it was at once found that the postal runner was himself the thief, and he produced the insured parcel which he had abstracted and buried. At the request of the Postmaster-General the runner was tried by the Baroda Courts, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years and to pay a fine of Rupees 20, or in default to undergo a further term of imprisonment for six months. No property was lost.

The Akhej mail robbery, in which dâk bangly parcels of the value of Rupees 4,000 were plundered on the 11th January 1877, and which was referred to in paragraph 28 of last

* This man was a Baroda subject and was sentenced by the Ex-Gaekwar to imprisonment for life for murdering a British subject. He escaped into British territory when undergoing his sentence, and was arrested there after five years' concealment.

year's report, is still undecided. The Government of Bombay informed the Agent to the Governor-General that a suggestion made by the Political Superintendent of Palanpoor that a judicial inquiry should be held for fixing the responsibility on Baroda where the robbery occurred, or on the Palanpoor State to which the tracks of the robbers were carried, was approved, and that the Government of Bombay proposed to entrust this inquiry to the Political Superintendent of Palanpoor. It so happened, however, that shortly before the receipt of this letter, the Thuggee and Dacoity Department at Baroda had got hold of a professional dacoit, a British subject, who confessed to having been implicated in the Akhej robbery, and some time after a second man of the same character, a British subject, was caught, who also confessed in like manner. Both these men gave particulars of a large number of dacoities and robberies in which they had been concerned. It was necessary to obtain information for the purpose of corroborating these particulars, and with a view of turning these men into approvers. This has now been done, and the question will shortly be decided by the Superintendent-General of Thuggee and Dacoity, whether these men are to be admitted as approvers in the department. If they are admitted, then their statements will have to be considered before further measures are taken for fixing the responsibility for the payment of compensation in the Akhej case. The probability seems to be, that it will be found that the robbery was organized in the Ahmedabad District, that all the robbers but one belonged to that district, that the account previously given of the pursuit of the tracks into Palanpoor was correct, but that the robbers doubled back with their plunder into the Ahmedabad District without their return tracks being found.

Letter No. 2271, dated 8th May 1878.

10. *Track Law.*—(Paragraph 39.) The *Waltar* claims referred to are cases of theft falling under the customary Track Law, and in which the tracks of the thieves have been carried from one State into another. It is doubtful whether anything can be done to improve the existing practice.

11. *Boundary cases.*—(Paragraph 40.) Major Warden was appointed Boundary Commissioner, and assumed charge of his duties, which are to settle disputed boundaries between Baroda and the neighbouring British Districts and Native States, shortly after the close of the year. There are 107 cases for settlement.

12. *Giras and Wanta.*—(Paragraphs 41-43.) The principles for the settlement of Giras and Wanta rights situated in Baroda territory, but of which the owners either reside in or chiefly belong to neighbouring Political Agencies, were sanctioned by the Government of India during the year, and Mr. J. King, of the Bombay Civil Service, was appointed "Special Settlement Officer for Wanta and Giras rights in Baroda." A set of rules, embodying the sanctioned principles, was framed for his guidance, and his actual work of investigating the cases began on the 26th April 1878, although he had been engaged in examining and arranging the materials at hand since the 22nd November 1877. Mr. King's report* of his operations up to the end of the year is herewith forwarded. The following Statement shows the amount of work done and remaining. It may be presumed that the duties of this officer will not be completed under two years more :—

Appendix D.

Statement showing the number of cases before the Special Settlement Officer, the number disposed of, and the number remaining up to the 31st July 1878.

	Original cases.					Appeals.		
	Number handed over on beginning work.	Number of new cases since discovered or instituted.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of.	Balance.	Number handed over on beginning work.	Number of cases disposed of.	Balance.
Rewa Kanta and Rajpipla ...	2,122	101	2,223	197	2,026	106	26	80
Mahi Kanta	69	...	69	...	69	...	...	...
Panch Mahals	37	...	37	...	37	...	...	...
Palanpoor	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	...
Kaira	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Surat	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	2,238	101	2,339	197	2,142	106	26	80
Add reported cases referred by the Bombay Government to the Special Settlement Officer for disposal								11
								91

The figures in this Statement have been collated in communication with Mr. King. They differ from those given in paragraph 41 of the Minister's report.

13. *Sirdars.*—(Paragraphs 45-51.) The class of Sirdars have no reasonable ground for dissatisfaction. Their complaints have been all, or nearly all, disposed of in an equitable way but they are not satisfied. I have lately received a petition signed by several of the most influential of them, which was prepared during the year under report, though not presented till after its close. It shall be duly reported on to the Government of India, but I may here mention that the gist of it is that no changes in old practice should be allowed. One cause of displeasure is the establishment of the Sirdars' Court, the constitution of which was explained in paragraph 13 of my report for last year. In order to conciliate in a measure the opponents of the Court, it was subsequently arranged that the following points should be conceded. The principal Sirdars, about twenty in number, are allowed to appeal from the decision of the Sirdar Court either to the Varisht (High) Court or to the Minister, but if they appeal to the Minister they must attend in person. Any person subject to the jurisdiction of the Sirdar Court may plead exemption from the payment of stamp fees by usage, and such plea shall be examined, and, if established, the question shall be referred to the Minister for orders. Interrogatories or commissions may be issued by the Sirdar Court in the case of the principal Sirdars aforesaid, and if the examination of the Sirdar personally is required, such examination may be held in the Minister's office and in the presence of the Minister, if so desired. The personal attendance of other Sirdars of high rank is to be required as seldom as possible consistently with the ends of justice. No punishment of any kind is to be carried out against any of the twenty principal Sirdars without the Minister's sanction, nor is sentence of imprisonment against any persons subject to the jurisdiction of the Sirdar Court to be executed without such sanction. In special cases a person accused of an offence, if not admitted to bail, may be kept in the custody of the Military Department, in communication with the head of that department, instead of in the custody of the police. The police must arrest Sirdars as well as others in the act of committing crime or to prevent crime, or when they have committed heinous crime;

but whenever a written process is issued for the arrest of an offender belonging to the Sirdar class, it shall, as far as possible, be issued through the Bakshi. All communications and processes issued by the Sirdar Court to the twenty principal Sirdars shall be forwarded through the Bakshi. These concessions are all that could be reasonably given. What the Sirdars were really desirous of was that the original constitution of the Sirdar Court, presided over by the Military Paymaster (Bakshi), should not be altered, and that the appeal should lie to the head of the Military Department, who used formerly to be the Senapatti or Commander-in-Chief.

14. *The Ex-Gaekwar.*—(Paragraph 52.) Acknowledgment is due for the continued care with which Dr. Seward performs the duties connected with the Ex-Gaekwar, Mulhar Rao, and for the kindness which he evinces in attending to the wants and wishes of the household.

15. *The Settlement Department.*—(Paragraphs 53-59.) The work of the so-called Settlement Department, which deals with revenue-free grants, internal Giras, and civil matters of a political nature, has been most efficiently performed.

16. *Judicial.*—(Paragraphs 60-65.) The Minister has given a full account of the action of the Courts. There are 125 such Courts at work, and their yearly cost for the purpose of civil and criminal justice is Rupees 3,73,000. The income from stamps, fees, and fines was Rupees 2,81,000 against Rupees 3,32,400 in the previous year.

17. *Civil Justice.*—(Paragraphs 66-92). There were 8,159 civil suits filed to 12,539 in the preceding year. 9,366 suits were decided, leaving a balance of 1,978 against 2,920, pending from the former year. 30 per cent. of the decisions were based on withdrawal, compromise, admission, or arbitration. The percentage of *ex parte* decisions was 34, which, though high, is not open to unfavorable remark, the corresponding figure for the Bombay Presidency being about 50. The average duration of contested cases was 230 days, and of uncontested 76 days. These figures may well be reduced; for, although the corresponding figures for the Bombay Presidency are 535 and 87, the nature of the suits in Baroda is simple, 90 per cent. of the cases being for money.

The pecuniary value of the suits decided was Rupees 19,47,000. There were 14 cases pending for over three years at the close of the year.

In regard to execution of decrees, there were 7,864 applications before the Courts, and of these 6,410, representing decrees to the amount of 11 lakhs of rupees, were disposed of. Of the 6,410, however, 3,424 were either struck off the file, or withdrawn at the request of the parties, without execution. At the close of the year there were 1,397 applications pending, involving a money value of about 23 lakhs.

There were 883 appeals filed during the year against 1,324 in the previous year. There were 1,501 appeals for disposal, of which 589 were pending at the close of the year. Of these, 132 were more than a year old, and some of them belonging to the Varisht Court were from three to five years old.

The second Judge of the Varisht Court went on circuit for two-half months. It is most important that he should do so every year; but this gentleman, Mr. Janardhan Sakaram Gadgil, makes himself very useful to the Administration, and I fear that there will be no tour this year. It is he who has had the chief hand in preparing the elaborate judicial statistics that accompany the Minister's report.

18. *Criminal Justice.*—(Paragraphs 93-131.) Including 301 cases pending from the previous year, there were 10,821 cases for disposal. Of these 10,586 cases were decided, leaving 235 only pending. The cases were decided with fair promptitude, the average duration being in the Varisht Court 54 days, in Sessions Courts 33 days, and in Magistrates' Courts 17 days. The general average is 18 days. Of the persons brought to trial, 17 per cent. were released under razinama, the explanation of this high ratio being that under the Baroda law thefts under Rupees 10 in value are compoundable; 30 per cent. were acquitted, and 50 per cent. convicted. It is satisfactory to observe that the cases of only 562 persons were "struck off the file," because the parties concerned could not be traced or got before the Courts, the similar figures for the preceding year being 6,110. Although no general comparison of the offences brought to trial during the year with those brought to trial during the previous year would be of use,

owing to the fact that the previous year's returns included old cases that had come down from former years, yet it appears that 59 cases of murder were brought to trial against 49 shown for disposal in the previous year's report, and that there were 464 cases of robbery and dacoity tried to 236 in the preceding year. The year under report was a time of scarcity, and crimes against property increased. Two persons were sentenced to death by the Minister, and their sentences were confirmed by the Agent to the Governor-General. I am able to state that the cases that come to me for confirmation of capital sentence are very completely investigated, and that the record is highly creditable to the Sessions Judges and to the Judges of the Varisht Court. But it is evident that capital sentences are very sparingly passed, for there were 31 persons found guilty of murder, of whom only two were sentenced to death. The general character of the sentences inflicted by the Courts of the State was mild. The maximum number of stripes allowed is 30 as in British territory. Fines are judiciously pitched very low, more than half being not more than Rupees 5 to each person. The total amount of fines imposed was Rupees 1,22,550, and of fines realized, including previous outstandings, Rupees 70,479. Rupees 6,706 were paid in compensation to complainants. Of criminal appeals there were 701 for disposal, and the pending balance at the end of the year was only 43. The average duration of appeals in the Varisht Court was 59 days, and in the Courts of Subahs and Judges, 42 days. In addition to criminal cases proper, the Criminal Courts disposed of 3,129 miscellaneous cases, which relate to the possession of immovable property and marriage, and are mostly of a civil character, but by custom are tried by the Criminal Courts. There were 128 of these cases pending at the close of the year

19. *General remarks on Administration of Justice.*—I believe that the administration of justice is absolutely fairly efficient, and, with reference to other Native States, very efficient. As the administration has more time for the working of the present system, greater improvement may be expected. Very rarely have complaints been made to the Agent to the Governor-General of the action of the judicial machinery. The men employed in superior offices have been mostly trained in the British service, where they had earned a good reputation for themselves, and there are not

a few holding subordinate appointments who have come from that service. The general terms of commendation in which Sir Madava Row writes in paragraph 131 of his report have my concurrence.

20. *Sessions cases tried by the Agent to the Governor-General.*—Two cases were committed to the Court of the Agent to the Governor-General in his capacity of Sessions Judge, and they were decided in an average time of 17 days from the date of commitment. One of these cases was that of a registered dacoit, who was convicted of having been engaged in eight dacoities in British and foreign territory, and of being a member of a gang of dacoits. He was sentenced to transportation for life, but was admitted as an approver in the Thuggee and Dacoity Department, and by his means a gang of sixteen dacoits was arrested at Dhar and Indore. The other case was committed by the Cantonment Magistrate, and the prisoner was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for causing grievous hurt.

21. *Thuggee and Dacoity Department.*—There is a branch of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department at Baroda, and the Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General is *ex-officio* Extra Assistant to the General Superintendent of that department. In former years persons arrested by the department here were sent for trial to Indore or Mount Aboo, but it has now been arranged that the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda is to try, with certain exceptions, registered thugs and dacoits, who may be arrested by the departmental agency of Baroda. He has also been empowered to give a conditional pardon to convicted offenders of these classes with a view to their employment as approvers in the department (letters from the Government of India, No. 153J., dated 4th October 1877, and No. 18J., dated 27th February 1878.)

22. *Jails.*—(Paragraphs 132-158.) The following figures relate to some of the salient features:—

	1877-78.	1876-77.
Prisoners of all classes at beginning of year ...	1,403	1,362
Passed through or out of Jail	13,552	3,515
Remaining in Jail at end of year	1,889	1,403
Average cost of each prisoner in rupees in Baroda Jail	90	72
In eight District Jails	84	75
In 31 Subordinate Jails and Lock-ups ...	59	38

The increase in the cost of the prisoners is due to the high prices of food, which were also, partially at all events, the cause of the greater number of prisoners who passed through the Jails. There were 37 per cent. more prisoners passing through the Jails than in the previous year, which percentage exactly corresponds with the increase of the Jail population in the British districts of Guzerat during the year 1877 (paragraph 4, Government review of Jail Report for 1877). The existing Jail at Baroda is overcrowded, but it is very carefully looked after and is clean. A fine new Jail on the radiating principle was begun during the year, and considerable progress had been made with the work. The percentage of mortality in the Baroda Jail was high, being 8½ per cent. against 3 per cent. in the previous year. The number of deaths in this Jail was 41, of which 16 were from cholera. In the other Jails the mortality was normal. Four new Jails have been sanctioned at a cost of over two lakhs of rupees. The plans of the new Central Jail at Baroda and of the others have been adopted from plans in use in the Punjab. I have every reason to believe that the prisoners in all the Jails are treated in a thoroughly humane way, although there was delay in issuing the warm clothing for the Amreilly Jail.

23. *Police.*—(Paragraphs 159-286). The State Police is a very large body, consisting of 545 mounted and 3,669 foot constables, with an establishment of officers composed of five Superintendents (Naib Subahs), 61 Inspectors (Foujdars), and 907 subordinate officers. The total cost of the police for the year was Rupees 7,49,889. The officers and men are fairly, even liberally, paid. The number of offences reported during the year was 10,213 to 6,700 reported in the previous year, or an increase of 34 per cent. There were 17,429 persons arrested by the police in the year compared with 9,052 arrested in the preceding year, being an increase of 48 per cent. The figures given in the Minister's report do not disclose the total number of persons arrested by the police, who were discharged by the Magistrates without being put on their trial, such figures being only given for three out of the five heads, into which Sir Madava Row's clear and systematic review of this branch of the administration is divided. It is therefore not possible to see the extent to which the police arrested people without sufficient grounds. The percentage of convictions of persons tried

by the Magistrates ranges from 43 to 65. The percentage of property recovered by the police to that stolen ranges from 25 to 62. It is evident that discipline is now increasingly enforced. Punishments and rewards have been freely distributed. Attention is paid to the due proportion of various castes in the force. Brâhmins, Mahrattas, Mahomedans, and Rajpoots are the chief elements, and they are blended in a fair ratio. It is satisfactory to observe that several of the indigenous castes of Kolis and Bheels have been enlisted in the Karri Divisional Police. An increased employment of Waghers in this force would be desirable, if the men of this caste now in it give satisfaction. On the whole, the working of the police exhibits improvement, and efficiency may be expected provided that a vigorous control is exercised from head-quarters, and attention is given to see that the weapons in the hands of the men are serviceable, which they are not altogether at present. A very satisfactory testimony was borne during the year by Captain Portman, the Superintendent of the Police of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway. He sent to the Agent to the Governor-General Rupees 100 "as a reward to be distributed with the sanction of the Baroda Durbar through the Superintendent of Police, Baroda city, to those officers and men of the Baroda City Police, who took so much trouble and gave such great assistance in tracing the theft of the money safe from the Baroda Station in May last. I take this opportunity of requesting that you will kindly convey to the Baroda Durbar my acknowledgment of the services of Mr. Tuback, the Superintendent of Police, Baroda City, not only in this case, but also in all others in which I found it necessary to request his aid, which has been always immediately and courteously rendered." On the other hand, it must be said that the condition of the police in the Karri Division is still far from being fairly efficient. A very good Superintendent was obtained from the British service during the year, but he died after being a couple of months or so at work. A successor has been appointed also from the British service, a native, and he gives hope of bringing matters into order. But not until people can travel without fear of being plundered in the open day, to say nothing of the night, can it be conceded that there is a reasonable amount of security to person and property. However, Sir Madava Row shows that, while there were 134 highway robberies in this

division during the first half of the year, there were only 89 during the second half, and that of these numbers 58 were committed by mounted robbers during the first, and only 38 during the second half-year. There can be no question that the Gaekwar Police have had great difficulties to contend with in this division. The Viramgam portion of the Ahmedabad District is a nest of robbers. The Mahi Kanta people are also very bad. It is from these sources that the mass of the robbers come who infest the Karri Division. Fortunately several of the most notorious of these robbers have been captured, especially those coming from Ahmedabad, and highway robberies have of late been steadily declining. The Gaekwar Police in this division are ample in numbers, but their organization needs to be improved, and the Magistrates must learn even more decidedly than they have yet learnt the necessity of inflicting heavy punishment on highway robbers. I concur in the praise given to Rao Bahadur Venaik Rao J. Kirtané, who is at the head of the Police Department, for the improvement already effected, and he may be relied on not to relax his efforts in this direction. The 400 new muskets given to the police during the year, and referred to in paragraph 251 of the Minister's report, were muzzle-loading smooth-bore muskets procured from the Arsenal at Bombay.

24. *Military.*—(Paragraphs 291-306.) The regular force, which is under the control of the Agent to the Governor-General, was maintained in its usual condition of efficiency. The question of the contingent of 3,000 horse, which is employed in Kathiawar and other adjoining States under the orders of British officers, was reported on during the year to the Government of India. Of the two cases of insubordination mentioned in paragraph 305 of the Minister's report, one occurred in the irregular troops stationed at Amreilly, and it was duly communicated to the Government of India, whose orders were conveyed in letter No. 513P., dated 28th February 1878; and the second case was one of insubordination exhibited by several Sepoys and Native officers of the 1st Regiment in connection with the excavation of drainage channels in the regimental lines. The officer in command of this regiment was guilty of great want of management, and he was reduced to the rank of Lieutenant; the Subadar-Major was reduced to the rank of Subadar, and 18 Sepoys were summarily dismissed from the service. The

regiment has been behaving perfectly well ever since. Batta was given to the regular and contingent forces in consequence of the high prices of food and fodder.

25. *The Contingent.*—It is not necessary to enter into much detail about the contingent. In last year's report the distribution of this force was described. The reports received by the Agent to the Governor-General for the past year show that the conduct of the men was good. The size and quality of the remounts are occasionally objected to, but the difficulty of getting animals of the proper character is admitted. There are schools and dispensaries in the contingent camps at Manakwara and Disa.

26. *Public Works.*—(Paragraphs 306-317). The expenditure in the Public Works Department, which is presided over by Mr. G. Hill, the State Engineer, amounted during the year to Rupees 6,62,000. Details of the expenditure are given in the Minister's report and in the Appendices. Allusion is made to the works of importance in the portions of the Minister's report which deal with the different departments for the service of which the works have been undertaken. The works may be generally described as buildings for the use of the Military, Educational, Medical, Judicial, and revenue departments. The wants of the outlying portions of the territory have been considered as well as those of the capital. Roads are not much affected, as the soil of Guzerat is not favorable for unmetalled roads, and metalled roads are not, in my opinion, to be generally encouraged in a Native State, which cannot always be relied on to keep them in repair. The extension of the Gaekwar's narrow gauge railway is looked to for supplying the main arteries of communication, except in Kathiawar, where the soil is favorable and stone is at hand for metal. The character of the work done at Baroda by the Public Works Department is good. I concur in the commendation bestowed on Mr. Hill and his subordinates.

27. *Municipal Improvements.*—(Paragraphs 318-329.) The state of the city of Baroda is enormously better than it was three years ago. The main streets are generally free from unpleasant smells, and the back streets are kept tolerably clean. It will not be till proper drains and paved roads and a water supply have been provided, together with public latrines, that the state of the city can be much better

than it is. Rupees 1,69,789 were spent on the conservancy of the city during the year, and Mr. Dinshaw Ardashir, the Municipal Commissioner, well deserves the praise which the Minister has given him. Attention is being gradually paid to the sanitation of the outlying towns of the State.

28. *Water supply and drainage of the Baroda City.*—(Paragraphs 330-331.) Mr. T. P. S. Crosthwait, C.E., whose services were lent to the Baroda State by the British Government in October 1876 for the purpose of devising plans for providing water and for draining the city of Baroda, finished that duty. I had hoped that there would have been no hesitation in carrying out the schemes prepared by so competent an adviser, but Sir Madava Row wishes to make partial experiments so as to avoid the chance of failure, and therefore these works, as a whole, are postponed for the present. The series of dams and sluices, which Mr. Crosthwait planned and erected for keeping the flood water of the Vishwamantri River out of the city, have been severely tested during the unprecedently heavy rainfall of the last monsoon, and have been found to be generally efficacious.

29. *The Baroda Public Garden.*—(Paragraphs 343-344.) There are the means of making a splendid public garden. What has been done so far has been done well. The work, however, progresses but slowly, and very little has been done in the way of horticulture. It is to be regretted that a first-class European gardener was not entertained to make and carry on this garden; but Sir Madava Row could not bring himself to increase the European element in the service of the State. There are certain lines of work which can be done well only by European supervision, and this is one of them. An endeavour is now being made to obtain the occasional visits of a European gardener, but it may be questioned whether such a partial step is likely to succeed. Over a lakh and a half of rupees has been expended up to the close of the year.

30. *Railways.*—(Paragraphs 345-356.) The operations of the Gaekwar's 2′ 6″ gauge railway between Meagam on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, and Dabhoi have been very successful during the past year. Full details are given in the Minister's report. Extensions of this line, aggregating 35½ miles in length, are in hand at an estimated cost of Rupees 6,18,000.

31. *His Highness the Maharaja.*—(Paragraphs 357-360.) The Minister has incorporated in his report the whole of Mr. F. A. H. Elliot's report on the education of His Highness the Maharaja during the year. The Agent to the Governor-General sent Mr. Elliot's report to the Minister only for perusal, and not with a view to its thus being appropriated. However, there is no occasion for now printing Mr. Elliot's report separately. It gives me much pleasure to be able to continue the good account of the young Gaekwar's progress which I have given in previous years. He is developing into a promising young man, both physically and mentally, and he is, I thoroughly believe, untainted in his moral character up to the present time. He is addicted to manly exercises, and has advanced well in his studies. His pronunciation of English has greatly improved, and he now *converses* in that language. The time has come for arranging for the ceremony of his marriage, and a mere ceremony it is hoped that it will be till he is eighteen; but a suitable bride has not yet been found. His Highness will be sixteen in March 1879. To Mr. Elliot, of the Bombay Civil Service, the Tutor and Governor to the Maharaja, my renewed thanks are due for the intelligent and painstaking labor with which he instructs and watches over his pupil.

32. *Education.*—(Paragraphs 361-417). The Baroda City High School continues to flourish under the able supervision of Mr. Tait. It contains 327 pupils. Four students from this institution passed the matriculation examination of the Bombay University during the year. Four Baroda students, who are now pursuing their studies in the colleges of the Bombay Presidency, receive scholarships from the Baroda State. A gymnasium was opened for the High School and is freely used by the boys, many of whom display much proficiency. The Maharaja presided at the annual distribution of prizes. There being only one Anglo-Vernacular School in the State, arrangements were made for opening others in different parts of the territory to act as feeders to the High School, and this measure will be carried out during the present year. The Anglo-Indian School at Baroda was in a languishing condition, but it is to be hoped that the master, who has now returned from Europe, will revive it. It has only 21 children of both sexes against 30 in the previous year. There are 106 vernacular schools, with 11,481 pupils of both sexes, being an increase of about

300 on last year. Six of these schools are for girls, of whom there are 445, showing an increase of 233. The girls do really learn and are in good discipline. Then there is the Vernacular College of Science, which aims to teach medicine, law, and engineering by means of the vernacular language. It is merely experimental, and the experiment is one which deserves a fair trial. 62 pupils attend this college. A liberal grant-in-aid of British Rupees 2,600, is made by the State to the Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer School at Nowsari. A State Library has been established in the outskirts of the city of Baroda, with a branch in the city, and it contains 841 volumes, of which 420 are in English and are mostly valuable standard works. It receives several English and Indian periodicals. It was started by a donation of Rupees 5,000 by the Baroda Government, and is supported by private donations and subscriptions. The total sum paid by the State for education during the year was Rupees 1,01,994, and the fees received appear to have amounted to Rupees 10,247, somewhat more than in the previous year. The condition of Government education in the State generally may be said to be satisfactory as far as it goes. Mr. Bhogilal, the Director of Vernacular education, is an excellent man.

33. *Medical.*—(Paragraphs 421-448.) Dispensaries were opened during the year at Visnagar and Dehgam, and new dispensary buildings were completed at Dabhoi and Pitlad. New Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries were sanctioned at Nowsari and Karri, and the erection of the Jamnabai Dispensary in the city of Baroda from a design by Mr. Chisholm, which provides for the interior arrangements according to plans most carefully considered by the Minister, Dr. Cody, and the Agent to the Governor-General, was also sanctioned. Medical agency is provided at all the principal jails. Civil Surgeons were appointed to Amreilly and Dwarka. Rupees 85,957 were spent on medical buildings, and Rupees 1,45,028 were sanctioned for other new buildings to be constructed during the year. The departmental expenditure was, in addition, Rupees 96,117, being about Rupees 10,000 in excess of the expenditure during the previous year; an excess owing to the extension of medical operations. 80,871 patients were treated, being 40,891 more than in the preceding year. 66,755 persons were vaccinated, the number of males and females being nearly equal. These figures give an

increase of 10,824 over the past year. 90½ per cent. of the primary vaccinations were successful, which is 2½ per cent. worse than last year. The organization of the Medical Department, and its success, are owing to the able and vigorous administration of Dr. T. Cody, of the Bombay Medical Service, Chief Medical officer of the State, who made a tour of all the institutions in the State. The recognition by the Minister of the value of Dr. Cody's services, and also of those of Dr. Bhalchandra, is well merited. Dr. Cody's report to the Minister, being very long, has not been sent as an appendix to the Minister's report.

34. *Palace.*—(Paragraphs 449-456.) We have an unpleasant fact to start with, *viz.*, that the Palace expenditure has increased from Rupees 15,91,252 in the preceding year to Rupees 16,85,897 in the year under report. This increase is to a great extent attributable to the higher prices of grain and fodder, but not altogether. The expenditure classed as Palace expenditure is only partly rightly so-called. I have obtained the following particulars of the expenditure of last year:—

	Rs.
Household	6,39,342
Karkhanas and establishments ...	4,76,753
Gardens	42,349
Dharmadaga or religious grants ...	4,74,258
Grants to temples	53,195

These various departments have been hitherto only partially under the absolute control of Her Highness the Maharani, though they were nominally altogether under her control. Steps are now being taken to put them under the authority of Her Highness, subject to budget limitation and certain general principles, in accordance with the arrangement made by Sir R. Meade in 1875 and approved by the Government of India. Examining the details of the above main heads, the following facts appear. There has been a net decrease of Rupees 37,905 in the household expenditure during the past year, and this decrease arises principally from reduction in the items of annual festivals, casual expenses, payments to Mankaris (courtiers), mountebanks (Rupees 17,000), clothes and grain. On the other hand there were large increases in the payment of salary to ministering priests and servants. In the Karkhanas the

increase of expenditure amounts to Rupees 68,867. These Karkhanas include the jewel establishment, the elephant establishment of the State, comprising some sixty elephants, the horse-carriage and bullock-cart and carriage establishments, garden-houses, fireworks, sporting establishments, dancing women, and the athletes, and animals employed in the arena. The chief cause of the increase under this head is the greater cost of provisions for the animals. There has been a decrease in the pay of athletes, owing, no doubt, to the absorption of vacancies, and also a reduction of over Rupees 4,000 in the pay of the Palace office establishment. The sum spent on gardens has increased by Rupees 9,000 owing partly to the greater cost of feeding bullocks. There are seven of these gardens, two or three of which might probably be got rid of with advantage. In the head of religious grants (dharmadaga) there has been a formidable increase of Rupees 1,12,400. The two chief items in this department are the Khichri and the Gyarmi, which are old established institutions for the daily distribution of uncooked rice and pulse to Hindus, and of cooked rice and vegetables to Mahomedans. Such institutions are on the face of it bad, in so far as they foster the growth of mendicancy, and they do foster that habit. At the same time they are commendable in so far as they relieve real distress. But whether good or bad, they exist, and all that can be done is to regulate carefully their operations. In a Native State it is no easy matter to do much in this direction; but efforts should be made to exclude from charitable grants of this nature all but the really necessitous, or those who, individually, have a sort of prescriptive claim to favor. Further additions to the rolls of mendicants should, at all events, be watched. The cost of the Khichri and Gyarmi during the year was Rupees 3,71,652. The remaining lakh and odd is composed of gifts to Brahmins in the month of Shrawan (nearly half a lakh), and various grants of food to religious men at other times of the year. The increase under this department for the year was almost entirely due to the increased cost of food, and also, probably, to the greater number of people receiving food owing to the hardness of the times. Under the fourth head of grants to temples there is an increase of Rupees 9,898. Most of these grants, if not all of them, are old, and possibly it may not be practicable to reduce them, but there does

certainly appear to be reason for objecting to the increase of expenditure incurred on them. The fact is, that there is, in addition to all the money included under the heads of religious grants and grants to temples, a separate religious grant from each Karkhana which appears in the accounts of the Karkhana. Thus the elephants have an endowment for Brahmins, and the same with the bullocks and carriages, &c., &c. In short I believe that if the truth were known, it would be found that not much short of one-fourth of the whole revenues of the State are devoted to religious and charitable purposes. There are other numerous and costly religious grants in the State accounts, besides those which appear under the head of the Palace. Sir Madava Row, although he makes no prominent allusion to the subject, is as fully convinced of its gravity as I am, but he sees great difficulty in dealing with it. We must look to Her Highness the Maharani not only for preventing increased expenditure of this kind, but also for effecting such judicious reductions as may be practicable. In order to facilitate such action on Her Highness' part, the budgets of the different departments coming under the technical head of Palace have been prepared since the year expired. But these have to be considered by Her Highness, and this takes time. It may be granted that in such a State as Baroda there must be large and liberal alienations of the revenue for religious purposes; but the line has to be drawn somewhere, or the extent of the grants will increase from year to year. And, with reference to the fact mentioned in paragraph 455 of the Minister's report, it should be arranged that all revenues now collected by the Palace Kamdar for certain temples are regularly brought to account.

The figures quoted above show the expenditure incurred during the year, irrespective of the fact whether the money was actually disbursed or not. In the financial statement, which will be alluded to further on, the actual money payments during the year are shown, whether those payments were for the year under report or for any previous year. In the financial statement the Palace expenditure is shown at Rupees 14,09,272, but this excludes the Khichri and Gyarmi, amounting to Rupees 3,71,652.

35. *Season and rainfall.*—(Paragraphs 457-468.) The rainfall was from a half to one-third of that of an average

year, and the rain did not fall till the beginning of September. The harvest was accordingly deficient, and the country having been denuded of its old stocks of food-grains by export for the Deccan and Madras, prices rose enormously. The prices of bajri and jowar, the staple food of the people, rose more than 50 per cent., and in the latter half of the year those grains were selling at Baroda at 14 and 17 lbs. per Baroda rupee, and at higher rates in the interior at a distance from railways, for Guzerat had then to import grain from Bombay. But there was no famine in Baroda territory; there was only scarcity. The poor and especially the non-agricultural labouring classes, or agriculturists of small calibre, such as the Kolis and Bhals, suffered severely. In July and August 1877, when a total failure of the rains appeared probable, the Baroda Administration adopted measures for facing the worst. These measures are recited in a memorandum written by Sir Madava Row on the 18th August, and of which a copy is given in paragraph 463 of the Minister's report. The chief points of this memorandum are non-interference with the freedom of trade, the remission of taxes on grain, the carrying on of public works that had been previously decided on, and the opening of special relief works, such as the excavation of wells, repair of roads, and the like, the extension of the operation of the standing local charities at Baroda known as Khichri and Gyarmi, encouragement to Sahokars to make needful advances to the ryots, and an increase of 500 hands to the police. His Excellency the Viceroy was of opinion* that the opening of relief works was premature, and the rain which shortly afterwards fell enabled the authorities to stop all such works in accordance with the view expressed by His Excellency.

*. Paragraph 26 of letter to the Secretary of State published at page 97 of Supplement to *Gazette of India*, January 19th, 1878.

36. *Land Revenue.*—(Paragraphs 469-480.) Owing to the badness of the season, remissions to the extent of Rupees 2,31,556 were given in the land revenue, and there were outstanding balances amounting to Rupees 10,87,566 on account of the demand for the year. A considerable portion of these balances will probably have to be eventually remitted, the present year being also one of a very deficient harvest. Rupees 76,32,097 were collected on account of land revenue without difficulty, and it is gratifying to record that

hardly any applications were made to the Agent to the Governor-General by landholders for intervention in their behalf. The Administration spontaneously adopted the measures that were necessary for giving due relief to the people. Waste lands, representing an annual (presumably present) assessment of Rupees 1,56,000, were brought under cultivation during the year. It is desirable that in future reports the amount of land revenue balances of previous years should be detailed. They are not believed to be large. The figures given above are in mixed currencies.

37. *Customs.*—(Paragraphs 481-498.) In last year's report mention was made of a very important reform in the customs and transit duties of the Central or Baroda Division. This year a further and similar reform of a highly satisfactory character has been made in the Nowsari Division. The salient features of this reform are recorded in the Minister's report. Next year's report will show further advances in this direction.

38. *Opium.*—(Paragraphs 499-509.) Rupees 4,25,326 were realized on account of the duty on opium exported to the British Government scales at Ahmedabad, the fees for retail sale, and the tax on poppy juice. During the year a very important arrangement was made with the British Government, the details of which are mentioned by the Minister. In brief the new system is, that the Baroda State establishes a monopoly analogous in its essential features to the Bengal system. The opium administration in Baroda has become assimilated to that of the neighbouring British districts, with the exception that Baroda cultivates opium in her Northern Division. Malwa opium, which is desired by many consumers, may be imported for home consumption free of the British duty. The new system takes complete effect from the beginning of the year 1878-79. At first the area under cultivation of the poppy will, no doubt, be less than is required by the State, but under proper administrative arrangements, the ryots will gain confidence and sow as much poppy as is required for the licit purposes of the State. It will probably be found that the new system will end on a larger yearly average revenue than that yielded under the old plan; and that all causes of friction with the British authorities will cease to exist.

39. *Forests.*—(Paragraphs 516-517.) Measures were organized during the year for the conservation of the Nowsari forests, but they only came into operation towards the close of the year.

40. *The Mint.*—(Paragraphs 519-524.) Only a little over eight lakhs of rupees were carried against twenty-seven lakhs in the preceding year, and the Baroda rupee became very cheap. The cause of both these results was doubtless largely due to the fact that there was no grain to export to Bombay, and therefore no payments to be made in Baroda currency to the owners of such grain, and the same cause operated in the large withdrawals of Baroda rupees by private hands to the Mint at Bombay.

41. *Taxes abolished.*—(Paragraph 525.) Allusion is made to certain petty taxes which have been abolished, and further action in this direction will be reported next year. I take this opportunity of remarking on the very great importance of the Minister making a tour each year to some part of the territory. During the year under report he started for a tour through the Northern Division, but it was abruptly cut short by the arrival of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at Baroda, which rendered Sir Madava Row's presence at head-quarters necessary, as there were important matters to be discussed. During the current year he has made a tour in the Amreilly district, and the next report will show the excellent results that have flowed from it.

42. *Financial.*—(Paragraphs 537-582.) A statement of the actual receipts and expenditure during the year, in Baroda rupees, will be found at paragraph 537 of the Minister's report. The financial statement published in the report for the previous year was in mixed currencies, of which there are five in use, and therefore no comparison can be made between the present and past financial statements. The Minister has, however, in his remarks given the corresponding figures of the last financial statement, reduced to the currency of Baroda rupees, for several heads of income and disbursement. The total receipts for the year were Baroda Rupees 1,20,12,211, and they fell short of those of the preceding year by nearly 13¼ lakhs of rupees. The expenditure increased by nearly 15 lakhs, the amount being Rupees 1,22,14,105. The cause of the falling off in the

receipts was solely the bad year; and the same cause, as also the provision of administrative machinery and public works, helped to swell the expenditure. There was thus a deficit of about two lakhs in the year. The cash balance at the end of the year was Rupees 66,92,620 in mixed currencies, and Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of the par value of British Rupees 102 lakhs 22 thousand, invested in past years, were in hand. The Minister has given detailed explanations about the several entries in the financial statement. Under the circumstances of the season, the result must be regarded as satisfactory. It is doubtful whether the balance on the wrong side of the account will not be larger during the current year.

43. *Her Highness the Maharani.*—Amongst other acknowledgments, the Minister gratefully records the obligations of the administration to Her Highness the Maharani Jamnabai. Her Highness has continued her watchful and judicious care over the physical and moral well-being of the young Gaekwar. She has ever lent her support to measures for the good of the State; and now that the question of regulating the expenditure of the departments under her control has to be considered, we trust to her sound sense to exercise all due economy.

44. *Sir T. Madava Row.*—In regard to Raja Sir T. Madava Row, I would observe that each year as it passes affords new proof of the wisdom of his selection by the Government of India to administer the Baroda State. It is a work of years to bring the administration into thoroughly good order, and as much as was possible has, speaking generally, been done up to the present time. The administration is thoroughly honorable. The weak part is to be found in the lower grades, which are to a great extent filled by the old employés, and over these unceasing and increasing control from the head is necessary.

45. *Chief Officers of the State.*—I can but repeat the cordial acknowledgments which I have made in past years to the chief officers of the administration under Sir Madava Row, namely, Khan Bahadurs Kazi Shahabudin (who acted as Minister during Sir Madava Row's absence on privilege leave for two months during the year), Pestonjee Jehangeer, Cursetjee Rustomjee, and Rao Bahadur Venaik Janardhan

Kirtane. Mr. Janardhan Sakharam Gadgil, a Judge of the Varisht Court, has been of much use to the State.

46. Having now reviewed Sir Madava Row's report, I turn to the reports submitted by my Assistants Major R. G. Mayne for Amreilly, and Captain W. Scott for Okhamandal. These reports are appended hereto.

47. *Amreilly.*—The Amreilly report. Complaint is made of the influx of a body of Waghers who came to Korinar for work during the time of worst scarcity. In the current year it has been arranged that men of this tribe are not to leave Okhamandal for Korinar.

48. *The Amreilly Giras Court.*—It is satisfactory to know that the Court which has been specially constituted for the trial of cases in which the Amreilly Girassias are concerned, and which is more than two years old, has been working well.

49. *New Police and Jail.*—The new police, which was organized during the year, is favorably spoken of. Not so, however, the discipline and clothing of the prisoners in the Amreilly Jail. The warm clothing sanctioned by the Administration was not supplied till the cold weather had passed away.

50. *The Dhari Regiment.*—The efficiency of the Dhari Regiment (Gaekwar's) has been maintained, and new muskets, obtained from the Arsenal at Bombay, have been supplied to it. The detachment that was employed to quell the mutiny of a small body of the Gaekwar's irregular troops at Amreilly behaved very well. The regiment is ably commanded by Captain Nissen, of His Highness the Gaekwar's service.

51. *General.*—There were several others matters of local interest mentioned in Major Mayne's report. The shortcomings in this distant district have been generally remedied by the Minister in his late visit to Amreilly.

52. *Okhamandal.*—This outlying corner at the extreme end of Kathiawar has been neglected by the Gaekwars for many years, and there can be no question of the urgent need of a visit to it by the Minister. I hope that nothing may prevent such a visit being made in the cold season of 1879-80. The necessity for a revenue survey, alluded to by Captain Scott, is undeniable.

53. *Jurisdiction of the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General.*—The Assistant Agent to the Governor-General at Dwarka exercises criminal jurisdiction over the Wagher and cognate tribes. The poor character of the harvests resulted in a somewhat larger number of thefts than usual on the part of these people. The realization of only Rupees 7 out of Rupees 895 imposed as fines by that officer is not satisfactory, notwithstanding that in one case the fine imposed amounted to Rupees 620.

54. *Roads.*—Some short metalled roads, connected with the town of Dwarka, were made by the prisoners at that place during the year.

55. *Civil Judge at Dwarka.*—Captain Scott speaks in high terms of the Munsiff at Dwarka. A fair beginning seems to have been made for the Municipal administration of Dwarka.

56. *The Okha Battalion.*—The Okha Battalion (Gaekwar's), which is under the command *ex-officio* of Captain Scott, has maintained its high character. The Regimental School is evidently in a very satisfactory condition. During the year Captain Scott has succeeded in establishing a library for the regiment, which has been built at the expense of the regiment, and which will be maintained by the regiment. The Administration contributed Rupees 90 towards the institution. In the preceding year Captain Scott got a station library set on foot, and it is prospering.

57. *Condition of Waghers.*—The condition of the Waghers during the year was indifferent owing to the small harvest. The number of adult male Waghers is not much over 1,000, and of these nearly 800 cultivate land. But they all live from hand to mouth, and succumb to the slightest pressure. The experiment of sending 300 of them to the railway works on the Ahmedabad-Palanpoor Extension was not successful. Whether they worked well or not, I do not know, but they got into debt to the Banias who had shops near the works. Relief works in Okhamandal employed 400 Waghers during the worst part of the year.

58. *Mr. Vishram Mowjee.*—The charitable and public-spirited grants of Mr. Vishram Mowjee for the erection of a causeway across the Runn of Kutch and of a Civil Hospital at Dwarka, as also for some other works, are mentioned by Captain Scott and in Sir Madava Row's report.

59. *Education.*—Captain Scott speaks in disparaging terms of the school at Dwarka, and suggests that two or three schools should be opened for Waghers. Provided that such schools are available for others as well as Waghers, the suggestion is a good one.

60. *Visit of Sir R. Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., to Dwarka.*—Dwarka was enlivened in November 1877 by a flying visit from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. This, it is stated, is the first time a Governor has landed at this port.

61. *Relations of Assistants with local officials.*—Major Mayne and Captain Scott are on good terms with the local officials and with neighbouring Political Officers.

62. *Reduction of troops in the Baroda Cantonment.*—During the year the British troops in the Baroda Cantonment were reduced by one native infantry regiment, a squadron of native cavalry, and one gun with its complement of European artillerymen. The strength of the force remaining is—

Two companies of European Infantry.

One-third of a Battery of Horse Artillery.

One regiment of Native Infantry.

63. *Sugar experiment.*—The sugar experiment mentioned in previous reports has not advanced. The Punjab sugar workers came down again this season (1878), but the price of gur was so abnormally high, owing to the small production of cane in 1877, that it was useless to make clarified sugar which was comparatively cheap. Next season, it is hoped, that the question may be fairly tried.

64. The British postal system has worked smoothly, and several new post offices have been opened. Up to the end of the year the old custom was followed in some places of despatching the State covers by the hands of sowars and others notwithstanding the existence of a postal line, but this anomaly has been partially, if not entirely, removed during the current year, and all the State covers are carried by the British postal runners.

Accompaniments to the Administration Report of the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, No. 1758, *dated* 27*th February* 1879.

A.—Native Chiefs, principal male members of their families, and principal members of their Court.

B.—The Press.

C.—Statement of Europeans and Eurasians in the employment of the Baroda State.

D.—Report of the Special Settlement Officer for Giras and Wanta.

E.—Report of the Minister of the Baroda State with accompaniments.

F.—Report of the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General at Amreilly.

G.—Report of the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General at Okhamandal.

Appendix A.

Form II.

Native Chiefs, principal male members of their families, and principal members of their Court.

Name of individual State, and family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sunnud authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
His Highness Maharaja Syaji Rao Gaekwar, Sena Khas Khel Shamsher Bahadur, Farzand-i-Khas-i-Dowlat-i-Englishia, Baroda.	Baroda.	Ruler of State, minor...	Mahratta, Hindoo ...	15	Being educated by Mr. Elliot, C.S.	In education ...	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Raja Sir T. Madava Row, K.C.S.I. ...	Baroda.	Minister	Ditto	...	Madras University ...	In the duties of their office.			
Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahab-ood-din...	Baroda.	Revenue Commissioner	Mahomedan ...	...	Bombay				
Ditto Pestonji Jehangir ...	Baroda.	Settlement Officer ...	Parsee	...	Ditto				
Ditto Cursetji Rustomji ...	Baroda.	Chief Justice ...	Ditto	...	Ditto				

Appendix B.

The Press.

1.	2.	3.	4.		5.
			Publication thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	Remarks.
Baroda.					

Baroda,
The 27th February 1879.

(Sd.) P. S. Melvill,
Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda.

Appen

Annual Return of Europeans and Eurasians employed in

No.	Name.	Designation.	Date of appointment.
1	Surgeon-Major T. Cody ...	Durbar Physician and Chief Medical Officer.	20th September 1876 ...
2	F. A. H. Elliot, Esq., C.S. ...	Tutor and Governor to His Highness the Maharaja.	1st December 1875 ...
3	T. P. S. Crosthwait, Esq., C.E.	Special Engineer	13th October 1876 ...
4	G. F. Hill, Esq., C.E. ...	State Engineer	12th July 1875 ...
5	T. S. Tait, Esq., B.A., B.S.C. ...	Principal High School ...	26th April 1877 ... ...
6	James Devine	General	December 1852 ...
7	Alexander Hardy	Colonel	Ditto ... ...
8	James Hykoof	Ditto	September 1859 ...
9	Mr. Harrison	Adjutant, Okha Battalion ...	.....
10	George Nissen	Captain	January 1864 ... ...
11	Edwin Lynn	Ditto	June 1867 ... ...
12	Arthur Lynn	Ditto	December 1867 ...
13	E. G. Wood	Ditto	October 1868 ...
14	Henry Brooks	Ditto	July 1865 ... ...
15	M. Ballantine	Ditto	January 1868 ... ...
16	F. Nissen	Ditto	January 1864 ... ...
17	W. Lynn	Ditto	September 1865 ...
18	C. D. Cunah Dumar ...	Ditto	December 1864 ...
19	George Wilcox	Ditto	July 1868 ... ...
20	A. P. McCally	Lieutenant	June 1870 ... ...
21	Henry Cormack	Ditto	December 1864 ...
22	Thomas Ballantine ...	Captain	March 1860 ... ...
23	J. N. Rehling	Master, European and Eurasian Boys' School.	18th July 1876 ... ...
24	Miss Rehling	Mistress ditto	Ditto ... ...
25	S. N. DeSilva	Draftsman	March 1875 ... ...
26	W. Syms	Clerk	27th August 1875 ... ...
27	J. D. Remedios	Do.	1st October 1876 ... ...

BARODA,
The 27th February 1879.

dix C.

the Baroda State as they stood on the 31st July 1878.

Salaries.			Remarks.
British Rupees.	Babashai Rupees.		
1,200 0 0	.....		The services of this officer were lent to this State by the British Government. A sum of Rupees 300 per mensem was paid as pension contribution in addition to salary.
1,275 0 0	.....		The services of this officer have been lent to this State by the British Government. A sum of Rupees 306 per mensem is paid as pension contribution in addition to salary.
1,100 0 0	.....		The services of this officer have been lent to this State by the British Government. A sum of Rupees 250 per month is paid as pension contribution in addition to salary.
850 0 0			
500 0 0	.....		A sum of Rupees 50 is paid as house-rent in addition to salary.
.....	250 0 0		Commanding State Troops.
.....	500 0 0		Artillery Colonel.
.....	500 0 0		Infantry Colonel.
400 0 0			
350 0 0	.....		In charge Dhari Battalion.
.....	300 0 0		Commanding the Maharaja's Body-Guard (transferred to this Corps from 1st Troop Silledar Cavalry, *vice* late Captain Blades deceased.)
.....	300 0 0		Commanding His Highness' 1st Troop Silledar Cavalry (promoted to Captaincy, *vice* Captain E. Lyan transferred to the Maharaja's Body-Guard).
.....	300 0 0		Commanding His Highness' Amalgamated Gold and Silver Gun Battery.
.....	300 0 0		Commanding His Highness' 2nd Troop Silledar Cavalry (on furlough leave).
.....	300 0 0		Commanding His Highness' 1st Regiment Infantry, promoted to Captaincy, *vice* Captain Cormack reduced.
.....	300 0 0		Commanding His Highness' 2nd Regiment Infantry.
.....	300 0 0		Commanding His Highness' 3rd Regiment Infantry.
.....	300 0 0		Commanding His Highness' 5th Regiment Infantry.
.....	300 0 0		Commanding His Highness' Light Field Battery Artillery.
.....	225 0 0		His Highness' 1st Regiment Infantry.
.....	225 0 0		3rd Regiment Native Infantry.
.....	100 0 0		His Highness' 3rd Regiment Infantry, Invalid Establishment.
.....	175 0 0		A sum of Babashai Rupees 50 is paid as house-rent in addition to salary.
.....	75 0 0		
.....	100 0 0		These three are attached to the State Engineer's Office.
.....	40 0 0		
.....	30 0 0		

(Sd.) P. S. Melvill,
Agent to the Govr.-Genl. at Baroda.

Appendix D.

No. 133, dated Baroda Camp, 9th August 1878.

From—J. KING, Esq., Special Settlement Officer, Baroda,

To—P. S. MELVILL, Esq., C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda.

I HAVE the honor to submit in the following pages a report showing the result of my proceedings since I entered on the active exercise of my duties as Special Settlement Officer for giras and wanta, together with some observations on incidental matters, which, I hope, will not be without interest.

I.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CLAIMS.

When the actual adjudication of giras and wanta cases was begun on the 4th of April, the number of ascertained claims was as follows:—

Work begun on 4th April.

	In the Rewa Kanta	2,122
	Mahi Kanta...	69
2,238 original claims.	Panch Mahals	37
	Pahlanpoor	8
	Kaira	1
	Surat	1
	Total ...	2,238

Besides these, of appeals from decisions passed by Assistants to the Resident, 80 in Rewa Kanta cases proper, and 26 in Rajpipla cases, were pending, and these appeals, together with 11 cases which were awaiting the decision of the Government of Bombay, were also referred to the Special Officer.

106 appeals and 11 cases under consideration referred to Special Settlement Officer.

II.—ADJUDICATION IN ORIGINAL CLAIMS.

1. The Rewa Kanta, for obvious reasons, offered the best field for the commencement of operations. It had already been prepared, to some extent, by the compilation in consecutive order of the different records scattered through the old Rozkam Registers, so far as they referred to pending cases, while the number of claims was enormously in excess of the aggregate of all the claims in other districts, and their existence had produced the most irritation. Precedence was given to the claims to tora giras.

Rewa Kanta cases selected for reasons given.

And of them tora giras preferred to wanta claims.

2. The work of instituting suits upon the deposition of claimants began on the 26th of April, and up to the 31st of July 648 separate suits had been filed in this way, covering 1,247, out of the total of 2,122, at which the number of claims in the Rewa Kanta had been estimated.

Institution of suits began on 26th April.

648 suits filed up to 31st July, covering 1,247 claims out of 2,122.

3. It was found, however, that this total was below the truth, as no fewer than 101 cases were discovered in the Pandu Mehwass alone which were cognizable by the Special Settlement Officer, though they had been omitted from previous lists, and examination in other districts will probably bring many more to light.

Total of 2,122 found to be below the mark.

4. Of the 648 suits thus instituted, 107 have been decided, covering 197 claims. By these decisions an annual charge upon the Baroda Government of Rupees 379-1 anna has been created; and Rupees 6,242-6 annas have been declared payable as arrears; Rupees 240-13 annas have also been awarded as the capitalized value of huks extinguished by purchase.

107 out of 648 suits decided, covering 197 claims.

And entailing an annual charge of Rupees 379-1 on the State, besides payment of Rupees 6,242-6 for arrears, and Rupees 240-13 for purchase of huks.

5. Of these 648 suits, 524 refer to the claims of Girassias residing in Augar, and all the tora giras claims in that village, amounting in all to 958, are covered by them; but the question of the applicability of the guarantee to Augar has not yet been determined, so that the decisions passed upon claims from that village are deficient in respect of the requisite declaration on that point.

524 cases refer to Augar, and cover all the tora giras claims there.

Decisions in these cases not complete.

Qy. Has Augar the guarantee?

6. This can, however, be supplied as soon as the point is decided, and it is obviously an advantage that, on an important question of principle, a final understanding should be come to which may govern every case, before I commit myself to a series of decisions on it which might be each challenged on appeal, with the effect of keeping the cases in abeyance for an indefinite time.

Inexpediency of deciding question of principle off-hand.

7. I anticipate an early settlement of this question. The Girassias' Agent has prepared a written argument of great ability, and I hope soon to hear what the Durbar have to say on their side. If agreement is impossible, I shall pass a decision according to the best of my judgment in a simple case, which will be appealed against and under the direction of the decision in appeal, I shall add, as a postscript to the decisions now passed on the facts, the usual intimation regarding the guarantee.

When a final decision to cover every case may be obtained with but short delay.

8. Matters of fact and principle being in this way kept as much apart as possible, I hope to obtain a maximum of despatch and uniformity, and to leave a minimum of labour for the appellate authority, who will not be troubled with any cumbrous records, while claimants will not be kept out of their allowances and arrears, owing to the question of guarantee being still under consideration, which does not affect the pecuniary liability undertaken by the Durbar.

Which will be advantageous for all parties.

III.—Appeal cases determined.

The interval between the issue and return of summonses to claimants gave me the opportunity of attacking the appeals, 26 of which have been decided, while 5 are still under consideration. I need only remark regarding this branch of my duties, that the original decisions have been upheld in 21 cases, modified in 4, and reversed in 1. A large proportion of the appeals were not sustained by the Durbar, and my proceedings in such cases amounted to little more than an affirmation of the original decision.

26 appeals decided.

By which, of original claims
21 are confirmed,
4 „ modified,
1 is reversed.

IV.—Revisions and Appeals.

The provisions of the Rules regarding Revision and Appeal have hitherto remained almost dead-letters. In two cases in which I affirmed the decision of the Assistant Resident denying the right of one of a number of claimants to the guarantee, I granted a revision, and the result was in the claimant's favour; and in one case I refused to allow a dismissed claim to be revived. No notice of appeal against any of my decisions had been received from either Agent up to the 31st ultimo.

Three revisions of judgments granted.

No appeal filed hitherto.

V.—Nature of the evidence obtainable.

1. By far the larger number of the decided cases have been dealt with on documentary evidence. No fewer than 87 of these cases have reference to the village of Ranoli alone, and the records of the village accountants for Sumbuts 1897 to 1899 and 1901, and from 1906 to 1916, with the interruption of one year only, 1915, have supplied a body of evidence which has made controversy impossible as regards the claims to grain and cash allowances in that village.

Village records of Ranoli for many years before 1918 produced,

which afford conclusive evidence as regards grain and cash allowances.

2. If I could hope to secure the records of each village, I should look forward with confidence to doing complete justice between the Girassias and the Government, but the extreme jealousy with which the suggestion of an appeal to their records is viewed by old officers, both stipendiary and hereditary, makes it doubtful whether I shall be successful. One idea seems to be that records are private property, and that a man ought to be remunerated if he places them at the disposal of the State. I cannot undertake to say that the suppression of records is generally prompted by this motive which could hardly find a place in the calculations of a public servant measured by the European standard, but I think that in some cases the reluctance of persons to attend with their records might be overcome if they were assured of some compensation for their loss

Old officials reluctant to produce records.

Possibly on ground that they are private property.

And perhaps because production might entail trouble and expense.

of time, as well as for actual expenses incurred in the carriage of such records to and fro, and I recommend the subject to the consideration of the Durbar.

Durbar not responsible for the difficulty.

3. In justice to the administration I ought to mention that the difficulty of obtaining village records is in no way enhanced by the action of the Durbar, who have shown every disposition to assist the enquiry in every way, and are, I am convinced, sincerely anxious that the best evidence should be forthcoming, whether it makes for, or against them.

Girassias' character for general truthfulness vindicated by the records.

4. I may remark here that the production of the books of Ranoli has had the effect of establishing the general truthfulness of the Girassias in a surprising degree. Not a single deliberate over-statement has come to my notice, and, though in several cases the same claim has been brought forward by more than one member of the family, or by both mortgagee or mortgagor, I have never felt justified in imputing or suspecting anything like collusion or fraud when dealing with these duplicate claims which are obviously due in many cases to the fact that the parties deposing to the claims only knew their rights by hearsay, and were ignorant of nearly everything except the central fact, that their ancestors had enjoyed giras rights up to a certain maximum in the village.

Claims made in duplicate not open to suspicion of fraud.

Reason for their occurrence suggested.

Where Girassias have records, they are of great service in establishing points of custom and checking witnesses.

5. While much service to the cause of justice has been done by the production of village books, I have also to notice that rendered by those of the Girassias who have records to produce on their side. The Thakoor of Sihora has been able to produce books showing the daily expenditure at Sihora many years before the giras allowances were stopped, together with a mass of notes, often bearing the signature of Patels still living, which have cleared up the question of his feudal rights in certain villages, beyond all doubts; and these documents, which have every appearance of being genuine and authentic, and have not been challenged by the Durbar Agent, are very useful for checking the veracity of the village Patels, which, I am sorry to say, is not always above suspicion.

Reluctance of Patels to speak out.

Oath on waters of the Myhee taken by one Patel.

Result.

6. When I first began to record evidence in support of claims, there was a very marked disinclination on the part of the Patels to admit the knowledge of any rights enjoyed by the Girassias which were not likely to be recorded against them in the village books. One claimant tendered an oath to the Patel on the waters of Myhee River, to which great local reverence is paid, The Patel took the oath with much hesitation, but could remember nothing in the claimant's favour, except that he had a cash allowance of Rupees 3, and this

the witness could not deny as it was mortgaged, and traceable on the records of the Durbar which had admitted it.

7. I have no hesitation in saying that the Patel perjured himself, but he braved the ordeal, and as he was almost the first witness examined, I believe that the unsatisfactory result of the earlier trials was due to his influence and example. One excuse may perhaps be made for him and his fellows. They were probably under the impression that they would have to bear both the reimposed burdens and the arrears, and it is hardly to be wondered at if they strove hard to forget the past when a pecuniary fine loomed in the future as the reward of a good memory. This theory appears still more reasonable when illumined by the fact that as people began to understand that the State accepted the onus of the settlement, memories became sensibly stronger.

Damaging to the Girassias.

Patels probably afraid that they would be held responsible for the allowances and arrears, if they admitted them.

Became more intelligent when they learnt they were not to suffer.

8. Still even with such increase in credibility as the removal of any vague apprehensions might produce, the evidence of Patels is, I fear, little likely to be a just criterion of the soundness or otherwise of a Girassia's claim, where the claimant is obscure and no other evidence is forthcoming, and, having regard to the proved veracity of the Girassias as a body, I think it may become a question whether the word of the Patel ought, if unsupported, to prevail against the word of the Girassia, so as to extinguish a claim altogether. For the present I am occupied with the cases where documentary evidence is forthcoming, and have left those in which oral evidence is necessary for a reason when the attendance of witnesses can be secured without injury to their own interests, the phenomenon, which has set me thinking, seems however sufficiently important to find a place in this report.

But their simple denial is not a satisfactory answer to a Girassia's claim.

VI.—Length of the enquiry.

1. The production of village records, while it tends to ensure the equity of all decisions in claims to cash and grain allowances, makes the enquiry somewhat longer in the preliminary stages than it would have been if the questions involved had depended upon the answer "yes" or "no" of a series of witnesses.

Village records require laborious examination and tend to lengthen duration of suits, while ensuring an equitable decision.

2. It was found essential to ascertain as accurately as possible the pedigrees of the claimants and to tabulate the records, and when all the information thus acquired and arranged had been considered, it was impossible to pass a satisfactory decision in many cases without committing to paper and recording such a careful analysis of the whole evidence as should exhibit the facts of the case, even where there was no dispute in a consistent and coherent fashion.

Method of dealing with them.

Elaborate findings necessary in many cases where there is no dispute about facts or principles.

3. The interdependence of different cases where the same claims had been made by more than one person, made this labour imperative, and as the records of my proceedings will be the main guide for the Giras Department which is to execute my decrees, I was bound to be explicit. To this necessity I appeal for my defence if the amount of work done should seem small in proportion to the time employed in doing it, and I have every confidence that it will receive due consideration. In estimating the probable duration of the enquiry it should also be borne in mind that so much of the work already done as relates to pedigrees will be available when I come to deal with claims in villages other than Ranoli, so that the time spent on it cannot properly be debited to the Ranoli cases only. In the next paragraph I have suggested a reform in procedure which will expedite business.

Reasons.

Some of the preliminary labour expended is, however, available for other suits.

VII.—Procedure.

As regards procedure the work has hitherto gone on without a hitch, Rao Sahib Gujanan Krishna on the part of the Durbar, and Rao Sahib Motilal Lalbhai on the part of the Girassias, have fully justified their selection for their respective posts, both by their ability and their diligence, and the interests of the Baroda State on the one hand, and of the Girassias on the other, are quite safe with them, as far as I can judge. My best acknowledgments are due to them for the great care and assiduity with which they worked at the examination and tabulation of the village records, and the compilation of the pedigrees, as well as for the excellent feeling with which they have combined to further the interests of justice by avoiding all captious criticisms and merely technical objections. A saving of time would be secured if the procedure was altered with an eye to the fact that where village records are forthcoming, the claims to grain and cash allowances are removed from the category of litigious business. I find it necessary to go very fully into many of these uncontested cases in my decisions, because from the instructions contained in them, the giras registers have to be prepared, which will be records of rights, and I am obliged to enter into much detail in order to avoid obscurity and make the object and reason of the order patent on the face of it. Now it would be much easier for me to make the giras register in such cases myself and my findings would then be compressed into a remark or two, introductory of a copy of the entry made in the register, which would be given to both parties. I shall be glad to explain my views more fully in another communication if you think that the suggestion is worth attention.

Both Agents have justified their selection.

By their industry, ability, and tact.

Suggestion for amending procedure in cases where village records are available.

Findings showing facts in detail necessary, when a register is to be prepared from them by another department.

But if this register were prepared by the Special Officer, they might be dispensed with, and a copy of this register substituted.

VIII.—Establishment.

Establishment has given satisfaction.

I have had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of my establishment, all the members of which have learnt their duties readily and perform them efficiently. The copying department is heavily taxed, and I shall probably have to apply for another clerk before long. I may mention here that the English clerk and accountant, Nathabhai Dajeebhai, did good service before the adjudication began, by making abstracts of the cases handed over as pending from the Assistant Resident's Court including the appeals which were found very useful when the cases came on for hearing; and as these abstracts were undertaken without any orders from me, they evince an interest in the work which is very creditable.

IX.—Prospects.

Work still to be done.

1. The following list shows the number of claims still awaiting investigation and decision.* It can, however, only be looked upon as an approximation, as fresh claims are sure to be discovered:—

* Exclusion of appeals and referred cases.

Districts.	Part heard.	Outstanding.
Rewa Kanta	1,050	976
Mahi Kanta	...	69
Panch Mahals	...	37
Pahlanpoor	...	8
Kaira	...	1
Surat	...	1
Total ...	1,050	1,092

Duration of enquiry uncertain.

But will not be unnecessarily prolonged.

2. In conclusion, I regret that I cannot name any date at which I can hope that my labours will be concluded. Nearly all the *wanta* claims have still to be heard, and from their nature it is probable that they will occupy at least as much time as an equal number of tora giras cases. I can, however, cheerfully promise that no undue delay shall be permitted.

Appendix E.

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G.—Details and mode of execution of decrees.

H.—Civil appeals filed, disposed of, and remaining undisposed of.

J.—Particulars of the total number of appeals from the decisions of Munsiffs disposed of by the Zillah Judges.

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L.—Number of cases and accused for trial, tried, and remaining untried, according to districts and classes of tribunals.

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Police.

U.—General statement of the strength and cost of Police Force.

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Land Revenue.

X.—Land revenue remissions and amounts for collection as compared with those for 1876-77.

Y.—Collections and outstanding balances.

Introductory.—It is now my duty to record the progress of the administration of the Baroda State during the official year 1877-78 ending with the 31st of July 1878. In performing this task, I must, with a view of economizing time and trouble, assume that the reader has perused my two previous annual reports which have been already published, and which have been received with generous indulgence and favor.

2. *Governor's visit.*—His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, G.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay, paid a brief visit to Baroda. It may be mentioned in connection with this event that this was the first visit of any Governor of Bombay since the new order of things was inaugurated. His Excellency arrived here on the 29th of March 1878, and departed on the 1st of April.

3. Consistently with His Excellency's special wish that his visit should be regarded as a private one, everything possible in the circumstances was done to honor the distinguished visitor. Visits between His Excellency and His Highness were exchanged. The usual sports in the arena took place. There was a State dinner at the Mukkurpura Palace. The time of His Excellency's stay at Baroda was too short and too much occupied for more. His Excellency took the opportunity of paying a flying visit to Pawaghur.

4. Sir Richard Temple's visits can never be barren of benefit. His Excellency found time to transact some important business with the Agent to the Governor-General and the Minister, and matters were settled in a few hours which would, in the ordinary course of correspondence, have required months.

5. At the State dinner His Excellency took occasion to give expression to his favorable opinion of the results of the new administration, in terms which could not fail to exercise a very encouraging influence.

6. *Imperial Order of the Crown of India.*—The ceremony of presenting the Insignia of this Order to Her Highness the Maharanee Jumna Bai Saheb took place on the 6th of July 1878. The afternoon proved exceptionally fine. All the available troops of the State, regular and irregular, were drawn up in front of the Nuzzar Baugh Palace; and a large crowd of people assembled in the streets to witness the

spectacle, while the Durbar Hall was filled to overflowing by the various officials and dignitaries of the State. Her Highness with her relatives and companions occupied her apartments just behind the Durbar Hall. Her Highness was joined here by Mrs. Melvill and other European ladies.

7. P. S. Melvill, Esq., C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General, accompanied by the European officers of the Station, drove up to the Laheripoora gate of the city in due time. At this point they were received by the Minister, Raja Sir T. Madava Row, K.C.S.I., and suite. The whole party then mounted richly caparisoned elephants and passed along the main street. The procession was grand and gorgeous, and impressed the citizens with the importance of the occasion. When the procession approached the palace, the troops presented arms, the bands played, and the artillery fired the usual salutes.

8. Mr. Melvill was received by His Highness the Gaekwar, and the whole party walked up to the Durbar Hall. After a slight pause, Captain F. H. Jackson, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, brought up the Insignia and the Viceroy's khureeta. His Highness and Mr. Melvill rose and met Captain Jackson about the middle of the Hall, thence they proceeded to Her Highness the Maharanee's room, where Her Highness received the representative of Her Majesty's Government with all due honor. Mr. Melvill delivered to Her Highness the Insignia of the Order, addressing her a few appropriate words. Mrs. Melvill kindly fastened the decoration on Her Highness' person. Mr. Melvill then handed to Her Highness the Viceroy's khureeta which covered the notification, under the sign manual of the Empress, of Her Highness' appointment to the Imperial Order. Sir Madava Row opened these communications and interpreted them to Her Highness. Her Highness then expressed her acknowledgments to Mr. Melvill in warm terms. The actual presentation of the Insignia was announced to the multitude outside, by the firing of an Imperial salute and a *feu de joie*.

9. His Highness the Gaekwar, Mr. Melvill, Captain Jackson, and Sir Madava Row returned to the Durbar Hall and resumed their seats. Soon after, Mr. Melvill rose, and after a few introductory observations, read out the khureeta of His Excellency the Viceroy, and also its enclosure, the Imperial Notification, the whole Durbar standing as a mark of respect to the Empress. These communications were then explained in substance in the Marathi language by Khan Bahadoor Kazi Shahabudin, the Revenue Minister.

10. His Highness the Gaekwar rose and made the following brief address in English:—

"Mr. Melvill and Gentlemen,—This is, indeed, a proud day for us. The decoration which has just been presented to my beloved and respected mother will always be cherished as a precious possession. The marks of favor and consideration we have received during these three years have brought us nearer to that throne which is the seat of unsurpassed power, justice, and benevolence. Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress will always command our deep gratitude and devotion."

11. The usual distribution of flowers and pan supari followed, and the Durbar broke up.

12. The same evening a State banquet was given at the Moti Baugh Palace in honor of the occasion. After the healths of the Queen and Empress, and of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family, had been successively proposed and drank with all usual honors, Mr. Melvill proposed the health of His Highness the Gaekwar. His Highness very briefly but expressively returned thanks. Then Mr. Melvill proposed the toast of the evening, the health of Her Highness the Maharanee Jumna Bai. He paid Her Highness graceful and deserved compliments, and expressed his congratulations. Raja Sir Madava Row then rose and made the following address :—

"Mr. Melvill, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am proud of the privilege which has fallen to my lot of offering you, on behalf of Her Highness Maharanee Jumna Bai, the most cordial acknowledgments for the warm manner in which her health has just been proposed and received. She possesses a pre-eminently sensitive heart, and your kindness is sure to impress itself deeply upon her feelings.

"We all know how an eccentric movement of the wheel of fortune flung Her Highness for a while from the height of felicity to the level of ordinary life. Time brought its chastisements for injustice and persecution, and Her Highness rose again to that sphere which she is so well fitted to occupy and adorn.

"It happened three years ago, I well remember the morning when Her Highness returned in meek triumph to that royal home which she had left in sorrow and despair. It was a serene morning. That very morning, most curiously a rare phenomenon occurred in the heavens, which I gazed upon with interest, because it was interesting in itself and because it seemed beautifully to symbolize the vicissitudes of Her Highness' fortune. In the clear azure of the sky, Venus shone forth in all her brilliance. Suddenly she sunk in deep eclipse behind the moon. The firmament wore a cheerless portentous aspect. But this lasted not long. Venus as suddenly emerged from the dark circumference of the lunar orb, and resumed her wonted effulgence. Just like Venus that very morning, did Her Highness emerge from her political occultation.

"Ever since, Her Highness has been happy and grateful. Joy after joy, honor after honor, have come to her in deserved succession. And now she has received the greatest honor which the greatest Sovereign of her sex could bestow. The Imperial Order of the Crown of India shines on her person conspicuously over the cumulative lustre of inherited jewelry. Her decoration is now complete. May Her Highness live long to wear it."

13. The company then moved out into the verandah to witness a display of fire-works, which were of Native manufacture, and were as excellent as ever. After the fire-works the company left with evident marks of satisfaction.

14. *Maharaja's trip to Nowsari.*—Nowsari has deservedly become a favorite place for change of air. In the course of the year under review, the Royal family made two visits to that part of the Gaekwar's dominions. On the first occasion, they arrived there on the 21st of November 1877, made a sojourn of about five weeks, and left on the 29th of December. On the second occasion, they arrived there on the 24th of April 1878, made a sojourn of more than eight weeks, and left on the 22nd of June following. The change greatly benefited all concerned, and especially Her Highness the Maharanee and her interesting little daughter, Tara Bai Saheb.

15. At Nowsari, in the month of December 1877, His Highness the Gaekwar sat for his portrait by Mr. Val Prinsep, who, as is well known, is engaged upon a colossal painting of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi for Her Majesty the Empress.

16. His Highness' course of studies suffers no interruption during these visits to Nowsari. Mr. Elliot accompanies His Highness and attends to his studies.

17. Arrangements were made for the purchase of two houses at Nowsari for purposes connected with the residence of the Royal family at that place during the hot season; and one house has been already purchased, while the negotiations for the purchase of the other have been concluded.

18. These visits of His Highness have, by no means, been barren of public good. Nowsari has greatly improved in respect of municipal and sanitary matters; so much so that British officers have spoken in very complimentary terms about the reforms carried out.

19. *Relations with the British Government.*—As regards the satisfactory character of the relations of His Highness' Government with the British Residency, I have only to reiterate the observations recorded in the past annual reports. We experience every political justice and consideration at the hands of the Agent to the Governor-General. While he vigilantly watches over the progress of affairs and exercises salutary influence, he does not wish to overshadow and nullify Native authority. He abstains from that course of interference which is enfeebling to a Native State and discouraging to its honourable aims and aspirations.

20. The administration of this State is fraught with difficult and intricate questions, which cannot be rightly solved without free and frank discussion. Such discussion, it must be gratefully acknowledged, is tolerated by the Residency. An honest difference of opinion can always be expressed by the Native authorities in the conscientious performance of their duties to the State, without encountering the displeasure of the British representative, and without forfeiting his general confidence and support. The consequence is that the Agent to the Governor-General obtains a view of both sides of a question, a condition no less essential to political than to municipal justice.

21. The Agent to the Governor-General offers his advice in important matters of internal administration in a manner which, as a rule, seeks to persuade rather than to coerce. The natural consequence of this

is that his advice is all the more readily and freely applied for. In this connexion, I may express my conviction that, if this method were more generally followed instead of one which implies that no advice can be asked by a Native State without at the same time implicitly surrendering its liberty of action, British influence would, in the long run, contribute more to the amelioration of Native States and to the contentment of Native rulers.

22. The correspondence between the Residency and the Administration, extensive as it is, is characterized with moderation and courtesy both in form and substance.

23. The extent of the correspondence may be seen from the following particulars:—

ENGLISH ...	Communications received from the Residency ...	2,001
	Communications despatched to the Residency ...	1,878
VERNACULAR	Communications received from the Residency ...	2,823
	Communications despatched to the Residency ...	2,372
		9,074

24. Besides the foregoing, demi-official communications are constantly interchanged.

25. Inasmuch as the State is emerging from chaos, fresh questions constantly crop up which require to be thought out from the beginning with respect both to principles and details, and to be settled, not for the particular moment or for the particular case in hand, but for future guidance and for whole classes of cases. The position and circumstances of the Minister impose special care and circumspection on him, because whatever he writes to British authorities commits him, or is supposed to commit him, deeply and often irrevocably, whereas whatever British officers write to him may be withdrawn, cancelled, or modified by a series of higher authorities.

26. However high-minded and well-intentioned the British Political authorities may be, the Native Minister must ever be on the watch for the due conservation of the legitimate rights and privileges of the Native State, for the inherent tendency of paramount power exercised by local agents is, however unconsciously, to advance from beneficial supervision towards unwelcome supersession, a result contrary to the declared wishes and intentions of the Imperial Government.

27. These reflections have suggested themselves by way of explanation or apology for supposed or imputed dilatoriness in the action of the Administration in some instances.

28. The improvement of our relations with neighbouring British districts, and also with neighbouring British Political Officers, has been maintained and accelerated during the year under review.

29. One very prolific source of trouble and embarrassment was that two many British officers interfered in the internal administration

of this State, and what was worse, they frequently interfered independently of each other. An early perception of this evil induced the present Administration steadily to plead and press for its being arranged that all action on behalf of the British Government in relation to the affairs of this State should be taken only by the representative of that Government at this Court, whether of his own motion or at the representation of the parties concerned. The practical adoption of this arrangement has proved a great relief to the State, while it has secured to all concerned the advantages of unity, consistency, and simplicity.

30. Another principle of great administrative value, to which we have sedulously invited the attention of British authorities as often as occasioned required, is that, as a general rule, the necessity for their intervention, or even for their calling for explanations from His Highness' Government, does not arise until the party invoking British intervention has fairly exhausted the local remedies. This State has an organized Administration and has a graduated series of authorities, beginning with the lowest, and ending with the final appellate authorities. The authorities who have initial jurisdiction in a case, take it up and dispose of it. If these authorities are considered not to have done justice, the party supposing himself aggrieved must seek redress in due course from the next higher authority, and so on, until the highest has been reached and exhausted. This is the usual and proper course. The party ought not to be allowed to ignore this course, and to carry his complaint as he like to external authorities, for, if so allowed, the established tribunals, expressly designed to exercise corrective action, would have no opportunity to exercise such action; indeed, they would become useless for the very purposes for which they were designed, and, wrongs which would be readily redressed in ordinary course of appeal, would go before external authorities and lead to needless complications and correspondence. I am happy to be able to state that the increased observance of the fundamental principle under advertence has also afforded considerable relief to this State by doing away with premature and distracting references from the outside authorities and by placing at the right point what may be called the centre of gravity of power.

31. Another improvement which has to be chronicled as belonging to the year under retrospect is that, after considerable and careful discussion, it has been finally settled that the Political Agents of neighbouring Native States and Zemindaries are not to exercise any interference in lands locally known as "wantas," belonging to the neighbouring Chiefs and Zemindars in the character of proprietors or holders, and situated within the territorial limits of the Baroda State. It has been further settled and declared that the civil and criminal jurisdiction in these wanta lands belongs entirely to His Highness the Gaekwar, and that any such power which the proprietors or holders may be allowed to exercise in the wanta lands is derived from, and is subordinate to, His Highness' Government. In consequence, a host of contentions have been terminated, and much disintegrating interference in Baroda affairs from the outside has been obviated.

32. Another fertile source of harassing intervention in the internal or domestic administration of the State was connected with certain British guarantees of certain private rights situated within the territorial limits of His Highness' Government and falling under the jurisdiction of this Government. In reference to these British guarantees, the surrounding Political Agents used to exercise excessive interference in our affairs, an interference less remarkable for exactitude or consistency, than for an expensive tendency which seriously menaced the rights and privileges of the Gaekwar, which had themselves been guaranteed to His Highness by the British Government. The evil forced itself on the notice of the Administration at an early stage of its career, and formed the topic of repeated representations in view to remedy or amelioration. The result happily is that the duty of seeing that the British guarantees in question are not contravened has been transferred from the surrounding Political Agents, and concentrated in the hands of the Agent, Governor-General, at Baroda. Much conflict or confusion of authority has thus been obviated.

33. When certain private or individual rights have been guaranteed by the British Government, the fact of the guarantee could, it is obvious, never alter, much less increase, those rights. The rights continue the same as ever in regard both to kind and degree, and the effect of the guarantee is simply to insure their preservation and protection. This truth is now-a-days more clearly realized than ever before, and the consequence is, better justice to the Baroda State, and greater system and simplification in the conduct of business. Baroda authorities are left to deal with the guaranteed rights in the same manner as unguaranteed ones, but with due regard to the fact of their being guaranteed; and, should any holder of the guaranteed rights make out to the Agent, Governor-General, that these rights have been infringed by the action of the Baroda authorities, he interposes to enquire, to ascertain, and to rectify under the terms of the guarantee applicable to the case.

34. These British guarantees of private or individual rights situated within the Gaekwar's dominions had, doubtless, their origin in circumstances which justified or sanctioned them as a matter of policy. In process of time, however, they have been found to entail many difficulties and entanglements, for which reason, the British Government as well as that of Baroda would wish, if possible, to get rid of them consistently with good faith. But, clearly, they cannot be got rid of summarily. A long time and a slow process will be required to eliminate them as favorable opportunities offer; for instance, when the family of the guaranteed individual becomes extinct, when the guaranteed individual commits any grave offence, the punishment of which might include forfeiture of the guarantee; when the guaranteed individual is willing to surrender the benefit of the guarantee as a matter of compromise with the Baroda State; and so on. Meanwhile His Highness' Government naturally deprecate attempts to multiply the number, or to extend the scope, of these embarrassing guarantees by a process of unrestrained interpretation. The evil must not be allowed to grow.

35. A great mass of disputes comprised in what is known as the Chandode case has been got rid of in the year by the intervention of the Government of Bombay. While many miscellaneous rights have been confirmed to the Rana of Mandwa as the proprietor of Chandode, the Gaekwar's general, civil, and criminal jurisdiction in Chandode has been equally confirmed and upheld, and it has been finally decided and declared that the police powers of the Rana must be exercised in subordination to His Highness' Government. Contentions which had lasted for upwards of twenty years have thus been in a manner terminated.

36. It gives me great pleasure to record my acknowledgments to neighbouring British officers, whether in charge of British or Native territories, for the increasing assistance in matters of police afforded by them in the pursuit of offenders, an assistance which we cordially reciprocate.

37. Mutual extradition of fugitive criminals for trial and punishment has also been going on with less friction and greater confidence than ever before. Lawless characters are increasingly made to feel that there is a real combination against them on all sides, and that their chances of escape or evasion are fast diminishing.

38. Mail robberies are less frequent than before. They are scarcely known in the Baroda, Nowsari, and Amreilly Divisions, but I regret I am unable to affirm this in respect of the Kari Division. Our protective arrangements in this last-mentioned Division are, however, advancing towards the required standard, and we hope for better co-operation from the neighbouring territories.

39. The principles and rules under which what are known as "Walter claims" are decided being some of the most unsatisfactory I have ever come across in the course of my experience, an attempt was made to place this matter on a better and sounder footing. While all authorities have concurrently been of opinion that a remedy in this respect is imperatively required, there has unfortunately been such a mass of divergent opinion as to the nature of the remedy itself that, at one time, I almost despaired of a proper solution. The efforts already initiated in this direction will, I hope, be yet pursued to a successful end.

40. In the year under review, the preparations for undertaking a complete settlement of pending boundary disputes were advanced to the stage which precedes actual field operations. After careful and complete consideration, rules for the settlement of boundary disputes were framed, and they have received the sanction of the Government of India so as to bind the several parties concerned. An officer of standing and experience has been designated for the work. An authority to hear appeals from that officer has been agreed upon. An agent and staff to represent Baroda before that officer have been appointed. The machinery is thus ready and will begin to work presently. The work will prove costly, but certainly not too much so, if executed with speed and thoroughness.

41. Another special machinery was actually started in the year, namely, that for the settlement of certain "giras" matters; Mr. J. King, a well-known member of the Bombay Civil Service, was specially selected for the work. The following statement will give an idea of the work to be done, and of the progress made to the end of the year:—

Description of case.	Number pending from the month of June 1878.	Instituted during the month of July 1878.	Total.	Decided during the month of July 1878.	Remaining.
Wantas	610	.....	610	.....	610
Giras	1,444	.....	1,444	95	1,349
Appeals	54	.....	54	.....	54
	2,108	.....	2,108	95	2,013

42. Mr. King took charge of the office on the 22nd of November 1877.

43. I apprehend that this special work will also prove costly, and may last longer than at first calculated, though it may be fairly expected that its speed will be accelerated in process of time and experience.

44. *Public tranquillity, &c.*—It would be difficult to trace out any period when the Gaekwar's dominions enjoyed the blessings of peace and order to the same degree as at present. The conditions on which these blessings depend may be said, without fear of contradiction, to have now reached a high degree of efficiency as compared with the whole range of the past. Ever since the Baroda State allied its political fortunes with those of the British Government in India, the Baroda [illegible]asnud has been freed from the perils of internal commotion and external attack. It cannot be too strongly impressed on the Gaekwar, and, indeed, on every Native Prince in general, that, had it not been for the perfect security conferred by British protection, the Native dynasties would have been not unfrequently displaced in consequence of mutual wars or of popular disturbances. The Native States are reaping many other solid advantages from the union of their destinies with those of the paramount power. It is an immeasurable advantage to be in cordial contact with a higher civilization, including higher political wisdom and higher political virtues. We are now reaping the fruits of this contact more abundantly than ever before. Our ideal of good government has been greatly elevated. The sole aim of administration is no longer the concentration [illegible]alth at the palace for purposes of selfish enjoyment and dissipation. That aim has at least been subordinated to that of promoting the happiness and prosperity of the subject community in general. Accordingly, a strong police has been established throughout the country at considerable cost. Numerous judicial tribunals have been instituted. Municipal improvements have been inaugurated. Useful public works are springing up.

Educational centres have been set on foot. Hospitals and dispensaries are multiplying. Last, and not least, the fiscal system of the country is being reformed, so as to afford great relief of the population. The great body of subjects distinctly feel that they are secured against evil, that they derive positive benefits, and that they are left free to develop in prosperity. With this growing feeling on the part of the people, with the support derived from the approbation of the paramount power, and with the advantage of a strong Government, the maintenance of public tranquillity in these dominions has become a less difficult task than ever before.

45. *Sirdars, &c.*—The Sirdars, as a class, have been on the whole getting on well; and, for this, there is a two-fold reason. Their real grievances have been reasonably redressed; and they themselves have shaken off some of their more serious illusions. I may add that their allowances are regularly disbursed, and their "maun pan" is continued unabated. It could hardly, however, be expected that the Sirdars should have as yet completely reconciled themselves to the new order of things, which aims at regard and respect to all interests equitably, whereas their ideal seems to be that the State exists principally for themselves.

46. Among the Sirdars, however, there are undoubtedly some individuals who are distinguished for intelligence and forethought, and for some appreciation of altered times and circumstances.

47. The Darakdar class, too, which represents the pen, as the Sirdar class represents the sword, have no complaints left to be redressed. Their sagacity and shrewdness are manifested by their comparatively quiet and contented behaviour.

48. Some dissatisfaction was caused among some Sirdars, because the Sirkar declared and asserted during the year its duty and right to apprehend, to bring to trial, and to punish their offending menials and retainers in the ordinary course of justice. It was impossible to leave the punishment of such offenders to the caprice or untrained discretion of their interested masters. It has been explained to the principal Sirdars that they could not claim for their menials and retainers privileges or immunities not accorded to the menials and retainers of His Highness the Gaekwar himself.

49. So far as I am aware, no cases of importance pertaining to the Native Bankers remain to be settled by the Sirkar, though there are a few instances in which the settlements made have not been fully carried out. The delay, however, is attributable to the parties themselves, who are traditionally disposed to postpone the acceptance of a fair decision in view to see if, by some chance or importunity, they cannot obtain a still more favorable decision.

50. The claims of jewellers on account of pearl ornaments offered or sold to the ex-Maharaja have all been carefully investigated and decided. Some decisions, however, have not been accepted by those

cerned. The dissatisfied persons have been advised, and sometimes urged, to move the Agent, Governor-General, to consider their objections. They are taking this course which seems, in the circumstances, the best calculated to bring these vexed questions to a final close.

51. The Minister continues to grant separate audiences once a week to the members of the several classes above spoken of, and they have thus the opportunity of making any representation they may desire.

52. *The ex-Maharaja.*—The ex-Maharaja and family have enjoyed good health in Madras. They continue to be treated with every possible consideration in the circumstances of their situation. They live in one of the best houses available in Madras. Funds are regularly supplied for their ordinary and extraordinary expenses. Dr. Seward continues to supervise the whole establishment with a combination of firmness and tenderness.

53. *Settlement Department.*—Under the steady and judicious management of this department by Khan Bahadoor Pestonji Jehangir, much useful work of divers kinds has been done. The nature of this work has been sufficiently indicated in past reports. As for its extent, I must remark that this field of labor is apparently bounded by an ever receding horizon, though the operations of the department are confined to cases which were pending before the administration commenced its work and to such cases of adoption, succession, &c., as arise from time to time.

54. The fact is that successive Gaekwars, and especially the later ones, made grants of various kinds in the most reckless manner imaginable. Indeed, it would almost seem that their Highness' chief occupation was to make these grants. Land and cash allowances were given with unrestrained prodigality. Despotic as the Maharajas were, they acted in this respect under the sheer impulse of the moment, and in the belief that they could resume every grant at their pleasure—a belief which they not unfrequently acted upon. On the other hand, the holders of these grants, quite conscious of their frail tenure, affect to regard them as absolute and perpetual. The consequence is that questions in embarrassing abundance arise as to whether a grant made by a Maharaja should be now continued or stopped, and whether a grant resumed by a Maharaja should be now restored or declared irrestorable. The very nature of these cases is such that it is not possible to devise general rules for their disposal. Each case demands individual treatment. The past history of each case has to be compiled from various sources. The claimant has to be heard, and his possible sophistry and exaggerations have to be brushed away. The whole case being studied on its distinct merits, the logical conclusion derived therefrom has to be modified with reference to personal or political considerations. This is not all. The final result reached and recorded has to be explained in a patient and conciliatory manner to those to whom it may have been more or less unsatisfactory.

Troublesome as all this work is, it cannot be deferred, for, if all payments were stopped, great clamour would ensue; and, if all payments were ordered, the finances would be deranged.

55. While the department has been primarily occupied with the class of cases just described, it has made considerable advance in the work of summarily settling the debts due by the Sirdars to their Parakhs and of arranging for their regular and gradual liquidation from their nemnooks.

56. Some attention has been paid to matters of internal Girassias, but some important questions connected with those of external Girassias, whose cases are being dealt with by the Special Settlement Officer, have also engaged the time of the department.

57. It may be worth mentioning that one of the most important and most complex cases was brought to a settlement in the year under review, namely, that known as the case of the Bhow Scindia family. The claims of the family involved several lakhs of rupees. The facts and circumstances of the case were involved in inextricable obscurity and confusion. The wrongful action of the late Gaekwar entailed heavy liabilities, and his lax declarations increased the confusion. The good sense of the claimant, however, has led to a judicious compromise. Satisfactory as this solution is to both sides, it cannot but impose a heavy extra charge on the public exchequer.

58. This amicable adjustment of a very difficult case furnishes an illustration of the skill and success, as well as the justice and moderation which characterize Khan Bahadoor Pestonji Jehangirji's administration of the departments over which he presides. I entertain a high sense of the valuable aid and advice which I have invariably received from this officer in the solution of numbers of questions involving delicate and intricate considerations.

59. In the course of the year, the department disposed of eight village cases; 192 of assamies and memnooks; 387 of devastan warshasan, &c.; 113 of giras; 110 of succession to giras; 158 of arrears of giras; and 99 of Sirdars' debts, the total being 1,067 cases. These figures, however, afford a very imperfect measure of the amount of labour undergone by the department.

60. *Judicial Department.*—Monthly statistical returns, according to forms decided upon at the beginning of the year, were regularly received and have been tabulated for the purposes of this report. The talluka statements appended will be found to contain useful information, in some respects more detailed than could be given last year. Four additional statements (Nos. 3 and 4,* civil, and Nos. 2 and 6,* criminal) have been given this year which could not be given last year.

Vide Appendices C, D, M & Q.

61. The salient points in the judicial statistics may be noted as follows.

62. The following judicial tribunals were at work during the year, *viz.*—

Designation.	No. of Tribunals.	No. of Judges.
Varisht or High Court	1	2
Sirdar Court	1	3
Zillah Courts, including the City and Joint Judges' Courts	6	6
Munsiff's Courts	16	16
Division Subhas' Courts	4	4
Magistrates' Courts	91	91
Special Magistrates' Courts, now abolished ...	6	6
Total ...	125	128

63. The Special Court for Sirdars has been in working order throughout the year, and appears for the first time in the foregoing list.

64. The cost of the whole judicial organization for the year is roughly calculated at Rupees 3,73,000. Most of the Magistrates have revenue functions, and their salaries are approximately divided half and half between the Judicial and Revenue Departments.

65. The various receipts from stamps, fees, fines, &c., to be set off against the above cost, may be roughly calculated at Rupees 2,81,000.

66. The drought and consequent scarcity during the year under report have told upon the business of the Civil Courts. Whereas 12,539 original suits were filed in the previous year, only 8,159 suits were filed in this year, showing thus a fall of about 35 per cent.

67. The total numbers representing the file, disposal, and pending balance of original civil suits are as under:

Number of civil suits pending at the commencement of the year	2,920
Filed during the year	8,159
Re-admitted	164
Received by transfer or by remand	101
Total for disposal ...	11,344
Disposed of	9,366
Pending at the end of the year	1,978

68. Of the total number of original civil suits filed during the year, about 94 per cent. were filed in the Munsiff's Courts, and 6 per cent. in the higher Courts.

69. The total value of such suits was about Rupees 22,41,000 which, divided by the number of suits, *viz.*, 8,159, gives about Rupees 275 as the average value of a suit. The average value in the year previous amounted to only Rupees 130 per suit. The 197 suits involving each claim of above one thousand rupees, filed in the Judges' Courts, represent a total amount of about Rupees 14,08,000. One fact, however, must be here noticed which has told materially on the receipts of this year. Of the total original and appellate suits, suits representing an amount of nearly 9½ lakhs of rupees, are either pauper claims, or claims in which Court fees have been suspended at the commencement for special reasons. On this account the receipts from Court fee stamps have been less this year than in the year previous.

70. Of the 9,366 suits disposed of, 2,820, or no less than 30 per cent. (the same ratio as in the previous year), were either withdrawn by rajinama, or compromised, or decreed on admission or by referring to arbitration. This shows that our tribunals continue to encourage amicable settlement of disputes.

71. Three thousand one hundred and forty-one suits were decided *ex parte*, and these constitute 34 per cent. of the total number of suits disposed of. This is rather a high ratio, which should be kept down even at the expense of a little delay in final disposal, and by the additional trouble of a second notice on the defendant whenever there is ground to suppose or suspect that the defendant has not become cognizant of the suit filed against him. The City and Karri Munsiffs seem to be worse in this respect than others, as in their Courts the ratio comes to nearly 50 per cent. One safeguard, however, against fraudulently obtained *ex parte* decrees taking effect has already been provided by our rules which direct that, in *ex parte* decisions, notice of the decision must be given to the defendant before a copy of the decree is issued to the plaintiff.

72. Of the total number of suits disposed of, 2,120 or nearly 23 per cent. were contested suits. In the Courts of the Judges, except that of the Karri Judge, the ratio of contested cases is considerably higher. Among the Munsiffs, the City Munsiff got through the greatest number of contested cases; next in order comes the Petlad Munsiff, and next to him the Nowsari Munsiff.

73. The total number of suits disposed of was higher than that of suits filed, readmitted, and received by transfer during the year by 94; thus showing that the Courts have disposed of a considerable proportion of arrears in addition to current work.

74. The average duration of suits still continues large, that for contested suits being 230, and for other suits 76 days. All suits above five years, except one remaining at the end of the previous year, have, however, been disposed of; and, as these old suits disappear, the average duration will come to its normal standard. A slight delay is also caused by the salutary rule which is observed here of not drawing away cultivators from their farming operations during their most busy season for the purposes of civil litigation.

75. The number of original suits pending at the close of the year was 1,978, whereas, at the end of the previous year, it was 2,920. Thus a considerable reduction was effected in the arrears, and the number remaining at the close of the year cannot be regarded as large. Owing to the heavy Sessions criminal files of the Baroda City and District Judges' Courts, in addition to their civil, original, and appellate files, it was found necessary to re-open the Joint Judge's Court which recommenced its work in June last. So far as can be judged now, a permanent Joint-Judge will be necessary to assist the two Judges' Courts working at the capital.

76. Of the 1,978 suits pending at the end of the year, 389, or 20 per cent., are of more than one year's standing. In the year previous, there were 470 of such suits in arrears. The Varisht Court has already issued a circular urging the Lower Courts to increased celerity of disposal in this respect.

77. The great bulk of the suits instituted, of course, related to money. Only 645 suits, or nearly 8 per cent., related to immovable property; and 120 suits, or nearly 1½ per cent., related to other matters. The remaining 90½ per cent. related to money. Of those relating to money, about one-half were on written obligations.

78. Looking to pecuniary values, the great bulk of the suits filed, *viz.*, 5,851 out of 8,159, that is, nearly 72 per cent., were those in each of which the amount at stake did not exceed Rupees 100. Another fact worth noticing is that, out of the total number (8,159) filed, only 197, or a little more than two per cent., were suits which belonged to the jurisdiction *proper* of the Judges' Courts, that is, suits in each of which the claim exceeded Rupees 1,000. In other words, for every 100 suits, each under Rupees 1,000, filed in the Munsiff's Courts, about two suits, each above Rupees 1,000, are filed in the Judges' Courts. Though the disparity in the number of cases filed in the two classes of Courts is so striking, the great importance of the original civil jurisdiction of the higher Courts is demonstrated by the fact that the total value of the 197 suits filed in these Courts amounts to more than 14 lakhs of rupees, whereas the remaining nearly 8,000 suits amount in value to about 8½ lakhs of rupees.

79. Claims of the largest pecuniary value were filed in the Courts of the Baroda City, and the aggregate amount of these claims, Rupees 12,86,511, exceeded the aggregate amount of the claims in all the District Courts put together. This fact proves the propriety of having provided special civil tribunals for the capital city of Baroda in the general reorganization of the judicial machinery of this State. The Court of the City Judge stands foremost in point of judicial receipts, and that of the City Munsiff shows the largest file in this year. Next to the Baroda City comes the Baroda District as regards the total pecuniary value of the suits filed, though, as regards the number of suits filed, it stands higher than the city. The Karri Division stands next, both as regards pecuniary value and the number of suits filed. Next to Karri comes the Nowsari Division; and the Amreilly Division comes the last, where both the number of suits and the amount of their value are comparatively very small indeed.

80. The pecuniary value of the suits disposed of by all the Courts was about Rupees 19,47,000.

81. Tabular statements, Nos. 6 and 7, in the Appendix* show the progress of the execution of decrees. There were 6,008 new applications filed for execution, the value sought to be recovered thereby being nearly twenty-three lakhs of rupees; 1,789 applications were remaining undisposed of at the beginning of the year, representing a value of about 11 lakhs of rupees; and 67 darkhasts (applications) were received by transfer; so that, the total number of applications for disposal was 7,864, representing the total value of about 34 lakhs of rupees. The total number of applications in the previous year was 9,607, representing a value of about 40 lakhs of rupees. Of the 7,864 applications for disposal, 6,410 applications representing a value of about 11 lakhs of rupees are entered as finally disposed of in this year. The number disposed of in the previous year was 7,880, including those transferred to other Courts, and they represented a value of about 28¼ lakhs.

* *Vide* Appendices F. and G.

82. In the work of executing decrees, the Munsiffs of the Baroda City and of Petlad maintain the foremost position as in the year previous, though the total amounts of the applications they disposed of are much smaller than in the last year. The former disposed of 1,823 applications representing a value of about a lakh and forty thousand, and the latter 1,196 applications representing a value of about a lakh and thirty-six thousand rupees.

83. A balance of 1,397 applications remained for disposal at the close of the year, and they represent a value of about 23 lakhs. It appears that applications for execution of very big claims decreed in the Judges' Courts have remained unexecuted during the year, and hence the large pecuniary balance of unexecuted applications in these Courts.

84. Two hundred and twenty-four applications for execution, or nearly 3½ per cent., were disposed of by the coercive process of imprisonment, and about 5½ per cent. by that of sale of property. Nearly 3,400 applications, which is more than half the total number, were struck off the file or held in abeyance at the instance of the parties. In many instances, the parties come to an understanding after the application for execution has been filed, without their caring to intimate the same to the Court; and in many cases also the plaintiff finds it inadvisable for the time being to press for the execution of his decree against the defendant.

85. The total number of appeals decided by the various civil tribunals was 912. The Varisht Court decided the greatest number. The City Judge comes next. The Baroda and Karri District Judges come next in order. The Nowsari and Amreilly Judges had light appellate work, that at Amreilly being almost insignificant. Of course all these Courts have criminal work in addition, which will be noticed in its proper place. The Judges' Courts have also original civil work, and the Amreilly Judge file suits of any amount, there being no Munsiff's Court at Amreilly. The Varisht Court generally does not take up original civil cases, but it had the special work of superintending and revising the work of the lower Courts.

86. The number of appeals filed during the year has fallen from 1,324 in the previous year to 883 in the year under report. The drought and consequent scarcity diminished the number of original suits in the Munsiffs' Courts, and consequently reduced the number of appeals in the higher Courts.

87. About 7 per cent. of the decisions of the Munsiffs were appealed from, and from one of the statements (No. 9, Civil*) in the Appendix it appears that in about 70 per cent. of the appeals, the decisions of the Munsiffs were confirmed or only modified, the reversals being about 30 per cent. The reversals of the decisions of the Munsiffs of Dabhoi, Sinore, Vyara, and Kathore have been proportionately greater than of the decisions of other Munsiffs. Leaving out of sight the Dehegaum Munsiff's Court, from which there were very few appeals, the smallest proportion of reversals has been of the decisions of the Putton Munsiff. The Baroda City and Petlad Munsiffs stand next in order in this respect.

* *Vide* Appendix J.

88. About 10 per cent. of the decisions of the District Judges were appealed from to the Varisht Court. Looking to the disposals, about 73 per cent. of the decisions of the Judges' Courts (including the old Courts now abolished) were confirmed or only modified, the reversals being about 27 per cent.

89. The proportion of special appeals filed in the Varisht Court to the regular appeals filed in the Judges' Courts comes to about 27 per cent. Looking to the disposals, 81 per cent. of these appeals were confirmed or only modified, the reversals being 19 per cent.

90. The following statement presents in one view the civil work done by the various tribunals :—

Designation of Courts.	Original suits decided.	Miscellaneous cases decided.	Appeals from decrees decided.	Miscellaneous Appeals decided.	Applications for execution disposed of.	Total.	Remarks.
Varisht Court	...	...	325	117	...	442	Besides this, the Varisht Court disposed of 738 petitions presented to it praying for interference with the action of the lower Courts.
Judges' Courts	800	163	587	99	585	2,234	
Munsiffs' „	8,566	618	...	...	5,882	15,066	
Total ...	9,366	781	912	216	6,467	17,742	

91. As regards the special Court for Sirdars, it is to be remarked that owing to the opposition and difficulties raised by some of those over whom this Court exercises original jurisdiction, a good deal of inconvenience has been experienced which has resulted in causing delay in the

work of administering justice by that Court. Definite instructions have now been issued, and slight modifications in the rules have been made, and it is hoped that the next year will show much smoother working of this Court.

92. The Varisht Court had two Judges working throughout the whole of the year. One Judge went on circuit for nearly two months and a half to inspect on the spot the state and working of the Civil and Criminal Courts.

93. Before proceeding to a review of the criminal branch of the administration of justice, it is to be remarked that no comparison is attempted in this report between the criminal statistics of this year and of the year previous as given in the last Administration Report. The reason is, that the statistics for the previous year include not only the cases of that year, but also the accumulated cases of former years which were taken up and decided in that year. However, as the year under report has started clear of the accumulated arrears of past years, the statistics of this year will furnish a good basis for comparison with the statistics of the year to follow. It may, however, be generally remarked that, though the year was one of scarcity, the crime, on the whole, was by no means excessive.

94. The year under report commenced with the small balance of 301 pending cases throughout the whole State. The number of new cases filed during the year was 9,678, which, together with the number of committed or transferred cases (842) and of the pending arrears, made up a total of 10,821 cases for disposal. Of these 10,586 have been disposed of, leaving at the end of the year the small balance of 235 cases pending disposal.

95. The following presents a summary of the criminal work done by the Varisht or High Court:—

Description of cases.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Referred cases ...	1	36	37	30	7	Besides the work noted, the Court disposed of 413 miscellaneous criminal petitions presented to it, praying for interference with the action of the lower Courts.
Regular appeals ...	5	58	63	60	3	
Special appeals ...	4	44	48	46	2	
Appeals against acquittal and for enhancement of sentence	13	90	103	87	16	
Revision cases	15	146	161	157	4	
Miscellaneous appeals ...	15	60	75	66	9	
Total ...	53	434	487	446	41	

96. The work was performed with as much speed as possible in the circumstances.

97. The following presents a summary of the work done by the Sessions Courts:—

Description of Cases.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
Original cases.					
Offence cases	46	451	497	462	35
Miscellaneous cases	6	47	53	48	5
Appeals.					
From decisions in offence cases ...	38	288	326	308	18
Miscellaneous cases	26	111	137	121	16
Total ...	116	897	1,013	939	74

98. The average duration of original offence cases disposed of from the date of filing to the date of disposal was 33 days. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 42 days. As in appeal cases the record has to be sent for and obtained after the appeal is filed, the average duration of appeals from the date of filing to the date of disposal includes this element of unavoidable delay. Making due allowance for this cause, the Varisht Court will see that the average duration is minimized.

99. The number of original cases for disposal shown in the report of the previous year was 1,035, but these included 625 cases with the Karri Joint Judge, which were cases of old standing, so that the current cases of the year were only about 410. This year the number has risen to 497. The file of Sessions cases has especially increased in the Karri District Judge's Court.

100. The following presents a summary of the work of the Magistrates:—

Description of Cases.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
Original offence cases	254	10,033	10,287	10,094	193
Miscellaneous cases	70	3,134	3,204	3,081	123
Total ...	324	13,167	13,491	13,175	316

101. The 10,287 offence cases involved 19,970 persons as accused, of whom the cases against 19,539 were disposed of, leaving a balance of only 431 accused in the 193 undisposed of cases pending trial at the end of the year.

102. The average duration of the cases disposed of in these Courts was 17 days, that in the 1st Class Magistrates' Courts being 25 days, and in the Town Magistrates' Courts five days only.

103. The particulars of the disposals of original offence cases in all the Courts are as follow:—

Disposal.	Number of persons.	Percentage in round number.	Remarks.
Let off under razinama	3,147	17	The total number of persons dealt with finally was 18,953.
Struck off the file	562	3	
Acquitted or discharged	5,781	30	
Convicted	9,380	50	

104. By the local laws petty thefts under Rupees 10 are compoundable in addition to the other compoundable offences. This accounts for the comparatively large ratio of 17 per cent. of persons let off under razinama.

105. The ratio of persons acquitted or discharged is 30 per cent., and of those convicted is 50 per cent., of the total number of persons dealt with.

106. The total number of witnesses examined was 25,857, which gives an average of about two witnesses per case.

107. Out of 18,728 persons against whom charges were preferred during the year, 11,933, or 64 per cent., were arrested by the police, the rest were either apprehended on warrant, or appeared on summons, or attended voluntarily.

108. Of the total number 20,733 persons tried, 1,026 persons, which is about 5 per cent., were committed to the Sessions Courts, The persons whose cases were referred to higher authorities were 474, which is about 2 per cent.

109. The miscellaneous cases in the Criminal Courts are cases relating to possession of immovable property, for permission of *natra*, for dissolution of marriage, for the recovery of wife, and so forth. Some of these cases are intrinsically of a civil nature, but they are by custom dealt with by the Criminal Courts, and are, therefore, shown in the criminal returns. They took up not an insignificant portion of the time of these Courts, as there were so many as 3,257 of such cases for disposal,

of which 3,129 were disposed of, leaving 128 cases pending at the end of the year. The average duration of these cases was 17 days.

110. The number of cases filed and the number of cases disposed of during the year, together with the number of the accused involved therein, will be found classified according to the principal heads of offences in one of the appended statements (No. 3,* Criminal).

Vide Appendix N.

111. It appears that out of the total number of 9,678 offences, involving 18,728 accused, filed during the year, 5,222 offences, or about 54 per cent., were those against property; and 2,213, or about 23 per cent., were those against the human body. Thefts form the largest sub-class, as they alone come up to 32 per cent. of the total number of offences filed. The other class of offences do not show very great numbers. There were 59 cases of murder and 24 of culpable homicide filed during the year.

112. Of the 9,848 cases, involving 18,953 accused, finally disposed of, those relating to property were 5,262, and those relating to the human body, 2,219. Forty-three cases of murder and 23 of culpable homicide were tried in the year.

113. Of the 18,953 persons, the cases against whom were finally disposed of, 9,380, or about 50 per cent., as stated above, were convicted. The ratio of convictions in offences relating to property was about 55 per cent., while in offences against human body, the ratio of convictions was about 32 per cent. Again, as regards the offence of murder, out of 126 persons charged with that offence, 31 were convicted, the ratio of convictions in this instance being only about 25 per cent. Progressive improvement up to a certain limit may be expected in this direction, as our new police improves in local knowledge and experience. The greatest proportion of convictions was in cases of robbery as it comes to about 67 per cent. Convictions for theft come to 61 per cent.

114. The following is a summary of punishments awarded in the year:—

Sentenced to death	2
Imprisoned	1,193
Fined	4,076
Flogged	179
Imprisoned and fined	3,444
Imprisoned and flogged	198
Fined and flogged	21
Imprisoned, fined, and flogged	204
Bound to security, &c.	63
TOTAL ...	9,380

115. I have again to observe that the revival of capital punishment is producing the most desirable deterrent effect. Only two culprits were hanged during the year, but just at the end of it some cases came up in which sentences of death were recommended, but awaited confirmation, and they consequently appear as pending cases for the current year.

116. Of the rigorous imprisonments, thirteen were for life, nine were for seven to fourteen years; 101 were for two to seven years, and the rest were under two years.

117. Of the total number of 5,039 persons imprisoned, 2,657, or about 53 per cent., received rigorous imprisonment up to or under one month, which is within the limit assigned for 3rd Class Magistrates; 1,349 persons, or about 27 per cent., were rigorously imprisoned for periods between one and six months, which is up to the powers given to 2nd Class Magistrates; 358 persons, or about 7 cent., were rigorously imprisoned for periods between six months and two years, which is up to the powers given to 1st Class Magistrates. The proportion of the number of persons (123) sentenced to rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Courts and by the Varisht Court comes to 2 per cent. of the total number imprisoned.

118. Five hundred and fifty-two persons, or 11 per cent., were sentenced to simple imprisonment.

119. Flogging was administered to 602 persons out of the total number sentenced, *viz.*, 9,380, that is to say, to only 6 per cent. of the number convicted. This ratio is greater than in the year previous, but still it seems inadequate with reference to the number of cases of theft and robbery decided in the year.

120. The fines inflicted continue moderate. The total number of persons fined up to Rupees 25 each, *viz.*, 6,930, comes to about 89 per cent. of the whole number fined, *viz.*, 7,745. More than 50 per cent. of the fines did not exceed Rupees 5. Only two persons were fined above Rupees 1,000. The total amount of fines imposed was Rupees 1,22,550. The amount realized, including outstandings of the preceding year, was Rupees 70,479. Out of the realized amount, Rupees 6,706 were paid as compensation to complainants, &c., and Rupees 5,138 were refunded, as the sentences were reversed or modified on appeal or revision.

121. Of the total number punished, 8,829 were males, and 551 were females. In other words, for every 16 males punished there was one female punished.

122. With regard to appeals from the sentences of Magistrates, they are mostly decided by the Subhas, except in the Baroda City, where the City Judge alone can hear them. The total number of such appeals filed during the year was 288, which bears a proportion of only about 3 per cent. to the total number of cases decided by Magistrates. The miscellaneous cases in Magistrates' Courts also supplied a proportionate number of appeals.

123. Of the 546 persons whose appeals were disposed of, the sentences against 199 were confirmed, against 96 modified, and against 251 reversed, so that the reversals come to 46 per cent.

124. Nearly 14 per cent. of the decisions on appeal, exclusive of appeals in which the prisoners were acquitted, were specially appealed from to the Varisht Court. Only 9 per cent. of the sentences passed in appeal were reversed on special appeals, the rest being either confirmed or modified.

125. Nearly 16 per cent. of the decisions in Sessions cases, exclusive of cases in which the accused were acquitted, were appealed from to the Varisht Court. In about 15 per cent. of the appeals that Court reversed the decisions of the Sessions Courts, the rest having been either confirmed or modified.

126. Appeals to the Varisht Court against acquittals and for enhancement of punishment come to a pretty large number, and in the case of about 17 per cent. of persons affected by these appeals the decisions of the lower Courts were reversed by the Varisht Court, which alone has the power of entertaining such appeals.

127. The revision powers of the Varisht Court were not left unexercised. One hundred and forty-six cases were called up during the year. Of 349 persons affected by 157 cases disposed of, the sentences against 76 persons, which is about 22 per cent., were reversed, and those against 80 persons, which is about 23 per cent., were modified.

128. Two statements at the end (Nos. 7 and 8 Criminal) show the details of the results on appeals from the decisions of the lower Courts. It would be unsafe to draw any definite conclusions from them regarding the quality of the work of the different incumbents. The same person possibly does not hold the same appointment throughout the year. Again the work of the best hands possibly does not come much to notice in the Appellate Courts, because there are probably very few appeals from their decisions, and, though the ratio of reversals in the few cases appealed may sometimes be high, their decisions on the whole may be those least interfered with owing to absence of appeal from them. Moreover, proximity to the Appellate Court may encourage appeals, while distance may act in the opposite direction.

129. The work of the Magistrates on the whole appears satisfactory. The same remark applies in a greater degree to the Sessions Courts. Amongst the Judges, the greatest amount of criminal work fell to the share of the present Karri District Judge, Mr. Ambalal, M.A., L.L.B. Amongst the Subhas, the Subha of the Baroda Division, Mr. Raojee Vithal, got through the greatest number of appeals. Mr. Ganesh Sitaram Shastri comes next, who disposed of 20 Sessions cases, besides a large number of appeals.

130. Though special Sunnuds have been given to the holders of certain inam villages investing them with powers to dispose of petty local offences, most of them have done no criminal work. Only four of them decided 13 cases out of the 15 filed by them. Their work does not appear in the appended statements, because it is as yet hardly of sufficient importance.

131. In conclusion, I feel warranted in expressing my belief that the administration of justice has been fairly satisfactory, and has fully enjoyed the confidence of the people—a result the credit of which belongs to the zeal, devotion, and unwearied labors of the Varisht Court which presides over the whole, while to that result the subordinate judicial authorities have contributed their respective shares.

132. *Jails.*—To begin with the Central Jail at Baroda. The following statement gives particulars regarding the prisoners in that jail for the year under review:—

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
Number.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained on the 31st July 1877.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged, &c., from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	1877-78.																					
1	Convicted ...	438	30	468	324	82	406	762	112	874	365	69	434	397	43	440	429	31	460			
2	Under-trial ...	4	....	4	37	17	54	41	17	58	32	17	49	9	...	9	6	1	7	437	32	469
3	Lunatics ...	6	...	6	4	2	6	10	2	12	9	2	11	1	...	1	2	...	2			
	Total ...	448	30	478	365	101	466	813	131	944	406	88	494	407	43	450	437	32	469			

133. It is to be regretted that, owing to the want of a separate suitable building, lunatics are kept in custody with convicted criminals under the same roof. A lunatic asylum will be erected not far from the new Central Jail which is in course of construction.

134. The particulars as regards the persons discharged, &c., are as follow :—

Convicted prisoners.

Transferred to other jails	75
Released on appeals	18
Ditto on expiry of sentence	219
Ditto on payment of fines	77
Ditto by order of Sirkar on account of sickness ...	3
Executed	2
Died	40

Under-trial prisoners.

Released	9
Convicted and sentenced	31
Transferred to other jails	9

Lunatics.

Released after recovery	3
Given in charge of their relatives	7
Died	1
Total ...	494

135. During the year no prisoner escaped from the jail.

136. There were 41 deaths in the jail during the year. Taking 469 to be the daily average, the ratio of mortality was a little above 8½ per cent., while the ratio for the preceding year was only 3 per cent. The unfavorable difference must be attributed to the unhealthiness of the year from the exceptional failure of the rains. Out of the 41 deaths, no less than 16 were from cholera.

137. Of the 41 who died—

1	died above the age of	... ...	55
2	„ between „	... ...	50 & 55
3	„ „ „	... ...	45 & 50
3	„ „ „	... ...	40 & 45
19	„ „ „	... ...	30 & 40
13	„ „ „	... ...	20 & 30
Total 41			

138. Of the 440 convicted prisoners that remained in the jail on the last day of the year, there were—

	Males.	Females.
Sentenced to life imprisonment ...	65	18
Sentenced above 10 years and not exceeding 14 years	20	1
Sentenced above seven years and not exceeding 10 years	13	1
Sentenced above five years and not exceeding seven years	51	2
Sentenced above three years and not exceeding five years	49	0
Sentenced above one year and not exceeding three years	144	5
Up to one year	55	16
	397	43

139. The number of life convicts must be necessarily large, because of accumulation of past years, and also because the sentence of life imprisonment is properly preferred by the Courts to that of death, in all cases in which the murder is not clearly deliberate, or in which the evidence of clearly deliberate murder, though quite sufficient for conviction, does not render it absolutely necessary to have recourse to the irreversible penalty of taking life.

140. Of the 440 convicted prisoners, there were—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindoos	354	37	391
Mahomedans	43	6	49
Total ...	397	43	440

141. The average cost per prisoner on account of various items was as follows :—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Diet	54	4	8
Clothing	1	15	6
Guarding, &c....	30	1	11
Contingencies....	4	0	7
Total ...	90	6	8

142. The total average for the preceding year was Rupees 72. The excess in the year under review was due to the exceptionally high prices of food. Here is an instance of the effect of this cause in swelling the expenditure in many departments of the State. In the Central Jail alone, the additional expenditure was about Rupees 9,000.

143. In the year under review, better work was exacted from the convicts than in the preceding year. Something like a system was introduced and enforced. But it must be confessed that the arrangements in this respect are yet far from perfect. The subject will not be neglected. Hereafter, the public garden will require a large gang to work appropriately for the public benefit.

144. The new Central Jail building was sanctioned in the year at a cost of nearly 5½ lakhs of rupees, and work is progressing rapidly. It will be a Central Jail in the full sense of the words, and is expected to accommodate all the long-sentenced prisoners from all parts of the country. It is expected that this new jail will be ready for use in a couple of years. Many obvious improvements as regards jail administration have unavoidably to await the completion of this building.

145. We now proceed to notice the district jails which are eight in number. The following statement gives particulars of the inmates of these jails for the year under review:—

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
No.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged, &c. from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Convicted	628	42	670	3,271	212	3,483	3,899	254	4,153	2,975	230	3,205	924	24	948	701	31	732			
2	Under-trial	101	5	106	2,483	128	2,611	2,584	133	2,717	2,420	127	2,547	164	6	170	145	2	147	848	33	881
3	Lunatics	2	...	2	11	...	11	13	...	13	10	...	10	3	...	3	2	...	2			
	Total ...	751	47	778	5,765	340	6,105	6,496	387	6,883	5,405	357	5,762	1,091	30	1,121	848	33	881	...	...	...

146. The particulars as regards the 3,205 convicts discharged, &c., are as follow:—

Transferred to other jails	84
Released on appeals	62
Ditto on expiry of sentence	2,646
Ditto on payment of fines	379
Ditto by order of Sirkar on account of sickness ...	3
Escaped	1
Died	30
Total ...	3,205

147. The death-rate was about 4 per cent., which compares favorably with that of the previous year which was about 6 per cent. Of the 30 deaths, seven were from cholera.

148. The following are the particulars of the 2,547 under-trial prisoners disposed of:—

Convicted and sentenced	1,037
Released	1,389
Transferred to other jails	106
Died	5
Total ...	2,547

149. The death-rate was about 8½ per cent., while that of the previous year was 4½ per cent.

150. The average cost per prisoner of the district jails on account of various items was as follows:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Diet	56	8	11
Clothing	2	15	0
Guarding, &c.	21	5	8
Contingencies	3	5	1
Total ...	84	2	8

151. The average cost for the preceding year was Rupees 75, the difference against the year under review being attributable to the higher cost of food. The cost per prisoner for rations was especially high at Amreilly and Okhamandal.

152. District jail buildings are sadly wanted. The following have been sanctioned and are in progress:—

No.	Jails.	Amount of estimate sanctioned.	Remarks.
		Rs.	
1	Nowsari	61,704	
2	Dabhoi	59,393	
3	Petlad	59,393	
4	Dwarka	22,044	
	Temporary extension of accommodation to the existing jail at Karri.	8,052	

153. We now proceed to notice the talooka and subordinate jails or lock-ups which are 31 in number. The following statement gives particulars of the inmates of these prisons for the year under review:—

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
No.	Classes of Prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged, &c., from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Convicted	88	3	91	3,066	150	3,216	3,154	153	3,307	2,956	147	3,103	198	6	204	139	5	144			
2	Under-trial	52	3	55	3,999	231	4,230	4,051	234	4,285	3,948	228	4,176	103	6	109	123	8	131	266	14	280
3	Lunatics	...	1	1	20	1	21	20	2	22	16	1	17	4	1	5	4	1	5			
	Total ...	140	7	147	7,275	382	7,467	7,225	389	7,614	6,920	376	7,296	305	13	318	266	14	280			

154. The percentage of mortality was about 3½, while that of the previous year was one only.

155. The average cost per prisoner on account of various items was as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Diet	55	12	11
Guarding, &c.	1	10	1
Contingencies	1	12	8
Total ...	59	3	8

156. The average cost for the previous year was about Rupees 38, the excess in the year under review being due to high prices of food.

157. The following is a statement which gives particulars regarding the inmates of all classes of jails noticed above severally:—

	Convicted.	Under-trial.	Lunatics.	Total.
Prisoners at the beginning of the year	1,229	165	9	1,403
Admitted during the year ...	7,105	6,895	38	14,038
Total ...	8,334	7,060	47	15,441
Disposed of during the year ...	6,742	6,772	38	13,552
Remaining at the end of the year ...	1,592	288	9	1,889

158. On comparing these figures with those of the preceding year, the number of admissions for the year under review is found to be much higher. This result must be due to two causes: first, the increase of offences owing to scarcity; and secondly, the progressive efficiency of the machinery for bringing offenders to justice.

Police.

159. *Baroda City.*—The strength of the police force for the city, sanctioned at the time of its organization, is given below:—

1 Police Superintendent.	26 Sowars
8 Inspectors.	4 Detectives.
72 Subordinate officers.	42 Office Establishment and menials.
475 Peons.	
556	72

160. The total annual cost permanently sanctioned for the police of the city now comes to Rupees 95,508.

The details are given below :—

		Rs.
(1)	Pay—	
	Sanctioned in the original Budget	87,576
	Subsequently sanctioned in October 1877 when the pay of the Superintendent was raised from Rupees 350 to 500	1,800
(2)	Contingent expenses—sanctioned in the original Budget	1,200
(3)	Police Fund	2,400
(4)	Pensions	2,532
	Total ...	95,508

161. In the above details the permanent sanctions given this year amount to Rupees 1,800.

162. Besides these permanent sanctions, extraordinary sanctions, amounting to Rupees 13,923, were given this year as per following details :—

	Rs.
Contingencies	1,409
Dead-stock	186
Pay of establishment employed on account of famine, &c., during the year	2,875
Ammunition	38
Lighting	476
Dress	7,029
Miscellaneous	1,910
Total ...	13,923

163. The total actual expenditure during the year, including the expenditure incurred out of the extraordinary sanctions, amounted to Rupees 90,976. The expenditure of the last year amounted to Rupees 85,476.

164. Of the officers and men employed in the police, 463 were Hindus, 153 Mahomedans, and five were Parsees and Jews. There were seven vacancies at the end of the year.

165. Of the Hindus, 85 were Brahmins, 164 were Mahrattas, 36 were Rajpoots, and 178 were men of other castes.

166. Amongst officers, 19·75 per cent. were Brahmins, 19·75 per cent. were Mahomedans, 16·05 per cent. were Rajpoots, 24·69 per cent. were Mahrattas, and 19·75 per cent. were men of other castes.

167. Of the men, 12·78 per cent. were Brahmins, 25·37 per cent. were Mahomedans, 4·26 per cent. were Rajpoots, 26·67 per cent. were Mahrattas, and 30·93 per cent. were men of other castes.

168. During the year two officers and 74 men were dismissed, 63 officers and 243 men were reduced to lower grades, and four men were criminally punished by the Magistrates.

169. On the other hand, 35 men were promoted, and 14 men received money rewards for good services.

170. During the same period 26 men tendered resignation, four men deserted, and 15 men died.

171. The total number of crimes reported during the year was 985 against 782 reported last year. There were also four cases of the last year brought under enquiry this year.

172. Out of these cases, 681 were sent to Magistrates for enquiry, and convictions were secured in 352. The percentage of convictions to the cases sent up for enquiry is 51·69.

173. The number of persons arrested in connection with the above crimes was 1,063 against 1,079 in the past year. Of these, five died, escaped, or were transferred to other districts, and 56 were under restraint, *i.e.*, on bail, at the end of the year. The rest, *viz.*, 1,002, were sent before the Magistrates. Of these, again, 210 were discharged by the Magistrates without trial, 320 were acquitted, 457 were convicted, and 15 remained pending trial at the end of the year.

174. Of the persons arrested, 30·10 per cent. were acquitted, 42·99 per cent. were convicted, and 19·76 per cent. were discharged without trial. The percentage of persons convicted to those sent to Magistrates for enquiry was 45·61.

175. In 474 cases, property to the extent of Rupees 55,200 was alleged to have been stolen as against 300 cases and Rupees 25,473 in the last year. In 323 cases property was recovered to the extent of Rupees 27,769 as against 193 cases and Rupees 11,384 in the last year. The percentage of property recovered to that alleged to have been stolen is 50·31. The percentage of the preceding year was 44·69.

176. Of the offenders reported during the year, two were cases of murder, of which one was traced out by the police.

177. Of the rest of the offences, six were cases of grievous hurt, two of rape, 340 of theft, six of robbery, 143 of house-breaking, nine of receiving stolen property, and the rest were miscellaneous offences.

178. Mr. Tubak, the Superintendent, City Police, did very satisfactory service during the height of the scarcity in guarding the grain bazars and other parts of the city.

Baroda Division.

179. The strength of the police force sanctioned for the division is given below:—

1	Police Naib Subha.
3	Inspectors.
11	Fouzdars.
235	Subordinate officers, foot and mounted.
916	Sepoys.
128	Sowars.
28	Establishment and menials.
1,322	

180. Of the above force, 316 are Tainaties serving in the foot police. These are paid from the Military Department.

181. The total annual cost permanently sanctioned for the police of the division now comes to Rupees 2,11,997. The details are given below:—

	Rs.	*Rs.*
1. Pay—		
Sanctioned in the original Budget at Rupees 16,824 per mensem ...	...	2,01,888
Subsequently sanctioned in April 1876 when the pay of the Risaldar and a Duffadar was raised from Rupees 80 to 100, and from Rupees 35 to 40 respectively ...	...	300
Total	...	2,02,188
(2) Contingent expenses—		
Sanctioned in the original Budget at Rupees 116 per mensem ...	1,392	
This year for Naib Fouzdars at Rupees 43 per mensem	516	
Total ...		1,908
(3) Cartridges—		
Sanctioned in 1877-78		1,313
(4) Lighting—		
Sanctioned in 1877-78		900
(5) Giving rewards for good services—		
Sanctioned as per General Circular of 8th August 1877		500
(6) Dress—		
Sanctioned in the original Budget ...		5,188
		2,11,997

182. In the above details, the permanent sanctions given this year amount to Rupees 3,229.

183. Besides these permanent sanctions, extraordinary sanctions amounting to Rupees 2,355 were given this year, as per following details:—

	Rs.
Contingencies	2,145
Miscellaneous	210
Total ...	2,355

184. The total actual expenditure during the year, including the expenditure incurred out of the extraordinary sanctions, amounts to Rupees 1,87,644. The expenditure of the last year amounted to Rupees 1,63,602.

185. Of the officers and men employed in the police, 640 were Hindus, and 366 were Mahomedans. Besides these, there were the 316 Tainaties mentioned above.

186. Of the Hindus, 232 were Brahmins, 212 Mahrattas, 88 Rajpoots, and 108 were men of other castes.

187. Amongst officers, 55·42 per cent. were Brahmins, 21·29 per cent. Mahomedans, 8·44 per cent. Mahrattas, 2·41 per cent. Rajpoots, and 12·05 per cent. men of other castes.

188. Amongst men, 12·42 per cent. were Brahmins 41·35 per cent. Mahomedans, 25·10 per cent. Mahrattas, 10·83 per cent. Rajpoots, and 10·30 per cent. were men of other castes.

189. During the year, 12 officers and 65 men were dismissed, 138 officers and 327 men were reduced to lower grades, and four officers and nine men were criminally punished by Magistrates.

190. On the other hand, 56 men were promoted, and 94 men received presents in money for good services.

191. During the same period, 39 men tendered resignation, and 20 men died.

192. The total number of crimes reported during the year was 3,014 against 1,869 reported last year. There were also 48 cases of the last year brought under enquiry this year.

193. Out of these cases, 2,676 were sent to Magistrates for enquiry, and convictions were secured in 1,939 cases. The percentage of convictions to the cases sent up for enquiry is 72·46.

194. The number of persons arrested in connection with the above crimes was 5,467 against 2,719 in the last year. Of these, six were either discharged by the police or died, escaped, or were transferred to other districts, and 28 were under restraint; *i.e.*, on bail, at the end of the year. The rest, *viz.*, 5,433 were sent before the Magistrates. Of these,

again, 1,669 were acquitted, 3,524 were convicted, one died, and 239 remained pending trial at the end of the year.

195. Of the persons arrested, 30·53 per cent. were acquitted, and 64·46 per cent. were convicted. The percentage of persons convicted to those sent to Magistrates for enquiry was 64·86.

196. In 1,576 cases, property to the extent of Rupees 57,469 was alleged to have been stolen against 894 cases and Rupees 63,814 in the last year. In 1,196 cases, property was recovered to the extent of Rupees 25,226 against 498 cases and Rupees 19,667 in the last year. The percentage of property recovered to that alleged to have been stolen is 43·89 as against 30 in the last year.

197. Of the offences reported during the year, 13 were cases of murder, all of which were traced out by the police.

198. Of the rest of the offences, seven were cases of culpable homicide, 34 of grievous hurt, seven of rape, 481 of robbery, 1,052 of theft, eight of dacoity, 30 of house-breaking, 80 of receiving stolen property, and the rest were miscellaneous offences.

199. The failure of the usual rains, and the scarcity which prevailed throughout the year, and the consequent helplessness of Kolies, Bheels, and other similar classes to procure food, have had their effect in increasing the number of thefts and robberies. The general scarcity of food has had similar effects in the neighbouring jurisdictions.

200. The general health of the police was good. Out of the 20 deaths that occurred during the year, 15 resulted from cholera.

201. Of the total police force there are 220 officers and 386 men who can read and write. In the Police School, 61 persons were under tuition, 37 of whom are now able to read and write.

202. A punitive post has been this year stationed at Bhadran in the Petlad Talooka. The strength of the force is two officers and 28 men. The monthly cost comes to Rupees 315.

203. *Nowsari Division.*—The strength of the police force sanctioned for the division is given below:—

1	Police Naib Subha.
2	Inspectors.
12	Fouzdars.
172	Subordinate officers, foot and mounted.
559	Sepoys.
135	Sowars.
28	Establishment and menials.
909	

204. Of the above force, 75 men are Tainaties, serving in the foot police. These are paid from the Military Department.

205. The total annual cost permanently sanctioned for the police of the division now comes to Rupees 1,45,378. The details are given below :—

	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Pay—		
Sanctioned in the original Budget	1,39,530	
Subsequently sanctioned in April 1876 when the pay of the Risaldar and two Duffadars was raised from Rupees 65 to 90 and from Rupees 30 to 35 respectively	420	
		1,39,950
(2) Contingent expenses—		
Sanctioned in the original Budget	1,200	
Sanctioned this year for Naib Fouzdars at Rupees 33 per month	396	
		1,596
(3) Dress—		
Sanctioned in the original Budget		3,332
(4) Giving rewards for good services—		
As per General Circular of 8th August 1877		500
Grand total		1,45,378

206. In the above details, the permanent sanctions given this year amount to Rupees 896.

207. Besides these permanent sanctions, extraordinary sanctions, amounting to Rupees 2,994, were given this year as per following details :—

	Rs.
Contingent expenses	1,231
Dead stock	1,673
Miscellaneous	90
Total ...	2,994

208. The total actual expenditure during the year, including the expenditure incurred out of the extraordinary sanctions, amounted to Rupees 1,29,404. The expenditure of the last year amounted to Rupees 1,24,110.

209. Of the officers and men employed in the police, two were Christians, 547 were Hindus, 256 were Mahomedans, and 14 were Parsees and Jews. There were 15 vacancies at the end of the year. Besides this, there were 75 Tainaties referred to above.

210. Of the Hindus, 121 were Brahmins, 24 were Rajpoots, 237 were Mahrattas, and 165 were men of other castes.

211. Of the officers, 1·12 per cent. were Christians, 19·10 per cent. were Brahmins, 20·78 per cent. were Mahomedans, 2·81 per cent. were Rajpoots, 26·40 per cent. were Mahrattas, and 29·78 were men of other castes.

212. Amongst men, 13·57 per cent. were Brahmins, 34·17 per cent. were Mahomedans, 2·96 per cent. were Rajpoots, 29·64 per cent. were Mahrattas, and 19·66 per cent. were men of other castes.

213. The Subha of Nowsari says that the Kolies and Machies, who are numerous on the sea-coast side of the division, cannot be induced to accept service in the police; and the same has to be said of the Bheels and other aboriginal tribes residing in the division.

214. During the year, five officers and 60 men were dismissed, 22 officers and 64 men were reduced to lower grades, and two officers and five men were criminally punished by the Magistrates.

215. On the other hand, 171 men were promoted, and 19 men received presents in money for good services.

216. During the same period, 38 men tendered resignation, five men deserted, and 19 men died.

217. The total number of crimes reported during the year was 1,154 against 942 in the preceding year. There were also 103 cases of the last year brought under enquiry this year.

218. Out of these cases, 753 were referred to Magistrates for enquiry, and convictions were secured in 528 cases. The percentage of convictions to the cases sent up for enquiry was 70·12.

219. The number of persons arrested in connection with the above crimes was 1,887 as against 1,206 of the last year. Of these, 11 were discharged by the police, and four were under restraint, *i.e.*, on bail, at the end of the year. The rest, *viz.*, 1,872 were sent before the Magistrates. Of these again, 981 were acquitted, 845 were convicted, six were otherwise disposed of, *viz.*, died, &c., and 40 remained pending trial at the end of the year.

220. Of the persons arrested, 51·99 per cent. were acquitted and 44·78 per cent. were convicted. The percentage of persons convicted to those sent to Magistrates for enquiry was 45·14.

221. In 377 cases, property to the extent of Rupees 8,334 was alleged to have been stolen against 347 cases and Rupees 4,660 of the last year. In 325 cases, property was recovered to the extent of Rupees 5,205 against 344 cases and Rupees 2,349 of the last year. The percentage of property recovered to that alleged to have been stolen is 62·45 against 50·38 of the last year.

222. Of the offences reported during the year two were cases of culpable homicide, 15 of grievous hurt, four of rape, 82 of robbery, 253 of theft, 25 of house-breaking, 17 of receiving stolen property, and the rest were miscellaneous offences. There was no case of murder during the year.

223. There is an increase this year of 212 offences and 681 arrests, which gives a percentage of 22·50 and 56·45 respectively.

224. The past year was one of scarcity, and the Subha remarks the lower classes must have thought that life in prison, with two pounds rations, was better than a life of starvation.

225. This fact must account for the greater part of the increase in crime. Some increase must also be attributed to increased detection, increased tendency on the part of the people to give information, and fuller criminal registers.

226. The Subha points out also that the increase in crime and the consequent increase in the number of admissions into jails was general all over the Bombay Presidency.

227. The review of the Bombay Government on the jails of the Bombay Presidency, lately published, shows that in Guzerat the jail population increased this year 37 per cent. The Subha observes that the increase in crime in Nowsari was not greater than in the neighbouring British districts.

228. New clothing was issued to the police of the division during the year under review.

Karri Division.

229. The strength of the police force sanctioned for the division is given below :—

1	Police Naib Subha.
3	Inspectors.
14	Fouzdars.
318	Subordinate officers, foot and mounted.
1,338	Sepoys.
181	Sowars.
32	Establishment and menials.
1,887	

230. Besides these, there are 22 Wagheers employed from Okhamandal for police duties. Four of these serve in the mounted police.

231. The total annual cost permanently sanctioned for the police of the division now comes to Rupees 3,03,558. The details are given below :—

(1) Pay.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*
	Sanctioned in the original Budget	2,85,948	
	Ditto in 1876-77 for 11 Wagheers employed in that year	1,380	
	Sanctioned this year for 11 more Wagheers ...	1,320	
			2,88,648
(2) Contingent expenses—			
	Sanctioned in the original Budget at Rupees 115-12 per mensem	1,389	
	Ditto this year for Naib Fouzdar at Rupees 74 per mensem	888	
			2,277
(3) Cartridges—			
	Sanctioned in 1876-77		1,777
(4) Lighting—			
	Sanctioned in 1876-77 at Rupees 120 per month ...	...	1,440
(5) Giving rewards for good services—			
	Sanctioned as per General Circular of 8th August 1877	500	
	Ditto specially for the Karri Division on 13th November 1877	1,500	
			2,000
(6) Dress		...	7,416
	Grand total	...	3,03,558

232. In the above details, the permanent sanctions given this year amount to Rupees 4,208.

233. Besides these permanent sanctions, extraordinary sanctions, amounting to Rupees 7,910, were given this year as per following details :—

		Rs.
Contingent expenses		7,695
Miscellaneous „		215
	Total ...	7,910

234. The total actual expenditure during the year, including the expenditure incurred out of the extraordinary sanctions, amounted to Rupees 2,70,297. The expenditure of the last year amounted to Rupees 2,56,762.

235. Of the officers and men employed in the police, 566 were Hindus, 1,237 Mahomedans, and three Parsees and Jews. There were 81 vacancies at the end of the year. Besides this, there were the 22 Wagheers referred to above.

236. Of the Hindus, 82 were Brahmins, 78 Mahrattas, 65 Rajpoots, and 341 men of other castes.

237. Amongst officers, 16·15 were Brahmins, 56·83 Mahomedans, 4·66 Mahrattas, 3·11 Rajpoots, and 19·25 men of other castes.

238. Amongst men, 2·02 were Brahmins, 71·02 were Mahomedans, 4·25 were Mahrattas, 3·71 were Rajpoots, and 19·00 were persons of other castes.

239. One noticeable feature may here be mentioned this year, and that is, the employment of 52 Kolies and 72 Bheels in the foot police of the district.

240. During the year, 15 officers and 94 men were dismissed, 93 officers and 139 men were reduced to lower grades, and two officers and 10 men were criminally punished by Magistrates.

241. The great number of dismissals this year is owing to stricter discipline.

242. On the other hand, 182 men were promoted, and 11 men received presents in money for good services.

243. During the same period, 137 men tendered their resignation, 41 men deserted, and 28 men died.

244. The total number of crimes reported during the year was 4,075 against 2,453 reported last year. There were also 125 cases of the last year brought under enquiry this year.

245. Out of these cases, 3,469 were sent to Magistrates for enquiry, and convictions were secured in 2,032. The percentage of convictions to the cases sent up for enquiry is 58·58.

246. The number of persons arrested in connection with the above crimes was 7,768 against 3,120 in the last year. Of these, 101 were either discharged by the police, or died, escaped, or were transferred to other districts, and 289 were under restraint at the end of the year, *viz.*, 250 on bail and 39 in police custody. The rest, *viz.*, 7,378, were sent before Magistrates. Of these again, 1,472 were discharged by the Magistrates without trial, 2,161 were acquitted, 3,407 were convicted, 11 were otherwise disposed of, *viz.*, died, &c., and 327 remained pending trial at the end of the year.

247. Of the persons arrested, 27·82 per cent. were acquitted, 43·86 were convicted, and 18·95 were discharged without trial. The percentage of persons convicted to those sent to Magistrates for enquiry was 46·18.

248. In 1,868 cases, property to the extent of Rupees 1,23,236 was alleged to have been stolen against 1,319 cases and 96,381 Rupees in the last year. In 953 cases, property was recovered to the extent of Rupees 30,397 against 388 cases and Rupees 14,935 in the last year. The percentage of property recovered to that alleged to have been stolen is 24·66. The percentage of the preceding year was 15·49.

249. Of the offences reported during the year, 29 were cases of murder, of which four were committed during dacoity. Of these 29

cases, 26 were traced out by the police, leaving three undetected. Of the four cases of murder committed during dacoity, offenders in three cases were apprehended.

250. Of the rest of the offences, seven were cases of culpable homicide, 84 of grievous hurt, four of rape, 128 of robbery, 1,396 of theft, 96 of dacoity, 360 of house-breaking, 54 of receiving stolen property, and the rest were miscellaneous offences.

251. Four hundred new muskets have been supplied this year to the police of the division.

252. About the middle of the year, certain special arrangements were made for protecting highways and frontiers. These chiefly consisted in posting about 50 additional *chowkies* on the Deesa line, the Ahmedabad and Pattan road, &c., and putting patrolling parties on the frontiers, including a large party of sowars about Bechraji.

253. These special arrangements have had some effect in lessening the number of highway robberies. It appears that 134 highway robberies, including all robberies on cross roads, also took place between the 1st of August 1877 and the 31st of January 1878; while from the 1st of February to the 31st July 1878, the number was 89.

254. Of the above robberies, 58 were committed by mounted robbers. This figure, when compared with the last year's, shows a decrease of about 20 robberies.

255. Comparing the first half of the year with the second half, there is a decrease of nearly 50 per cent. in the robberies committed by mounted robbers. There were 38 of these during the first six months, and 20 during the second six months. This evil is decidedly on the decrease, though its disappearance must be a work of time. The peculiar difficulties of the Karri Division have been mentioned at some length in the last year's report.

256. Spasmodic energy is of little use. Steady action is sure of success in the end. What success has been achieved is mainly owing to greater vigilance on the part of the Karri Police, the smoother working of the Extradition Department, the more adequate punishments awarded by the judicial tribunals, and the better co-operation of the Ahmedabad Police.

257. The co-operation from the Ahmedabad District is more marked than that of the Mahi Kanta and Pahlunpoor Agencies.

258. Owing to representations submitted through the Agency and the conviction, I believe, brought home to the Ahmedabad Police, that certain villages of Viramgaum take an active part in these robberies, the Government of Bombay have been induced to place three or four punitive posts in some of their villages along our border.

259. One more fact worth mentioning is, that during this year several notorious Barwattias of the Viramgaum Talooka, and our own jurisdiction, who long infested the Karri Division, have been apprehended. This is a source of great relief to that division.

Amreilly Division.

260. The strength of the police force sanctioned for the division is given below:—

1	Police Naib Subha.
2	Inspectors.
6	Fouzdars.
110	Subordinate officers, foot and mounted.
381	Sepoys.
75	Sowars.
23	Establishment and menials.
598	

261. The total annual cost permanently sanctioned for the police of the divisions now comes to Rupees 1,05,123. The details are given below:—

		Rs.	*Rs.*
(1)	Pay—		
	Sanctioned in the original Budget	1,00,284	
	Exchange and increase to the Police Naib Subha's pay sanctioned in September 1877	535	
			1,00,819
(2)	Contingent expenses—		
	Sanctioned in the original Budget	600	
	Ditto for Naib Fouzdars at Rupees 28 per mensem...	336	
			936
(3)	Giving rewards for good services—		
	As per General Circular of 8th August 1877 ...		500
(4)	Dress—		
	Sanctioned in the original Budget		1,524
(5)	Pensions		1,344
	Grand total ...		1,05,123

262. In the above details, the permanent sanctions given this year amount to Rupees 2,715.

263. Besides these permanent sanctions, extraordinary sanctions, amounting to Rupees 1,629, were given this year as per following details:—

	Rs.
Contingent expenses	42
Dead-stock	468
Miscellaneous	1,119
Total ...	1,629

264. The total actual expenditure during the year, including the expenditure incurred out of the extraordinary sanctions, amounted to Rupees 71,568. The expenditure of the last year amounted to Rupees 70,224.

265. Of the officers and men employed in the police, 364 were Hindus, and 215 were Mahomedans. There were 19 vacancies at the end of the year.

266. Of the Hindus, 65 were Brahmins, 102 were Mahrattas, 53 were Rajpoots, and 144 were men of other castes.

267. Amongst officers, 22·22 per cent. were Brahmins, 32·48 per cent. Mahomedans, 8·55 per cent. Rajpoots, 14·53 per cent. Mahrattas, and 22·22 per cent. men of other castes.

268. Amongst men, 8·44 per cent were Brahmins, 38·31 per cent. Mahomedans, 9·31 per cent. Rajpoots, 18·40 per cent. Mahrattas, and 25·54 per cent. were men of other castes.

269. During the year, one officer and 11 men were dismissed, 17 officers and 60 men were reduced to lower grades, and one officer and one man were criminally punished by Magistrates.

270. On the other hand, one man was promoted, and five men received money rewards for good services.

271. During the same period 44 men resigned, two men deserted, and 11 men died.

272. The total number of crimes reported during the year was 985 against 704 reported last year.

273. Out of these cases, 767 were sent to Magistrates for enquiry, and convictions were secured in 332. The percentage of convictions to the cases sent up for enquiry is 43·29.

274. The number of persons arrested in connection with the above crimes was 1,244 against 928 in the last year. Of these, three either died, escaped, or were transferred to other districts, and 22 were under restraint at the end of the year, *i.e.*, on bail. The rest, *viz.*, 1,219, were sent before the Magistrates. Of these again, 231 were discharged by the Magistrates without trial, 323 were acquitted, 624 were convicted, two were otherwise disposed of, *viz.*, died, &c., and 39 remained pending trial at the end of the year.

275. Of the persons arrested, 25·96 were acquitted, 50·16 were convicted, and 18·57 were discharged without trial. The percentage of persons convicted to those sent to Magistrates for enquiry was 51·19.

276. In 760 cases, property to the extent of Rupees 32,172 was alleged to have been stolen against 175 cases and Rupees 6,741 in the last year. In 307 cases, property was recovered to the extent of Rupees 12,623 as against 72 cases and Rupees 728 in the last year. The percentage of property recovered to that alleged to have been stolen is 39·23. The percentage of the preceding year was 10·78.

277. Of the offences reported during the year, 13 were cases of murder, of which 11 were traced out by the police.

278. Of the rest of the offences, five were cases of culpable homicide, 17 of grievous hurt, one of rape, 23 of robbery, 643 of theft, 117 of house-breaking, two of receiving stolen property, and the rest were miscellaneous offences.

279. *General Remarks.*—The foregoing details will give a general idea as to the working of the police force employed by the State. A tabular statement will be found in the Appendix U.

280. The number of crimes during the year was greatest in the Karri Division, which is the largest in area and population and the most turbulent of all, but this division is showing evident marks of improvement.

281. Of cases taken up for investigation, the Baroda Division Police succeeded in sending up 87·39 per cent. to the Magistrates; the Karri Police sent up 82·59 per cent.; the Amreilly Police sent up 77·87 per cent.; the Baroda City Police 68·86 per cent.; and the Nowsari Police 59·90.

282. The Baroda Division Police secured convictions in 72·46 per cent. cases; Nowsari in 70·12 per cent. cases; Kari in 58·58 per cent. cases; the City Police in 51·69 per cent. cases; and Amreilly in 43·29 per cent. cases.

283. The Nowsari Police recovered lost property to the extent of 62·45 per cent.; the City Police to the extent of 50·31; the Baroda Division Police to the extent of 43·89; the Amreilly to the extent of 39·23; and Karri to the extent of 24·26.

284. The Subhas, Police Naib Subhas, and the City Police Superintendent have all acted with zeal and assiduity.

285. During the last year, crime, owing to the severe scarcity that prevailed during the year, inevitably increased. But the police appear generally to have done their best in the discharge of their duties and responsibilities. Had the new police not been brought into existence—had the old order of things been suffered to continue—the increased incentive to crime incident to a period of wide-spread and deep distress would have acted with unrestrained energy and led to consequences truly deplorable. But with the advantage of the new police, we have overcome the difficulties of a critical season, in a manner which can bear comparison with that of any other State.

286. I cannot conclude this part of the report without giving brief but emphatic expression to my sense of the valuable aid rendered by Rao Bahadoor Vinayak Rao J. Kirtane in the organization of the whole police force, and in its detailed working and control. He has brought to bear on the whole police organization and administration a rare amount of knowledge, thoughtfulness, and sustained though unostentatious energy, which cannot be sufficiently commended. After considerable enquiry and research, he has also prepared a plan of reform for the Village Police, and I only regret that, though fully alive to its importance, I have not yet found time to consider it.

287. *Extradition.*—The work of mutual extradition of fugitive offenders has gone on in a manner increasingly satisfactory. The following tabular statements are self-explanatory :-

DEMANDS BY BARODA.

ON WHOM.	NUMBER OF DEMANDS.		NUMBER OF DEMANDS WITHDRAWN.		SURRENDERS.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
British authorities	81	277	16	43	54	142
Native States	60	264	6	39	16	45
Total ...	141	541	22	82	70	187

DEMANDS ON BARODA.

BY WHOM.	NUMBER OF DEMANDS.		NUMBER OF DEMANDS WITHDRAWN.		SURRENDERS.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
British authorities	64	160	2	2	60	131
Native States	21	70	...	...	14	42
Total ...	85	230	2	2	74	173

Statement showing the total number of surrenders made to Baroda during the year, including those made on demands which were preferred

previous to the year under report, but which were not complied with therein.

British District or Native State	Number of surrenders.		Number of trials.		Number of convictions.		Number of acquittals.		Pending.	
	Cases.	Men.	Cases.	Men.	Cases.	Men.	Cases.	Men.	Cases.	Men.
British Districts	63	159	41	94	33	61	8	33	22	65
Native States	34	89	26	65	22	49	4	16	8	24
Total ...	97	248	67	159	55	110	12	49	30	89

Statement showing the total number of surrenders made by Baroda during the year, including those made on demands which were preferred previous to the year under report, but which were not complied with therein.

British District or Native State.	Number of surrenders.	
	Cases.	Men.
British District	78	178
Native State	17	56
Total ...	95	234

288. Thefts and robberies are the chief offences for which extradition demands are mutually made.

289. There is certainly room for further improvement in respect of mutual extradition.

290. During the year certificates under Section 9 of Act XI of 1872 of British India were issued in 15 cases, and for the trial of 45 persons.

291. *Military Department.*—It would needlessly swell this report if I were to reproduce the information on salient points recorded in the preceding reports—information which is more or less applicable to this year. I will therefore offer only a few observations.

292. The regular force maintained by the State is, I feel certain, not in excess of the actual requirements of the country. It guards the public treasuries. It guards the jails. It supplies numerous guards for the palace. It affords suitable escorts to Their Highnesses and to the

Minister. It contributes to the pomp and circumstance of the Maharaja's State processions. It acts as a necessary counterpoise to the irregular force, which is the remnant of the old Mahratta army. It is essential for maintaining peace and order in the Gaekwar's capital. It is equally essential for maintaining peace and order in the districts, the population of which includes Bheels, Kolies, Mewassies, Waghirs and other troublesome elements. For these various purposes our regular force, taken as a whole, is barely sufficient, a fact to which the British Political Officers on the spot can fully testify. Nothing can be more obvious than that we cannot ordinarily demand the services of the British subsidiary force for such purposes, purposes in reference to which a local disciplined force on the part of the Native State is so necessary, that British Political Officers themselves have advised, and sometimes even urged, its formation or maintenance.

293. Our regular force is armed in a manner certainly not above the requirements of the local service expected from it. We generally obtain our arms and ammunition from British stores, paying the cost of the same at the Residency Treasury. We prefer this course to direct importation or domestic manufacture, because the course is more convenient and more economical.

294. The annual cost of this regular force is, say, 7½ lakhs of rupees.

295. As regards the irregular forces maintained by the State, much the greater part of the same, namely 3,000 horse, is kept up under the obligation of a Treaty with the British Government, an obligation which might be remitted or relaxed with advantage to both the British and Baroda Governments. This matter, though beset with numerous difficulties, has been engaging consideration. This force of 3,000 horse costs, say, 10 lakhs annually.

296. Thus about 17½ lakhs have been accounted for.

297. The rest of the irregular force, whether of horse or foot, is variously employed and very considerably on duties of a non-military nature. For instance, some sowars accompany the British banghy mails for their safety. Other sowars are engaged in carrying our own official letters and parcels. Others again are posted at intervals on important roads for the protection of travellers. Others again escort treasure or prisoners in transit from one place to another. Others again are in attendance on members of the royal family. Some are in attendance on the chief officials of the State, whether at the capital or at out stations. A great part of the force works as simple police. Many of the infantry guard cutcheries and mahal jails. Many guard scattered properties at the palaces, and so on.

298. It cannot be correct to count all these as military or fighting men. They are mere peons or menial servants without any pretension to organization or discipline, or to the regular use of arms. They do not so much as wear a uniform. They carry any old rusty weapons they like, such as sword, matchlock, spear or dagger. Sometimes the only arms they carry are those which nature has given them.

299. What the cost of this part of the irregular force, diversely employed as just described, may be I am at this moment unable to state. It must be some lakhs.

300. But what swells the expenditure, classed as military, is that the allowances of old Sirdar families, of many relatives and dependents of the Gaekwar, and of favorites and parasites of the Court, go under that head. I will here give but one instance. Usually every person who marries a daughter of a Gaekwar gets a silladari allowance of Rupees 8,000 per annum more or less; and there are many such persons.

301. As matters stand at present, these two items cost about 13½ lakhs per annum, which, added to the 17½ lakhs already mentioned, makes a total military charge of about 31 lakhs per annum exclusive of extra charges incident to exceptionally high prices.

302. The present administration has certainly not been oblivious of the necessity of reducing the military, or so-called military, charges of the State. Many considerations, however, which are best appreciated by those who are immediately responsible for the management of affairs, have dictated a gradual and moderate procedure in this direction. We have carefully avoided the sudden disbandment of men and their being sent adrift. In short, we have carefully avoided the creation of hardship and discontent, and of anxiety and alarm.

303. The gradual and moderate procedure pursued as a matter of policy and preference has not been barren of fruit already. Numerous vacancies have been quietly left unfilled. A good number of men have been absorbed in the police. By these and other means the military charges are being reasonably reduced.

304. A good proportion of the saving, however, has been neutralized during the year under review by the enhanced cost of the army owing to the high prices of fodder and provisions. As the prices were exceptionally high, special batta had to be disbursed wherever the pay of the men required to be thus supplemented, and large additional grants had to be made for the feed of the horses. The aggregate additional charge thus entailed amounted in the year to very nearly Rupees 4,75,000.

305. The general conduct of the troops of all sorts has been satisfactory. Only two instances of insubordination worth mention occurred, one at Baroda and the other at Amreilly, but these were dealt with promptly and firmly.

306. *Public Works.*—This important department continues under the direction and control of Mr. G. F. Hill, C.E., the State Engineer, and is increasingly fulfilling its functions.

307. During the year, the office establishment of the State Engineer was materially strengthened, and a special addition was made for purposes of account and audit. A Sub-Engineer, with moderate office establishment, was appointed for each of the four territorial divisions.

308. These measures have increased the cost of establishment by about Rupees 18,000 per annum.

309. Owing, however, to rapid extension of operations, the necessity of some further additional staff in some divisions is making itself felt.

310. The total outlay incurred by the department under Mr. Hill during the year under report is as follows in round numbers :—

	Rs.
Original works	5,21,000
Repairs	54,000
Establishment	57,000
Tools, &c.	5,000
Total ...	6,37,000

311. Besides this amount, more than Rupees 25,000 were sanctioned for fair weather roads and other works in the Amreilly Division, in view to provide employment for labor during the prevalence of distress owing to high prices of food-grains. The amount was spent very usefully in some instances, though I fear wastefully in a few others.

312. The cost of establishment is about 10 per cent. of the outlay. In this connexion, it must be noted that all or most new works are executed by Contractors.

313. The following statement shows the sanctions and outlays under the several heads :—

Service heads.	Sanctioned amount.	Outlay.	Savings.	Excess.
Original Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Military	79,936	55,711	24,225	
Civil buildings	5,27,217	3,25,999	2,01,218	
Communications	94,280	27,070	67,210	
Miscellaneous public improvements	1,67,679	1,12,614	55,065	
Total ...	8,69,112	5,21,394	3,47,718	
Repairs.				
Military	5,622	4,405	1,217	
Civil buildings	94,503	35,925	58,578	
Communications	27,559	6,442	21,117	
Miscellaneous public improvements ...	17,955	7,071	10,884	
Total ...	1,45,639	53,843	91,796	
Establishment	60,948	56,628	4,320	
Tools and plant	9,864	5,385	4,479	
Miscellaneous	1,429	1,429	.....	
Grand total ...	10,86,992	6,38,679	4,48,313	

314. A statement* showing detailed works, actual expenditure, &c., and another† showing works, each costing Rupees 5,000 and upwards, and which were in progress during the year, will be found in the Appendix.

* *Vide* Appendix V.
† *Vide* Appendix W

315. The execution of works has been on the whole satisfactory. The material and workmanship are good. Progress goes on with fair speed. The cost is stated to be not in excess of similar work in the neighbouring British districts. Only a great deal of money has to be sunk in the deep foundations arising from the nature of the soil at and about Baroda—a circumstance for which the department cannot of course be held responsible. I have to repeat the cordial acknowledgments of the Sirkar to Mr. Hill, the State Engineer. This officer may be congratulated on the excellent manner in which several of his subordinates have served the department.

316. The cost of works and repairs executed by, or under orders of, the Revenue Department, besides those noted above, amounted to about Rupees 12,000.

317. Allusion is made elsewhere to the offer of a wealthy and benevolent gentleman, named Visram Mowjee, to build a hospital at Dwarka. This gentleman, I must not omit to mention here, has, at his own cost, commenced the construction of a causeway across the Runn separating Okhamandal from Nowanuggur. The causeway will be of great benefit to the numerous pilgrims who visit Dwarka and to the public in general. This is a most useful work; and His Highness' Government, in accepting Mr. Visram's offer to construct it, undertook to maintain the same in a state of repair, and agreed to refrain from levying any toll on the causeway. This, of course, applied only to the portion lying in Baroda territories. The Nowanuggur State, I am glad to say, has also agreed to grant similar concessions in respect of the part in its limits. When the work is completed His Highness' Government will publicly convey thanks to Mr. Visram Mowjee, and will put up a slab bearing the inscription that the work was carried out by Mr. Visram Mowjee at his own cost.

318. *Municipal Improvements.*—The following shows the expenditure on the city of Baroda for the year under report:—

	Rs.
Office establishment	12,117
Inspectors	3,085
Conservancy	51,162
Road repairs	22,887
Watering roads	16,760
Lighting	14,993
Fire establishment	4,006
Cleaning wells and tanks	4,348
Planting and maintaining avenue trees	3,708
Dead-stock purchases	29,365
Buildings and repairs	4,638
Miscellaneous	2,720
Total ...	1,69,789

319. It will be seen that this expenditure shows an increase over that of last year by about Rupees 15,000; and that this increase is distributed over items which directly benefit the inhabitants.

320. The following shows the principal articles of dead-stock maintained at the end of the year for the use of the city:—

(1.)	Fire Engines	22
(2.)	Carts of all kinds	136
(3.)	Lamp posts, iron and others	1,184
(4.)	Bracket lamps	214
(5.)	Fire tanks	27
(6.)	Dustbins	433
(7.)	Urinals	105
(8.)	Rollers	2
(9.)	Sign-boards	200
10.)	Wooden cages for trees	475

321. About the close of the year, the Sursagar Tank, which is so useful in the city, received an abundant supply of water which may be estimated at ten millions of cubic feet. It is expected that this quantity will last throughout the year.

322. In the height of the hot weather, an unprecedented dearth of water in the city was apprehended. Against a complete failure, temporary arrangements were made for pumping water from the Howlakhi and Chiman Baugh Wells, and sending the same through iron pipes into the city. The cost of these arrangements was in addition to the expenditure noted above. Happily, however, a complete failure of water did not occur. Some wells continued efficient, and their supply was supplemented by a number of temporary excavations made in river and tank beds.

323. In a year of drought fires are, of course, more than usually apprehended, but happily they were comparatively few in the year under report. There were five large fires and 15 minor ones, the total damage done being alleged to be about half a lakh of rupees. The wonder is that the loss has not been much greater, considering the closeness of the houses, their inflammable character, the extensive use of fire by the population, the almost unrestrained storing of combustible materials, and the difficulties encountered in narrow streets and lanes in extinguishing conflagrations and rescuing property therefrom.

324. The Municipal Commissioner will be requested hereafter to submit annually a detailed statement of fires and of losses thereby caused, so as to exhibit clearly the progressive effect of the protective measures adopted in this respect.

325. Public health throughout the city was not so bad during the year as it might have been in consequence of the drought. Indeed, epidemics have, during these three years, shown less virulence and destructive activity than before—a diminution which has been contemporaneous with the exertions of the municipality to promote cleanliness. How

far the connexion is fortuitous, or has been that of cause and effect, it is hardly possible to determine. Mr. Dinshaw observes on this head—"Much of course is to be attributed to the unknown working of Providence, but something is due to municipal operations."

326. It is gratifying to see a better order of houses gradually springing up in different parts of the city. These are more substantial and better looking. In this respect, the Municipal Commissioner is affording all the encouragement and facilities in his power.

327. On the whole, Mr. Dinshaw, the Municipal Commissioner, has been doing much good, and doing it in the manner most acceptable to the people. That officer is full of genuine zeal, and diligently looks after details with care and thoughtfulness. He has made steady approaches to order and system in the operations of his department. He has overcome with temper and tact the natural apathy or positive resistance of the people concerned. Indeed, he may be said to have achieved a certain measure of popularity for his department. I have heard expressions of appreciation and thankfulness from even such citizens as are distinguished for intense conservative ideas. And strangers visiting the city at distant intervals have borne testimony to progressive improvement in terms satisfactory and encouraging.

328. Of course, there are to be found those who would say that the city municipality should have done much more than what it has done. But, in the first place, what has been accomplished is not inconsiderable. Then, it is to be remembered that the operations of the municipality are necessarily limited by financial considerations, and also by those arising out of the conservatism of a purely Native capital. We cannot be over-liberal in one particular direction; and we do not wish to do good to the citizens beyond their endurance.

329. Municipal improvements have not been confined to the Baroda city. Minor towns according to their importance have also been gradually receiving attention, especially in matters of sanitation and roads. In the year under review, nearly Rupees 62,000 were laid out in this direction under ordinary sanction. Considerable special or extraordinary grants of funds were also made in addition to the above mentioned outlay. These towns are, by degrees, becoming more healthy, more cleanly, and better in appearance. The Subhas of the several divisions are showing an increasing interest in the work amid the pressure of their multifarious duties.

330. *Water-supply and drainage.*—The labours of the special Engineer, Mr. Crosthwait, were concluded in the year under review, and regular plans and estimates both for the water-supply and the drainage of the city of Baroda were submitted. Mr. Crosthwait spared no pains in their elaboration.

331. The works designed are extensive and very costly. They also seem to me to involve certain elements of uncertainty as to the actual results aimed at, and as to the commensurability of the results with the outlay they would cost. The matters are such that they ought not to be settled in a hurry. They are accordingly under consideration,

and a reference has been made about the water-supply scheme to the Government of India.

332. *Flood in Baroda.*—The year under report closed with a heavy flood, the highest known in the city of Baroda.

333. The monsoon was uncommonly heavy, the rainfall up to the 31st of July 1877 being 42 inches, while the average fall of a whole season in preceding years was but 32 inches. Of these 42 inches, 30 fell between the 22nd and 30th of July. On the 27th the whole day and night it rained in torrents, the fall on that day alone being 8 inches. This heavy downpour, within so short a time, brought on the flood. Indeed, having regard to the rainfall which preceded the freshes both of 1876 and of the year under review (we have no reliable data for any previous years), it may safely be assumed that six to eight inches of rain within 24 hours are enough to cause an overflow of the river.

334. The Vishwamitree, which is the main, in fact the only, channel for draining a wide area of land extending over 200 square miles between Baroda and Powaghur, began to rise at the rate of one foot per hour on the 22nd of July.

335. At 9 P.M. on the 27th the height of the water was 28 feet 4 inches, or 3½ feet below the roadway of the bridge crossing the Vishwamitree on the road leading to the camp; at 5 A.M. on the 28th the water rose to 32 feet, or three inches above the roadway; and at 2-20 P.M. on the 29th the flood reached its highest point, namely, 39¾ feet, or about a foot over the parapet wall.

336. The water then rapidly subsided, and it fell below the roadway of the bridge on the 31st. Thus, for four days, from the 28th to the 31st, the communication between the city on the one side, and the camp and the Railway Station on the other, was entirely stopped.

337. The flood water touched the Raopoora gate. The country for miles around the city as well as several portions of the suburbs was submerged. But the prompt assistance rendered by the police and municipal authorities prevented any casualties. The bridges bore the impact of the flood with a success which reflects honor on the honesty of old work.

338. The following statement shows the height of the flood at a few prominent places :—

PLACES.	Reduced level of ground.	Height of flood over the ground.	REMARKS.
Camp road	111·31	2·09	These figures show the height of flood at the lowest parts.
Railway Station road	107·65	4·25	
Residency compound	107·71	3·30	
Kangulpoora	101·81	5·00	
Fattepoora	108·65	4·50	
Dandia Bazar	103·27	7·00	This shows height near sluice.
Peoples' Park (lowest part) ...	104·77	6·74	
Do. do. (near pavilion) ...	110·61	1·00	

339. Portions of the sites where the new jail and the new school are in progress were encroached on by the floods in a manner which could not but cause anxiety. Those sites had been selected with due reference to the flood-level of previous year, but the present flood rose unprecedentedly high. The conditions of the phenomenon have been since carefully studied, and means have been designed to protect those fabrics effectually in future.

340. Mr. Crosthwait's works designed and executed to restrain the flood of the Vishwamitree river in relation to the parts of the city exposed to the same have been put to the proof. I am glad to say that they stood the test in the most satisfactory manner. The water flowed over two of the bunds; and they have, therefore, been ordered to be raised to the requisite height. Were it not for the preventive efficacy of these works, those parts of the city would have suffered serious damage.

341. Mr. Crosthwait has been good enough to investigate the means of lowering the floods of the river and to report thereon. He has demonstrated that the waterway of the city bridge is inadequate, and that this is one cause of the accumulation of water on the upper side of that structure. Alternative plans have been offered for affording relief in this respect and are under consideration.

342. In case the full particulars of this extraordinary flood have to be recalled, reference should be made to the following communications, namely,—

To the Dewan from Mr. Hill, the State Engineer, No. 87, dated 17th August 1878.

To the Dewan from Mr. Crosthwait, the Special Engineer, No. 68, dated 12th August 1878.

343. *Public Garden.*—The various works connected with this garden have made more or less progress. The following briefly shows the expenditure incurred up to the end of the year under review:—

Number.	Name of work.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure to end of July 1878.	Total.
	Earth-works.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1	Earthen dam on all sides	8,559	7,487	
2	Retaining walls	4,641	3,910	
	Total earth-works ...	...	...	11,397
	Irrigation and drainage.			
3	Two wells and a platform	6,728	6,500	
4	A drain and sluice in connection with platform	1,359	1,359	
5	Putting iron pipes for subterranean water conduit	6,571	6,496	
6	Pumps	15,904	11,805	
	Total, irrigation and drainage ...	...	...	26,160

Number.	Name of work.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure to end of July 1878.	Total.
	Buildings.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
7	Pavillion	44,256	41,010	
8	Pigeon house and lake around it ...	7,488	7,140	
9	Artificial rock around pigeon house ...	500	500	
10	Band stand	3,363	2,522	
11	Gardener's and food store-houses ...	11,113	10,557	
	Total, buildings ...	...	...	61,729
	Zoological works.			
12	Bears' pits	3,365	2,938	
13	Lion and tiger cages	12,560	11,049	
	Total, zoological works ...	...	...	13,987
	Roads, &c.			
14	Carriage roads and foot-paths ...	19,248	10,144	
15	Miscellaneous works	...	48	
	Total, roads, &c. ...	...	...	10,192
	Bridges.			
16	Bridge on the nulla	6,914	2,337	
17	Abutments and wing walls to the bridge on the Vishwamitree river	8,136	7,377	
	Total, bridges ...	...	...	9,714
	Miscellaneous.			
18	Planting trees	2,286	1,714	
19	Purchasing plants, tools, &c.	1,714	1,392	
	Total, plants, &c. ...	...	...	3,106
20	Compensation for land	...	...	18,480
	Grand total ...			1,54,765

344. All the principal or primary works are very near completion, and it will be for the next report to record the formal dedication of the garden to the public. His Highness the Maharaja will make an indefeasible gift to his beloved subjects.

345. *Railways.*—The Western Rajpootana Railway, *i.e.*, the extension of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway from Ahmedabad, alluded to in paragraph 273 of my report for the last year, was commenced in the month of September 1877. Fair progress has been made in the earth-works; and I understand that contracts for the

permanent way material have been let in England. The 5′ 6″ gauge is to be adopted for the section between Ahmedabad and Pahlunpoor.

346. One thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven was the fifth year of the existence of the little Railway which connects our town of Dabhoi with the Meagaum Station of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway. While the gross and net earnings of that year show a marked improvement, the percentage of cost still continues high. The Railway authorities think that this state of things is likely to continue till the extensions to Bhaderpoor, &c., are completed.

347. The following statement shows the general results for 1877 as compared with those of the preceding years:—

	Totals for 1873.	Totals for 1874.	Totals for 1875.	Totals for 1876.	Totals for 1877.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Gross earnings	15,759	33,087	34,302	39,776	46,400
„ expenses	15,497	25,074	26,965	29,970	36,285
Net profit	262	8,013	7,337	9,806	10,115
Return per annum on capital invested	0·07	2·15	1·97	2·62	2·65

The capital cost up to the end of 1876 was taken at Rupees 3,73,400, the amount originally expended. But during 1877, the total cost of construction rose to Rupees 3,82,500 in consequence of certain additions and improvements to the engines and of supply of additional waggon stock. On the original cost the earnings for 1877 yielded a return of nearly 2·75 per cent.

348. The following statement shows the number of passengers carried in either class during the preceding five years:—

Class.	Totals for 1873.	Totals for 1874.	Totals for 1875.	Totals for 1876.	Totals for 1877.
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Upper	22,445	593	730	1,322	1,504
Lower		54,690	67,578	85,129	78,820
Total ...	22,445	55,283	68,308	86,451	80,324

There was a decrease in the lower class traffic in 1877. This is attributed to the prevalence of scarcity during the latter part of the year.

349. The earnings derived from the above passengers are exhibited below :—

Class.	Totals for 1873.	Totals for 1874.	Totals for 1875.	Totals for 1876.	Totals for 1877.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Upper	7,904	326	419	722	865
Lower		14,886	15,493	19,183	18,018
Total ...	7,904	15,212	15,912	19,905	18,883

350. The following is a statement of goods traffic :—

	Totals for 1873.	Totals for 1874.	Totals for 1875.	Totals for 1876.	Totals for 1877.
Tons	3,747	9,719	12,815	13,502	19,110
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Earnings therefrom	8,602	16,852	17,369	19,414	27,130

351. The quantities and the earnings have risen in a marked manner. But, on the other hand, the working expenses have also increased. The figures for the five years are shown in the next table ;—

	Totals for 1873.	Totals for 1874.	Totals for 1875.	Totals for 1876.	Totals for 1877.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Maintenance	394	4,633	6,030	6,435	6,897
Locomotive	5,561	8,476	8,526	8,640	11,505
Carriage and waggon	985	2,422	2,213	3,287	3,866
Traffic	5,088	5,622	6,271	7,191	8,964
General	3,468	3,921	3,925	4,418	5,053
Total ...	15,496	25,074	26,965	29,971	36,285

352. "The line has thus had a hard struggle," says the Examiner of Railway Accounts in the concluding portion of his last half yearly report, "to pay its way; and if it had not been for the expansive character of its traffic, which, on the whole, is shown to have been steadily developed, the results attained would have been less favorable than they are at the end of 1877."

353. I dwelt at some length in my last report on the advantages of narrow gauge Railways over metalled roads in Guzerat, and stated that it was the intention of His Highness' Government to extend the Dabhoi and Meagaum Railway. The proposed extensions are:—

		Miles.
(1)	From Dabhoi to Chandode ...	... $10\frac{3}{4}$
(2)	„ „ to Baroda ...	... 15
(3)	„ „ to Bhaderpoor ...	... $9\frac{3}{4}$
	Total ...	... $35\frac{1}{2}$

354. Of these, the first and the third have been surveyed, and plans, &c., have been prepared. The estimates are as follow:—

		Rs.
From Dabhoi to Chandode	...	1,94,955
„ „ to Bhaderpoor	...	1,93,704
Total	...	3,88,659

355. The cost of the extension from Dabhoi to Baroda is roughly put down at Rupees 2,29,739. But the amount of the estimate, when finally prepared, may be a little more or less. The total cost of all the extensions will thus be about Rupees 6,18,000.

356. The whole work has been given on contract and is now in hand. Arrangements have been made for obtaining permanent way material from England. And His Highness' Government has already advanced Rupees 4,50,000 on account of the extensions. The earthworks on two of the extensions have been finished, and the opening of lines in 1879 is promised.

357. *The Maharaja's Education.*—His Highness the young Gaekwar's progress in physical and mental development has been continuous and satisfactory. He has enjoyed uninterrupted health, and has cheerfully devoted his time to useful exercises, whether bodily or mental. His Highness has now grown to be a young man, and this growth has been so rapid and remarkable that his photographs, taken not long ago, fail to represent him as he now is.

358. I need here only quote from the report of Mr. Elliot who is in charge of His Highness' education:—

"The Maharaja has, during the past year, pursued his course of studies so steadily and uninterruptedly, that a very brief reference to some of the points mentioned in my last year's report will suffice to show the advance that has been made.

"It is well that no change need be noted in the daily routine of a quiet school-life, in which all is going on smoothly. The hours of attendance remain the same; to his other amusements His Highness

has added daily practice in the Native sword and shield exercises; to his other studies he has added that of chemistry, in which he has been admirably instructed by Mr. Bhalchandra Krishna, L.M. and S., Civil Medical Officer for the Baroda Division.

"Of all his more regular studies, that of arithmetic is the one which presents the greatest difficulties, and that in which his progress has been slowest. He is well advanced in Mahrathi, and Guzerathi he can both read and understand fairly, though he does not speak or write it fluently and correctly. After completing a short History of India he passed on to the History of England, and when he had got through the greater portion of a small work on this subject, he recommenced Indian History, taking up portions from Elphinstone's book. Daily translations from the *Balmitra*, corrected by a careful perusal of the *Children's Friend* (an excellent book recommended by Raja Sir T. Madava Row), passages of which are committed to memory, and frequent essays are the means employed to improve his English style. Geography, the Elements of Political Economy, and conversations on given subjects fill up the Maharaja's time in school. Considerable attention has been paid to his English pronunciation.

"His Highness retains most of the companions who entered the school with him. The same masters conduct the studies, and it is with regret that I have to notice that for some months past ill-health has prevented two of their number from giving me their full assistance."

359. Of course, His Highness' education has as yet been of a general character, the first thing being to lay a good foundation. When this shall have been fairly accomplished, it will be time to direct his studies so as to have a special bearing on his future high duties and responsibilities. For instance, he will have to learn the history of the Baroda State. He must know something of the various forms of government and of the advantages and disadvantages of each. He must become cognizant of the leading features of the Government of England and of those of the Government of India. He has to become acquainted with the relations in which the Native States stand with respect to the British Government. He must master, in detail, the Treaties which are in force between the British Government and the Baroda State. He must be familiarized with the objects of all good government, with the means of attaining these objects, and with the duties and responsibilities of rulers. He must be taught how to judge of men and measures. He must be warned against those special perils and temptations which beset Native Princes. Doubtless, all this will come in due sequence of time. Finally, His Highness will have to be, for an interval, associated with the actual practical work of administration in view to enable him to learn this work before assuming the responsible duties which belong to his exalted station.

360. Her Highness the Maharani and Mr. Melvill continue to watch with the utmost solicitude over the health and education of our young Maharaja.

361. *Education.*—The following is a comparative statement of the total expenditure of the Educational Department during 1876-77 and the year under report :—

	Expenditure in local currency.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
I.—Baroda English High School	17,019	22,847
II.—Anglo-Indian Institution	3,693	3,744
III.—Vernacular Schools	*73,049	66,876
IV.—Vernacular College of Science	13.154	8,527
Total ...	1,06,915	1,01,994

362. The expenditure of 1876-77 shows an excess of Rupees 4,921 over that of 1877-78. The construction of a school-house or two, purchase of dead-stock and such other non-recurring items contributed to this excess. The figure for the year under retrospect may be said to be the normal rate so far as the existing establishments are concerned.

363. *High School, Baroda.*—Mr. Tait, B.A., B.S.C., who succeeded Mr. Pope, M.A., in April 1877, continues to be in charge of this school, and to devote himself to his work with zeal and energy.

364. There has been no change, nor need of one, in the constitution of the High School, nor has there been any in the rate of fee paid by the students.

365. The staff of the school has been slightly increased, the additions being a Gymnastic Master and a Persian Moonshee. "These additions," Mr. Tait says, "have been a desideratum, and though it is rather too early to judge, still, as far as I can see at present, the result has been extremely advantageous." The staff now consists of 18 teachers, including the Principal, seven of whom are in the upper and eleven in the lower divisions of the institution.

366. The number of students on the rolls of the school in July 1878 was 327, the same as in the corresponding month of the preceding year.

367. The expenses as well as the fee collections during the year under report exceeded those of 1876-77. They are as follow :—

	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Expenses	17,019	22,847
Fee collections	1,022	1,095

* Last year the expenses were put down at Rupees 77,149. This is an error. The amount mentioned in this report is correct.

368. Four students from this school passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University in November last. One of these has been sent to the Elphinstone College and another to the Poona Engineering College, each with a scholarship of Rupees 20 per mensem. These, with the two sent last year, make four students receiving Sirkar scholarships, and prosecuting their studies in the Colleges in the Bombay Presidency. One of these boys passed his F. E. A. Examination in April 1878.

369. The annual distribution of prizes took place on 17th July 1878, His Highness the Maharaja presiding on the occasion and distributing the prizes.

370. Sanscrit and Persian are taught in the upper school in addition to English and the Vernaculars of the students.

371. The conduct and attendance of the students are reported to have been good throughout the year.

372. Some useful books have been added to the Library which contains about 340 books—a supply which the Principal thinks is large enough to meet the present demands of the High School.

373. The Gymnasium sanctioned for the use of the pupils was completed in the year under report, and a Gymnastic Master was appointed on the 1st of January 1878. The boys who have availed themselves of the benefit of the institution have attained a high degree of proficiency. And the popularity of the Gymnasium, the Principal says, is evidenced by the fact that attendance was perfectly voluntary.

374. His Highness' Government granted during the year Rupees 25 per mensem for merit scholarships open to general competition, and an equal sum for scholarships in favour of students from the various District Vernacular Schools.

375. Khan Bahadoor Kazi Shahbuddin bestows two small scholarships for the encouragement of Mahomedan boys.

376. The Prize Fund granted by the State is Rupees 240 per annum. The amount was increased in the current year by a gift of Rupees 25 from the son of the Dewan of Radhanpoor in remembrance of his visit to the school.

377. The want of English schools in the districts to serve as feeders to the High School was noticed in the last report.* To remedy this defect it has been decided to open a few District Anglo-Vernacular Schools. The measure was sanctioned just at the close of the year under report, and will come into force in 1878-79.

* Paragraph 313.

378. *Anglo-Indian Institution.*—The children of officers in the State Regular Force and Eurasians constitute the mass of the school. The number of pupils in the school in July 1877 and July 1878 is as follows:—

	1877.	1878.
Boys	16	11
Girls	14	10
Total ...	30	21

379. The diminution in the attendance is said to be due to some of the pupils having been sent to Bombay for their education, and the parents of a few others having left Baroda.

380. The teaching staff consists of Mr. Rekling and Miss Rekling. In consequence of ill-health the former had to proceed to England on one year's furlough. Mrs. Rekling was appointed to act in his stead.

381. Of the 21 children who attend the school, 15 are Protestants and 6 Roman Catholics. There are three children of four years of age; seven children between four and seven years of age; ten children between seven and twelve years of age; and one girl of fifteen years of age.

382. The total expenditure on account of the school was Rupees 3,744 (local currency) against Rupees 3,693 in the last year.

383. The fee collections amounted to Rupees 276 (Baroda coin), which is Rupees 6 above those of the previous year, Rupees 270.

384. Mr. Melvill takes great interest in the welfare of the pupils, and Mrs. Melvill has been good enough to bestow prizes for regular attendance, good behaviour, and proficiency.

385. The State has not been sparing in efforts to provide suitable means of instruction to the small special class of pupils under advertence, but the success of those efforts must mainly depend on a more satisfactory development of interest on the part of the parents in the education of their children.

386. *Vernacular Schools.*—These are making satisfactory progress under the management of our Director of Vernacular Education, Mr. Bhogilall Pranavullub Dass.

387. The number of existing Vernacular schools, and that of the boys and girls studying in them, are as follow :—

Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.		Number of boys and girls.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Private and aided	3	2	621	245
Government	101	104	10,551	11,236
Total ...	104	106	11,172	11,481

388. The number of Government Schools shows a slight increase, while that of private and aided schools is one less than in the preceding year. The latter is owing to one of the schools having been closed.

389. Of the Government Schools, six are girls' schools, and their aggregate average strength of attendance is 445, which is 233 more than the figure for the preceding year, namely, 212.

390. The schools may be variously classified as below:—

1st.—According to grade.

No.	Name of grade.	1876-77.		1877-78.	
		Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.
1	Anglo-Vernacular	1	28	1	27
2	Superior	22	5,111	22	5,285
3	Middling	47	4,441	50	4,421
4	Inferior	34	1,592	33	1,748
	Total ...	104	11,172	106	11,481

2nd.—According to languages taught.

No.	Languages.	1876-77.		1877-78.	
		Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.
1	Anglo-Vernacular	1	28	1	27
2	Guzeratti	77	9,669	78	10,025
3	Mahratti	11	865	12	927
4	Sanscrit	11	266	11	231
5	Urdu	4	344	4	271
	Total ...	104	11,172	106	11,481

3*rd.*—According to the districts in which they are situated.

No.	Districts.	1876-77.		1877-78.	
		Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.
1	Karri	23	2,917	26	3,321
2	Baroda City	17	1,589	18	1,664
	„ Division	29	3,849	29	3,989
3	Nowsari...	11	1,074	10	947
4	Amreilly	16	1,169	15	927
	Okhamandal	8	574	8	633
	Total ...	104	11,172	106	11,481

391. The eighteen schools of the Baroda city are as shown below :—

No.	Schools.	1876-77.		1877-78.	
		Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.
1	Sanscrit	9	227	9	198
2	Mahratti	3	596	3	586
3	Guzeratti	3	596	3	659
4	Urdu	1	83	1	52
5	Girls' School	1	87	2	169
	Total ...	17	1,589	18	1,664

392. The average number of scholars throughout the year may be taken at 11,000.

393. Of these, 3,344, or about 30 per cent., may be said to be Brahmins; 2,255, or about 20½ per cent., Banias; about 1,859, or 17 per cent., Kunbis or cultivators; 935, or about 8½ per cent., Mahomedans; and about 2,607, or 24 per cent., scholars of other castes and creeds.

394. The grants made during the year under report amounted to Rupees 74,623, and expenses to Rupees 66,876 (local currency). The following statement compares the figures of 1876-77 with those of 1877-78:—

No.	Heads of expenditure.	1876-77.		1877-78.	
		Amount of grant.	Amount expended.	Amount of grant.	Amount expended.
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1	Direction	10,860	10,417	10,860	10,932
2	Inspection	4,080	3,931	5,114	4,382
3	Instruction	49,776	41,829	53,917	48,381
4	Contingencies	2,700	2,536	3,776	3,181
5	Reserved Fund	1,988	377	956	...
6	Dead-stock	...	4,100	...	...
	Total ...	69,404	63,190	74,623	66,876

395. Thus the expenses of the year under retrospect, *viz.*, Rupees 66,876, exceeded those of the preceding year by Rupees 3,686.

396. Rupees 2,100 (local currency) were sanctioned for prizes in the Budget, out of which Rupees 1,517 were spent against 1,980 in the last year. Besides this, prizes and sweetmeats of the value of Rupees 1,211 were distributed to the various schools by private visitors.

397. The fee collection amounted to Rupees 8,876 as against Rupees 7,551 in the last year. The particulars are as follow:—

No.	District.	1876-77.	1877-78.
		Amount.	Amount.
		Rs.	*Rs.*
1	Baroda City	865	903
2	„ District	3,124	3,337
3	Nowsari	623	810
4	Karri	2,053	2,879
5	Amreilly	471	526
6	Okhamandal	415	421
	Total ...	7,551	8,876

398. There is no uniformity in the rates of fee. In the last report * I have stated the different rates that obtain in the city of Baroda and in the districts. 20 per cent. of the admissions are made free of payment.

* Paragraphs 341, 342 & 343.

399. The expenses may be summed up as follow :—

No.	Item.	1876-77. Expenditure.	1877-78. Expenditure.
		Rs.	*Rs.*
1	Instruction	63,190	66,876
2	School-houses	9,619	...
3	Regimental School at Dwarka	240	240
	Total ...	73,049	67,116
	Deduct amount of fees	7,551	8,876
	Net expenditure ...	65,498	58,240

400. The Inspector and the Director between them visited all the schools during the year; the Director taking the whole of the Karri Division, and the Inspector the remaining three Divisions.

401. The grant of Rupees 20 per mensem given to the Dwarka School was not included in the Director's report. The annual amount of this grant has, however, been added, as will be observed, to the total expenses given in paragraph 399.

402. *Book Depôt.*—A sum of Rupees 3,000 (British) remains with the Director as a permanent advance for the purchase of books to be kept in stock. The amount realized by the sale of books is again invested in the purchase of further supplies.

403. The stock in hand on the last day of the year under report was higher than on the last day of the preceding year. The following is a comparison of the figures :—

	Number of Books in Depôt.	Aggregate balance of Books.
On the 31st July 1877	... 17,812	4,634
„ „ 1878	... 27,280	6,053

404. The commission of 10 per cent. on purchases which our Book Depôt gets from the Bombay Depôt goes, as stated in the former report, towards some of the expenses of the depôt, such as carriage, &c. The balance on hand at the end of July 1878 was Rupees 335 against 358 in the last year.

405. *Vernacular College of Science.*—The objects and constitution of this institution have been stated in the last report, and need not, therefore, be reiterated here.

406. The College is under the charge of Dr. Bhalchandra, who is its Principal.

407. Last year, the staff of teachers, excluding the Principal, consisted of one teacher in Engineering, and one in English, Mahrathi, and Guzeratti. At the commencement of the year under report, assistants were appointed in the Medical and Engineering branches; and two teachers were proposed to be appointed in connexion with the Law Class.

408. The total number of students at the College is 62, which is 15 more than the number mentioned in the last report. The number of scholarships has been, in the current year, somewhat increased.

409. The Laboratory has some connection with the Medical Department, and is in a flourishing condition. Forty-four analyses were performed in the year; and there was a quantitative analysis of water.

410. *Sir Cowasjee Jehangheer's Nowsari Zartosti Madresa.*—His Highness' Government continues to give a grant-in-aid of Rupees 2,600, British, per annum to this institution. The students are taught up to the Matriculation Standard in this school. One boy passed the Matriculation Examination in November. The large Parsee population of the town of Nowsari avail themselves of this institution.

411. In his report* on this Madresa, Mr. Giles, the Educational Inspector, Northern Division, states as follows:—

* No. 204, dated 16th April 1878.

"The school is in a better condition than when I examined it two years ago; and the result obtained this year contrasts favorably with the result of Dr. G. Buhler's examination last year. This improvement is due, no doubt, to the strengthening of the school staff, which has been rendered possible by the grant lately given by the Government of His Highness the Gaekwar in aid of the funds of the school, and also, I have no doubt, to the care and attention which the Head Master has bestowed on the working of the school."

412. On the whole, the progress of education, so far as it has gone, has been sustained and satisfactory, except in respect of the Anglo-Indian Institution, which is apparently drooping, I am sorry to say. The plan of grants-in-aid to schools should hereafter be gradually much further developed in view to maximum results at minimum cost. The standard of English education will be raised as fast as the materials under treatment allow of, in the belief that higher education is essential to real intellectual emancipation.

413. *Baroda State Library.*—A Library was established a little before the commencement of the year under report. A Committee composed of six members selected by His Highness' Government and six members nominated by the subscribers, and presided over by F. A H. Elliot, Esq., C.S., completed the arrangements for starting the institution and now manages the affairs of the same. The Sirkar granted a donation of Rupees 5,000 for the purchase of books, &c., and donations

were also made by private individuals, of whom Mr. Gungadhar Yeshwant Myral was most liberal, he alone having contributed Rupees 1,000.

414. The Library is temporarily located in one of the rooms of the Vernacular College building, and a librarian and two peons have been appointed by the Sirkar. There were on the 1st of August 1878—

English books	...	...	...	...	420
Guzeratti „	...	...	...	...	151
Mahrathi „	...	...	...	...	152
Sanscrit „	...	...	...	...	118
		Total number of books		...	841

415. A pretty good number of periodicals, both English and Indian, is ordered out of subscriptions collected, and are circulated among the subscribers.

416. A branch Library has been opened in the city, the central one being in the suburbs and too far to be conveniently used by the general public. The Sirkar has provided one librarian and two peons for this branch institution as well.

417. The receipts show that the State Library has already become a popular institution; and, considering the period it has existed, the stock of books, &c., may be said to be fair. This stock is being gradually increased and a more suitable building will soon be made available for the location of the institution.

418. *Printing Press.*—The increase of work in the year under report necessitated a corresponding increase of establishment. But the number of hands, even as it is, is found to be barely sufficient. The following statement shows the cost of the establishment and materials as compared with the figures of 1876-77 :—

Description of item.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Establishment	2,595	3,737	1,142
Materials, &c.	5,005	6,740	1,735
Total ...	7,600	10,477	2,877

419. As stated in the former report, the work of the various departments is done by this institution in the Vernacular. In the year under review, it commenced to do a little English work in the way of printing forms, &c., for English and other offices. The work done is, on the whole, commensurate with the expenditure incurred.

420. It cannot be said that all the printing work required by us is done by this establishment. Where any job is heavy and could be entrusted to agencies in Bombay, it is so entrusted, a course which may well be continued, because, as a rule, it is more economical, while the results are more satisfactory.

421. *Medical Department.*—Dr. Cody, Durbar Physician and chief Medical Officer, has furnished a copious and complete report of the working of the important department in his charge, together with detailed returns. I proceed to submit the more prominent facts and circumstances.

422. Dispensaries were opened during the year at Visnagar and Dehgaum, and others were sanctioned at other centres of population in addition to those of last year. Beneficial changes regarding medical administration were introduced at Amreilly, Dwarka, Dhari, and Manekwara. At Amreilly a Civil Surgeon was appointed, and another at Dwarka.

423. Hospital accommodation is being supplied as rapidly as possible. The "Sayaji Rao Military Hospital" was opened with arrangements capable of extension in reference to growing requirements. A new dispensary was completed for Dabhoi and another for Petlad, and sanction was given for a Civil Hospital and Dispensary at Nowsari, for a similar building at Karri, and also for a new and suitable building to lodge the "Jamnabai Dispensary" in the city of Baroda. This last mentioned edifice will be one of the most prominent objects and not unworthy of the name it bears. The design has been framed by professional hands, and the internal arrangements have been settled after the most careful consideration and with every regard to the comfort, convenience, and privacy of the patients. Dr. Cody observes that these arrangements "are unsurpassed by any I have seen in this country at least." A special object kept in view is to make the institution attractive to respectable females.

424. The following statement shows the amounts expended or sanctioned during the year for medical buildings:—

Names of Institution.	Amount.
Expended.	*Rs.*
Sayaji Rao Hospital, including new ward, out-offices, servants' quarters, and house for Medical Officer	60,592
Medical stores	5,441
Dispensary at Dabhoi	10,278
Ditto at Petlad	8,268
Repairs to State Hospital	720
Ditto to Jamnabai Dispensary	658
Sanctions.	
Additions and alterations to Dhari Hospital	2,655
Repairs to Manekwara Dispensary	150
Civil Hospital and Dispensary, Nowsari	31,198
Ditto ditto Karri	24,692
New Jamnabai Dispensary	86,333
Total ...	2,30,985

425. Mr. Vishram Mowji, a Native gentleman at Dwarka, distinguished for wealth and benevolence, has offered to erect at his own expense a hospital building at that locality, and the offer has been accepted with suitable expression of the Sirkar's appreciation of this well-directed generosity.

426. A central Medical Store Depôt was opened during the year, and it is stocked with the requisite medicines and instruments obtained direct from England.

427. The total expenditure of the department compares as follows:—

		Rs.
In the year under report	...	96,117
In the year preceding	...	85,852
Increase	...	10,265

428. The increase is due chiefly to extension of medical agencies and operations.

429. The entire cost gives an average of one rupee and three annas for each patient treated.

430. The cost of the vaccine establishment amounted to Rupees 11,727, giving an average cost for each successful case of annas three and pie one as against Rupees 11,224 with an average cost of annas three and pie six in the previous year.

431. The Chemical Analyser did useful work, especially in connection with medico-legal cases. The dark deeds of the subtle poisoner are no longer shrouded in impenetrable secrecy. Such malefactors are beginning to feel that science furnishes formidable facilities for their detection and punishment.

432. Under all heads the number of patients treated stands thus:

Description of patients.	For the year under report.	For the preceding year.	Increase.
In-door	5,164	2,080	3,084
Out-door	75,707	37,900	37,807
Total ...	80,871	39,980	40,891

433. It is gratifying to note that the increase is about cent. per cent., because it is due more to extended operations than to increased sickness.

434. Cholera and small-pox did not fail to make their appearance in different parts of the territories, but their ravages were not very great.

435. The chief Medical Officer made a tour to visit the various medical institutions in the districts, and satisfied himself of their efficient working.

436. The city midwife, Laxmi Bai, continued to do useful service. There is much scope for the extension of her work, as it is a known fact that, owing to mismanagement, there is heavy mortality at child-birth. But such extension depends on the increase of intelligence among the people concerned. One case of labor called for Cæsarian section, which was most successfully performed by the chief Medical Officer himself. This is a triumph of scientific skill which has attracted much public attention and admiration, and which may be expected to inspire increased popular confidence.

437. All the principal jails have medical agencies provided. No expense is spared to save life. Comforts are liberally supplied during sickness or convalescence. In some instances the prisoners had to be temporarily removed into camp owing to an outbreak of cholera.

438. In the course of the year, numbers of famishing emigrants came into Baroda in search of food. Work and wages were offered them, but the majority preferred to beg. Private charity gave them considerable assistance, and the public charitable institutions were also increasingly resorted to.

439. This is the first year the reorganized vaccine establishment has worked all through. The numbers operated on stand thus:—

During the year	...	...	...	66,755
Previous year	...	...	...	55,931
			Increase	10,824

440. The average cost per head has been already stated.

441. The success obtained in primary operations was nearly 90½ per cent.

442. The lymph has been carefully looked after and is of good quality. The failure of effect to the extent just indicated may, in part, be due to the mistaking of revaccinations for primary vaccinations.

443. Both sexes appear to have been operated upon almost equally, which is a satisfactory fact.

444. The Inspectors of Vaccination have done their duty diligently as tested by the chief Medical Officer during his tour, and as also shown by the returns and reports of inspection.

445. The various Medical Officers have assisted the local functionaries with advise in sanitary matters. The Baroda city shows discernible improvement in this direction, and several towns in the districts are also generally making progress. The habits of the population, however, oppose great difficulties.

446. The several Civil Surgeons have acquitted themselves in a manner reflecting much honor and credit on them. Their names are—

(1.) Mr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavdekar, L.M., Civil Medical Officer at Baroda, Chemical Analyser and Lecturer at the Vernacular College of Science.

(2.) Mr. Shamsudin Jivabhai Suleman, L.M., State Military Medical Officer, Medical Store-keeper, Baroda.

(3.) Mr. Manekjee Mancherji Gimi, L.M., Civil Surgeon, Nowsari.

(4.) Mr. Batookram Subram Mehta, L.M., Civil Surgeon, Karri.

(5.) Mr. Roostamji Hormasji Nanavati, L.M., Civil Surgeon, Amreilly.

(6.) Mr. Ratan Bhadra Mani Bhadra Pandit, L.M., Civil Surgeon, Dwarka.

447. Of these gentlemen, Dr. Bhalchandra has made himself specially conspicuous for his popularity. Moreover, he has earned great confidence at the palace, where therefore he is called upon frequently to attend.

448. I have only to repeat the expression of the warm appreciation by His Highness' Government of the valuable services rendered by Dr. Cody, whose zeal, judgment, and energy have been of a high order in the organization and administration of the department entrusted to his charge.

Palace.

449. The task of restraining the palace expenditure is obviously attended with difficulties more or less in all countries and especially in Native States. The Minister, who preaches and presses for economy in this direction, seldom lacks a multitude of enemies, open or disguised. He becomes the victim of innumerable misrepresentations, and is exposed to the imputation of "disloyalty" to the power represented by the palace. In the abstract, indeed, economy is admired and welcomed. In practice, it is barely tolerated for a time; it is then deprecated, thwarted, and hated. Any attempt to subordinate the palace expenditure to the interests of the State in general comes to be regarded as irrelevant and iconoclastic. Nevertheless, a faithful Minister must try to do his duty in this respect, consoling himself, if necessary, with the prospect or possibility of a distant appreciation.

450. Accordingly our vigilance, in view to the more economical management of this important department, has not been relaxed, though thorns visibly thicken on our path. Our efforts have, however, been neutralized, and more than neutralized, by the effect of the prevailing high prices on this branch of expenditure. Indeed, in spite of every solicitude to the contrary, the palace expenditure pertaining to the year under report and excluding the expenditure incurred in the year, but

pertaining to other years, shows a net increase of about Rupees 1,62,000 as exhibited below:—

Sub-heads.	Expenditure for year under report.	Expenditure for preceding year.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Household	6,39,342	6,77,247	— 37,905
Karkhanas	4,76,753	4,07,886	+ 68,867
Gardens	42,349	33,305	+ 9,044
Religious and charitable	5,27,453	4,05,155	+ 1,22,298
Total ...	16,85,897	15,23,593	+ 1,62,304

451. The bulk of the palace expenditure involves the purchase of food and other grains, and of other articles all unusually high in price owing to scarcity. If only the prices which ruled in the year under review be compared with those which had ruled in previous years, it will be rather regarded as a matter of congratulation that the advance of the aforesaid expenditure is limited to the extent above specified.

452. It appears to me that the gardens under Palace management cost much more than they ought; and yet scarcely one of them even approaches the right standard. Large sums are consumed in attempting to grow fruits and vegetables which are much more cheaply purchased in the open market. Royal horticulture is rarely remunerative. Nor is it that rare fruits and vegetables, or those of superior quality, are grown, for the Karkoons in charge of the palace gardens have learnt by careful experience that they save money and win credit by occasionally buying fruits and vegetables from the bazar with due regard to size and quality, and respectfully offering the same as the produce of their incessant labors. Gardening is extraordinarily expensive at Baroda, mainly because wells are very deep, and irrigation is indispensable. I would certainly have a few fine gardens around the palaces which are actually occupied by Their Highnesses, and perhaps one or two others, but would do away with those which serve no useful purposes whatever.

453. The public distribution of food, known as Khichri and Gyarmi, forms a large constituent of the disbursements under the sub-head "Religious and Charitable." Owing to high prices and increased numbers Khichri cost about Rupees 92,000, and Gyarmi about Rupees 16,000 more than during the antecedent year. The Khichri and Gyarmi cannot well be charged to the palace, though they have usually been. In the financial statement, however, which will be given towards the end of this report, these items have been transferred from the palace head to that of religious and charitable allowances. Deducting the Khichri

and Gyarmi charges, namely, Rupees 3,71,650, the palace expenditure stands at about Rupees 13,14,000.

454. It is only right and proper to note the fact that the palace expenditure, as above specified, does not include several items which really appertain to it. For instance, personal allowances to certain relations of the Royal family; warshassans to a large number of individuals; grants to several temples whether domestic or foreign, and so forth. These payments were, by the ingenuity of past rulers, transferred from the palace to the public treasury.

455. It is also noteworthy that the expenses incurred for certain temples do not enter into any accounts of the State at all. The palace Kamdar quietly collects the revenue of certain villages and appropriates the same, in whole or part, for the benefit of those institutions.

456. To pursue the details of the palace expenditure through their involved and devious labyrinths, to grasp their real character and magnitude, to subject them to an appropriate classification, to enforce a system of regular accounts regarding them, to determine the figure at which each of them ought to stand, and to arrange for the gradual approximation of the existing inflated expenditure to that standard, are all processes which have tried the patience and perseverance, judgment, and tact of Rao Bahadoor Vinayek Rao in no ordinary measure.

457. *Season and rainfall.*—The land is pre-eminently the chief source of our revenue; and most other sources of revenue are, more or less, directly or indirectly, dependent on this chief source, which again depends on the character of the season.

458. The rainfall during the year under review was unusually unfavorable to agriculture as shown below:—

Place.	Fall in inches from January to December 1877.	Fall in inches in an average year.
Nowsari	22½	48
Baroda	16¾	32
Karri	21⅔	32
Amreilly	14¼	25
Okhamandal	6½	7·92

Indeed, at one time, a total failure of the crops was seriously apprehended. After holding off a long while, the late rains did come at last and averted a dire famine.

459. The outturn of the harvests was very deficient. The suffering consequent on this circumstance was greatly aggravated, because

Guzerat had been exhausted of its supplies by the drain of the Deccan and Madras famines.

460. Prices inevitably rose as may be seen from the statement following :—

Articles.	Average prices at Baroda in kutcha seers per Baroda Rupee.		
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Bajri	31	24½	14⅛
Math	38⅜	29 3/16	15⅝
Jawar	34 13/16	30	16 5/16
Rice (common)	19	18⅛	11 13/16
Dal (Tar)	32⅞	19⅜	12
Wheat	20 5/16	17⅞	13 5/16
Gram	29 7/16	27 9/16	13½

461. The prices were still higher in the interior parts removed from the advantage of railway communication.

462. Guzerat, the granary of Western India, had to draw its supplies from the outside. The current of grain traffic was, in short, reversed. In this connection, the following statement of the imports of food-grains by railway may be of some interest :—

Stations in Baroda territory.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Remarks.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
Bilimora...	867	1,128	2,037	
Nowsari	797	621	3,321	
Maroli	25	1	241	
Miagam	78	24	801	
Itola	86	35	894	
Baroda	6,349	4,873	28,794	
Bajwa	...	...	...	
Karwan	21	21	588	
Mandala...	...	1	75	
Nulla	...	...	3	
Dabhoi	779	554	6,609	
Total ...	9,002	7,308	43,363	

463. In August 1877 the crisis was threatening to the utmost. I therefore drew up a memorandum which I beg to reproduce here as it is of some interest in relation to the past, and may be of some use in relation to the future :—

Copy of a memorandum, dated 18th August 1877.

"Rain still holds off. Crops are perishing. Prices of food-grains have risen very much, and are very near the famine rates in the Deccan. Stocks in the country are low, because of large exports which had been made to the Deccan before this bad season here was anticipated. Classes of people who would have in ordinary good seasons found employment in connection with agricultural operations are now without such employment and therefore in distress. As the crops are withering, the Sowkars refuse advances, and hence also distress.

State of things.

"It being in every way undesirable for the Sirkar to take special action *prematurely*, we naturally waited until a little after the commencement of the current month when reports began to pour in from the districts regarding the distress, and it became evident that the time had come for the Sirkar to move. The state and circumstances of Guzerat are such as to require earlier action on the part of the Sirkar than it might be in countries where there are no turbulent classes of people like Kolies, Bheels, &c., to deal with, people who generally live from hand to mouth, who are the foremost to be touched by famine and high prices, who get no employment at such bad seasons, and who are far from patient under the pangs of hunger. It was most desirable to avoid on the part of the Sirkar the opposite error of delaying measures of relief too long, and thereby permitting the breaking out and rapid multiplication of offences of violence connected with such times. We therefore lost no time in bestirring ourselves.

Action on the part of Sirkar.

"In our Kattywar possessions, namely, Okhamandal and the Amreill. Mahals, the failure of the rains has been the worst. The Karri and Baroda Divisions come next in order of suffering, Nowsari stands last in the list.

State of division.

"The state of things is not yet very bad. I believe that many well-to-do ryots have kept grain out of the last crop so as to last about three months more. Then, the surplus they sold off fetched them high prices, and they must have possession of the funds they thus obtained, and which may be available to them for support at this season. Again, they must feel the benefit of the large remissions in the land tax effected during the last two years, a measure which has probably left them richer than before by some lakhs of rupees. These are certainly somewhat satisfactory features. Nevertheless, prices having greatly risen owing to a bad season in Guzerat and long prevailing famine in the Bombay and Madras districts, distress has undoubtedly made its appearance among the lower orders, and more especially among the classes of people above alluded to. In the city of Baroda itself, the great rise of prices has been much felt.

Some satisfactory features.

Distress among certain classes.

"I will now give a very brief account of the steps which we have up to date taken in this connection.

Summary of measures.

"Pressed as we were from numerous quarters to interdict export of grain from these territories, we have firmly refused to interfere. We have enjoined all Sirkar officers to carry out this principle of non-interference with the freedom of trade.

Exports left free.

"We have similarly refused to compel or in any way coerce grain-dealers to sell grain 'cheap.' On the contrary, we have assured the grain-dealers that their operations will not be interfered with, and have generally advised them to increase their operations as much as possible in reference to increased and increasing demand, rather aiming at moderate rate of profit on a large trade, than excessive rate of profit on a small trade.

Prices also left free.

"We have also refused to disturb the natural operations of free trade by entering the market on the part of the Sirkar and making grain purchases for the people.

Sirkar not to trade in grain.

"These important principles have been impressed on all the subordinate agency concerned.

"In view to afford every possible facility to grain trade, we have suspended all such taxes on grain as might raise its price to the consumers.

Facilities to grain trade.

"Information as to the state of market here has been communicated to markets in other parts of India whence supplies are likely to come.

"The grain-dealers of these territories have been supplied with information regarding the prevailing rates at Bombay, the Railway transport charges, and the carrying capacity of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India line. In reply to a special reference made, Mr. Duxbury, the Traffic Manager, has been good enough to promise every assistance to dealers desiring transport.

"Indeed the grain trade has already undergone a change. Exports have ceased, and imports have commenced and are increasing.

"Only our grain-dealers complain that they are precluded from operating in the Central Provinces, &c., because of the large quantities of grain still lying at the stations, and which the Great India Peninsula line is not equal to carrying.

"Rather than indent upon the limited local market for the grain required for *the palace and other departments of the Sirkar*, we have made some arrangements tentatively to purchase the supply at Bombay and lay in a stock here.

"In instances where the grain-dealers in the country need to be assisted to enable them to extend their operations in reference to the extraordinary demand, we have authorized advances of cash to be made on proper security but without interest, the present prescribed limit of such advances being Rupees 1,55,000.

Relief works.

"The State Engineer has been directed to start or regularly prosecute various works of roads, buildings, &c., which had been sanctioned for different places before the distress began, and that officer is exerting himself with that view. He has just returned from a week's tour and reports favorably about the works.

"In addition to such works, special relief works have been ordered in various parts where the pressure of the distress has been felt. These works have already been started, and several thousands are employed chiefly in excavating, deepening, and clearing wells, making or repairing roads, and so on. In the aggregate, a sum of Rupees 82,000 has been up to date sanctioned on account of these special works.

"To such ryots as may be willing to make new wells or repair old ones for purposes of irrigation, advances without interest and on favorable terms as to Government assessment have been ordered to the extent, up to date, of Rupees 55,000. It is believed this offer will be largely availed of.

"The purchase and laying in stock of kunkur for lime in connection with future public buildings has been ordered at present to the amount of Rupees 10,000.

"Similarly the laying in a stock of road metal has been ordered to the value of Rupees 50,000.

"It is under consideration to similarly order the purchase and laying in a stock of fire-wood; but it is desirable to wait a little longer to give effect to this plan of affording employment to the poor.

"At our request the Government of India have kindly ordered the immediate commencement of operations for the extension of the Ahmedabad to Pahlanpoor broad-gauge Railway which will run mainly through our Karri Division. Actual work is expected to begin *in a week or ten days*. The authorities, charged with the construction, have kindly agreed not only to start the earth-works at several different points along the line fixed, but to arrange at once for the collection of such materials as bricks, lime, &c., which will not spoil by keeping some time until actually appropriated on the work, but which will at once afford employment to large numbers.

"The Residency authorities have been requested to expedite the arrival of the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates for the extension of the Gaekwar's own Railway from Dabhoi in two directions. It is proposed to use the utmost endeavours to start the earth-works in this connection with as little delay as possible.

Gratuitous relief.

"There are already at the city of Baroda two large establishments known as Khichri and Gyarmi, which dispense gratuitous food to from 7,000 to 8,000 persons daily. This relief will be extended as it becomes necessary to do so.

"Out station officers have been directed to issue cooked food to such poor people as may be unable to work or earn subsistence.

"Sanctions issued for this purpose up to date amount in all to a little more than Rupees 8,000 per *mensem*.

Miscellaneous measures.

"Holders of inam villages have been individually addressed, all being directed to take every care of the ryots in their respective villages in reference to their own interests, and also in reference to the large profits derived in past years.

"It is well known that almost every ryot has his Sowkar, who usually advances him the means of subsistence, &c., on the security of the growing crop. The crop is now failing, and must largely fail if the rain continue to hold off. The Sowkar, having no security, will generally withhold such needful advances which are at this season more than ever necessary. A notification has been issued informing the Sowkars generally that it is to their own interest to provide for the well-being of the ryots at such a time by making the necessary advances. The ryots receiving such advances in a period of such need and difficulty may be expected to faithfully repay the same to the Sowkar in two or three prosperous years. But should any ryot perversely withhold repayment, the Sirkar promises to recover the money for the Sowkar free of Court fees and under a summary process like that by which the Sirkar collects its own land tax. This, of course, applies only to the limited and necessary advances made by the Sowkar after the date of this notification and during this exceptional season. It is expected that this notification will produce largely the effect designed.

"Well-to-do people have been exhorted to private charity in this season of distress. Many Bannias extend their sympathy even to beasts and insects. While so, they should not leave helpless fellow-creatures to starve. They have been reminded of this and other considerations, and exhorted to co-operate with the benevolent exertions of the Sirkar. Private charity has begun to operate in different forms, though yet on a small scale.

Preservation of cattle.

"Should forage fail, a formidable problem will have to be confronted. It is really difficult to see what could be done in this direction, so as to answer the purpose sufficiently. We have no mountain range near, affording fodder. We have, however, some forest tracts in the Nowsari Division, where there is grazing to be had. It has been notified to the ryots of the Baroda and Nowsari Divisions that they are at liberty to send their cattle thither to graze free of all charges, if they should ever find it necessary to do so.

"We are seeking information as to the process of preparing prickly-pear so as to make the same acceptable to starving cattle. Our applications have not yet been answered.

"Some samples of pressed hay and mixed food for cattle have been ordered, to enable us to see how these would answer in reference to cost, &c., &c.

Additional measures for public security.

"It is a matter of congratulation that our new police has been already organized throughout our territories. This is a source of much strength at a season which offers extraordinary incentives to crime; in fact a few cases of grain loots have already been brought to notice from the districts. I feel confident, however, that the new police will do its duty. But we have not neglected extra precautions.

"Additional police has been employed in the city of Baroda for the protection of property in general, and of grain-shops in particular.

"Additional police has been authorized to be entertained in the several divisions.

"The additions thus sanctioned amount up to date to about 500 hands.

"Through the considerate kindness of Captain Jackson we have been enabled to send out temporarily some 50 of our contingent sowars to supplement the bodies already doing duty at the out stations.

"By economizing guard and other duties we have arranged that a detachment of the regular troops at Baroda should be ready for any emergency that may arise at the city or elsewhere.

"While the Sirkar will do its best, private well-to-do people have been advised to take sufficient precautions of their own in a spirit of self-reliance.

"The patels of villages have been directed to exhort the villagers to concert a common plan of defending themselves against any sudden attack by Bheels, Kolies, &c.

"Orders have been issued to prevent or postpone needlessly large gatherings at such a time as this, such as at fairs, &c., as far as possible.

"The Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in charge has been requested to be so good as to address the Political Agents in the Rewa Kanta and Mahi Kanta in view to the Chiefs and zemindars in these territories being specially reminded of their obligations to exert themselves in the interests of peace and order. These Chiefs and zemindars possess more or less effective influence over their people to keep them in good behaviour. They have only to be really made to feel that their highest interests and privileges would be in danger if they should neglect their obligations; and they will do much to preserve order. Earnest action on the part of Political Agents has, therefore, been besought in this direction.

"A body of British subjects with arms being reported to have made their appearance within our limits and threatened outrages, Captain Jackson has been requested to kindly address the Collector of Ahmedabad in view to prevent incursions across our frontier. It is hoped that relief operations and other special measures will be speedily begun in adjoining British districts, if they have not been already, for, if long delayed, the famished people of those districts would be under temptation to enter Baroda territories in an undesirable manner.

"The foregoing is a summary of the principal measures taken up to date. On almost every point detailed and clear instructions have been given to subordinate officers. The objects and reasons have been explained in order that the instructions may be all the more intelligently carried out. Every care has been enjoined against indiscriminating relief or aid having a tendency to needlessly add to the public expenditure and to demoralize the people.

Concluding remarks.

"Notwithstanding all this, here and there some errors may be committed. However, as the returns and reports which have been ordered come in, they will be examined, and if errors disclose themselves, they will of course be corrected.

"The measures indicated have cost several lakhs of rupees already; but neither expense nor trouble will be spared. Unless rain falls, a long period of disaster, extending over some sixteen months more, will have to be gone through. We are in the first month of it as yet! While the expenditure during that period must enormously increase, owing to measures of relief and owing to other causes more or less directly connected with the disastrous season, it will be remembered that very little by way of *revenue* can come in. It is thus apparent that a severe trial is before the State. With the invaluable aid of the devoted officers associated with me in the work, and with the intelligent and earnest co-operation of the Divisional Subhas and their various subordinates, I hope that the State will do its duty and come out successfully from the ordeal."

464. Happily, the later rains at last came, and the ordeal above alluded to proved much less severe than had been anticipated; yet a good deal of distress was undergone, though mitigated by public and private efforts.

465. Speaking of private charity, I am bound to mention the Bannia class with the highest praise. It would be difficult to point out another class in which tenderness for life and sympathy for distress are carried to so high and even extravagant a pitch. I was much struck with a serious deputation from the city Bannias, which waited on me, and with respectful importunity requested a contribution to funds which they had raised for the purpose of removing fish from such tanks, ponds, and pools as were near being dried up, to those which were expected to retain water through the season. Such anxiety to save fish-life could not have been inert in the case of human life.

466. It was the labouring classes who suffered most, because private employment was deficient, and they had no means wherewith to purchase such high-priced food. The ryots probably produced just sufficient for their maintenance, and for paying their taxes mostly. For the latter purpose, the high prices of produce rather assisted them.

467. The State was, therefore, able to collect the bulk of the land revenue without any undue resort to coercive processes, though, of course, considerable remissions had to be made, and a part of the collection had to be postponed.

468. Such is a brief notice of a bad year. Unfortunately, it has not been succeeded by a good one. A year of deficient rains has been followed by one of excessive rains. And the loss inflicted by excessive rains has been greatly aggravated by the ravages of locusts. Prices have scarcely abated. Distress has followed distress with cumulative weight. But this topic falls within the province of the next report.

469. *Land Revenue.*—Appendices X and Y are statements, the first showing the land revenue, remissions, and amounts for collection of each division for the year under report, as compared with those for 1876-77; and the second showing the collections and outstanding balances for the year under report.

470. The figures shown in the statements are in mixed currencies and are for the respective years only.

471. The following is an abstract of Appendix X:—

	Land revenue proper.	Miscellaneous land revenue.	Total.	Remissions.	Amounts for collection or net demand.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1877-78	79,28,211	10,23,008	89,51,219	2,31,556	87,19,663
1876-77	79,85,372	9,99,884	89,85,256	13,718	89,71,539
More ...	...	23,124	...	2,17,838	...
Less ...	57,161	...	34,037	...	2,51,875

472. With regard to the land revenue proper, the above comparison might at first sight lead to an incorrect conclusion, as it gives the *net* decrease for all the divisions of the Baroda territory. A reference to the detailed statement, however, will show that, whereas there was a decrease of nearly two lakhs in Amreilly, there was an increase of over one lakh and thirty thousand in the other three divisions. This contrast is accounted for by the fact that in Amreilly the bulk of the land revenue is collected in kind, while in the other divisions it is collected in cash at fixed rates.

473. The item "miscellaneous land revenue" comprises numerous receipts, such as those on account of grass land, fruit trees, fines for unauthorized cultivation, sale proceeds of what is called "the right of occupancy," salami on alienated lands, &c.

474. The increase under this head is chiefly in the Nowsari, Baroda, and Karri Divisions, and many sources have contributed to it.

475. The large remissions granted in 1877-78 were necessitated by the failure of the rains. They were granted in the Nowsari, Baroda, and Karri Divisions.

476. The following is an abstract of Appendix Y:—

Amount for collection	Rs.	87,19,663
Collected exclusive of fazal or excess payments ...	„	76,32,097
Outstanding balances	„	10,87,566

477. Of the outstandings, nearly Rupees 72,000 were in Amreilly, and the whole of the remainder (say Rupees 10,15,000) were in the other three divisions. The reason for this difference is also to be found in the different modes of collection before explained.

478. It was hoped that the greater part of the outstandings would be recovered in the next year. But this year has also proved to be unfavorable to the ryots, so that the loss to the Sirkar in the land revenue alone for the year under report will ultimately amount to considerably more than the remissions already granted.

479. In very few cases indeed coercive measures were resorted to in collecting the revenue. The fact that the greater portion of the demand was collected without such measures, except in the few cases, is principally attributable to the prevailing high prices of grain which enabled the ryots to pay the Sirkar demand.

480. Waste land for cultivation is much sought after in these territories. The area taken up during the year under report is bighas* 80,707 and 5,688 kumbhas,† representing an annual assessment of Rupees 1,56,000 and odd.

* $\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{7}$ Bigha is nearly equal to an acre.

† A kumbha is nearly equal to an acre.

481. *Customs.*—This head comprises sea customs, land customs, and town duties. The only sea-port, worth speaking of, is that of Dwarka (including the adjoining island of Beyt).

482. No change took place during the year under review in the customs' administration of the State. Important reforms in the customs of the Nowsari Division were, however, considered and decided upon in that year, and every arrangement was made to introduce them from the commencement of the next year.

483. During the year, as in the previous year, the customs in the Nowsari Division were collected departmentally, a measure which gave us full information on the subject.

484. The system which has been superseded was a very complicated one. Uniformity there was none. None but a few experts knew what a certain consignment taking a certain route would have to pay. Over the whole of the division, except certain districts, a net work of customs' nakas was spread. Almost every naka had its own rates of duty which differed from the rates levied at other nakas. In some instances the rates were almost prohibitive. Goods conveyed from the eastern to the western limit of the division had to pay in some instances as many as 17 imposts at three places where the goods were subject to detention and examination. Certain goods paid duty in kind in addition to cash. Certain goods were allowed deductions from duty. All sorts of goods were taxed.

485. I proceed to give a general outline of the reforms decided upon.

486. The principal difficulty in the way of reform was that the Nowsari Division is divided into two inconvenient blocks by the intervention of British territory. It was, therefore, necessary to deal with each block as a separate district for customs purposes. In each of these blocks one duty, either import or export at the frontier, has been introduced. No other duty is to be levied within the block on goods which have once paid this duty. This has enabled us to abolish the internal nakas in the blocks.

487. The rates of duty have been, in many instances, considerably reduced, and many articles formerly taxed have been declared free.

488. The manner of levying the duties is so simple as to be intelligible to any one.

489. Certain roads passing from one part of British territory to another, through corners or small tracts of Baroda territory, have been declared free. Nakas in certain outlying tracts of Baroda territory have also been abolished.

490. All this constitutes a great improvement upon the old state of things, and we must wait and see how it works.

491. It is not possible to predict the financial result of the change with any approach to accuracy. But persons well acquainted with the trade of the division estimate a loss of upwards of one-third of the revenue derived from this source.

492. The customs of the Baroda Division were collected departmentally except those of the Petlad Mahal.

493. The customs of the Karri and Amreilly Divisions were collected under the same system as before.

494. The following figures show the Government demand on account of customs of all descriptions in mixed currencies:—

Division.	Demand for 1877-78.	Demand for 1876-77.	Less.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Nowsari (gross) ...	1,09,947	1,48,927	38,980
Baroda (gross except for Petlad) ...	3,93,384	5,14,775	1,21,391
Karri (net) ...	2,91,959	3,65,705	73,746
Amreilly (net) ...	86,572	1,24,331	37,759
Totals ...	8,81,862	11,53,738	2,71,876

495. The following figures show the collections and outstandings for the year 1877-78:—

	Collections *Rs.*	Outstandings. *Rs.*
Nowsari	1,09,924	23
Baroda	3,89,238	4,146
Karri	2,50,098	41,861
Amreilly	67,959	18,613
Total ...	8,17,219	64,643

496. It is to be remembered that the foregoing figures are for 1877-78 alone and in mixed currencies, whereas the figures given in the financial statement are actual payments made into Treasuries both for that and previous years, and have been reduced into Babashai currency.

497. The following figures show the demand and collections for the year under report as compared with those of the previous year for the whole State:—

	Demand.	Collections.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
For 1877-78 ...	8,81,862	8,17,219
For 1876-77 ...	11,53,738	9,99,856

498. The outstandings are due by the farmers. It will be seen that there were large outstandings in 1876-77. A portion of these was recovered in 1877-78. Similarly, outstandings for the latter year will, as far as possible, be collected in the current and future years.

499. *Opium.*—Important changes in the administration of the opium revenue of this State have been introduced from the current year. They were, however, discussed and settled with the British Government, and the necessary preliminary steps were taken during the year under report.

500. These changes relate both to the cultivation and manufacture of opium in Baroda territory, and to the retail sale of the drug for our internal consumption, and are auxiliary to the stringent measures lately adopted by the British Government to suppress contraband traffic in opium.

501. In both these matters (cultivation and sale) there was little or no restraint. Ryots were free to cultivate opium, principally in the Karri or Northern Division of the State, and to dispose of it as they like. The bulk of the opium was sent to Bombay for export to China, but there is no doubt that a quantity was annually smuggled in to the adjoining British and Native territories; while, on the other hand, Malwa opium was smuggled into our own territories to the injury of our revenue. It must, in justice to Baroda, be said that there was no adequate preventive action in Guzerat up to this time against the smuggling of opium.

502. With regard to the cultivation of opium in Baroda territory, after a great deal of discussion it was agreed—

1*st.*—That the cultivation of the poppy in Baroda territories, except in the Karri Division, should be prohibited.

2*nd.*—That its cultivation in the Karri Division be restricted to licit demand, that is to say, to the demand for local consumption, and for export to the British Government scales at Ahmedabad.

3*rd.*—That the cultivation should be by license.

4th.—That the State should buy all the juice and convert it into opium.

5th.—That the opium for exportation should be in charge of the State till it has paid the British pass duty at Ahmedabad.

503. With regard to the retail sale of opium for consumption in these territories, it may be observed that the monopoly of such sale used to be farmed out in all but the Karri Division of the State. In Karri, owing to the free cultivation of the poppy, no monopoly could be maintained. The change decided upon in this respect was that the Baroda Government should establish depôts from which opium should be sold to consumers through the Agency of licensed vendors, and at a price not less than that at which opium is sold by the British Government in the adjoining British territory.

504. It forms a part of the retail sale arrangement that no duty should be charged by the British Government on opium imported by the Baroda Government for consumption in the Baroda territories, and that also opium obtained for the same purpose from British Government depôts should be supplied at cost price free of duty or profit.

505. The rules passed by the administration to secure these objects are in spirit similar to those of the British Government on the subject, so that on all main points there is a complete accord between the measures of the two Governments.

506. I must, however, confess that the new arrangements with regard to the cultivation of opium in Baroda territory were agreed to by His Highness' Government with considerable misgiving. We should fain have consented to less drastic measures. As it is, however, we have, in deference to the wishes of the British Government, adopted the scheme indicated above, though it cannot but be distasteful to our ryots and merchants.

507. We are doing our best to carry out the arrangements we have agreed to, both with regard to the cultivation and retail sale of opium in the Baroda territories. The retail sale arrangements are progressing satisfactorily.

508. With regard to the cultivation of opium, I must say that it has, in consequence of the new arrangements, extremely diminished in the current year. We do not expect more than about 150 chests from this season's cultivation, whereas the ordinary outturn was between 2,000 and 3,000 chests. I hope better results will be obtained in future years, and that this large source of revenue will not suffer owing to the new arrangements. Every necessary effort is made to ensure success in this matter.

509. Measures were adopted during the year to compel the stock of opium in the territory to be exported or delivered over to the Sirkar, so that the new scheme might be started clear of such stock in the hands of private individuals.

510. The following are some particulars of the revenue derived from opium:—

Number of chests.

			Chest.
Taken to the scales at Ahmedabad			2,156
Chests.	Fee on ditto as well as on 83 chests brought in for home consumption as marginally noted	*Rs.* 3,45,446	
*For Baroda Division ... 71			
„ Amreilly „ ... 12			
Total ... 83	Fee on opium sold by merchants for local consumption	8,716	
			Rs. 3,54,162
	Fee for licenses for retail sale		62,640
	Tax on opium juice		8,524
	Total ...		4,25,326

511. *Stamps.*—The total receipts under this head amounted in the year to Rupees 2,09,277.

512. This amount is composed of about Rupees 4,000 on account of arrears of last year; of about Rupees 1,91,000 on account of stamps actually sold; of about Rupees 7,000 on account of penalties levied on stamped documents; and of nearly Rupees 7,000 on account of miscellaneous receipts.

513. Of these, the most important item is that of stamps actually sold during the year. This item, as compared with that of the preceding year, shows a considerable decline, a circumstance which illustrates how the unfavorable influence of a bad season in India extends and ramifies. A bad season diminishes the food produced, which raises the price of food, which compels greater economy, which represses or postpones the activity of civil litigation, which reduces the number of suits filed in the Courts, which causes a fall in the stamp purchases, and therefore in the income of the State from this branch of revenue. Indeed, with a few exceptions, the several sources which supply the exchequer are amenable to the state of the season in relation to agriculture.

514. The expenditure of the Stamp Department amounted to Rupees 13,242, which gives a ratio of between 6 and 7 per cent. on the total receipts.

515. Many well-to-do persons continue to press to be allowed to institute suits in the Courts without paying the regular fees in the shape of stamps. They think it derogatory to pay the same. It is an old feeling which might be over-ruled, but cannot be instantly overcome. We show indulgence in some cases in reference to special reasons of policy and prudence, but are alive to the desirability of reducing such indulgence every year.

516. *Forests.*—The extent and capabilities of the Nowsari forests, and the measures His Highness' Government contemplated introducing for their conservancy, were adverted to in paragraphs 451 to 458 of the

last report. These measures came into operation only towards the latter part of the year under review. It is too soon, therefore, to expect sensible results.

517. As stated elsewhere, felling has been suspended in these forests in view to rest and renovation. The receipts, therefore, were insignificant, being only Rupees 2,314 in the year under report. The expenses on account of establishment charges, &c., amounted to about Rupees 13,000. It is believed that, when the arrangements are complete, the revenue will come up to about one lakh of rupees.

518. The greater portion of the forests has been measured, Darogas have been appointed in the several divisions of the region, and the Conservator of Forests, in a tour which he made throughout the district, initiated the subordinate officials into the working of the new system introduced.

519. *Mint.*—The depression of trade caused by the drought which prevailed in the year under report affected the operations of the Mint which were very unsatisfactory. The following statement shows the results for 1877-78 as compared with those of the preceding year :—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	Decrease.
(1) Total quantity of silver melted in tolas	25,00,000	7,50,000	17,50,000
(2) Total coinage struck in rupees ...	27,00,000	8,16,000	18,84,000
(3) Net profit which accrued to the State	48,000	13,000	35,000

520. The supplies in silver, as in the previous year, were chiefly in bullion.

521. In my last report I alluded to a reference made to the Government of India on the subject of arranging for the making of our coins at the British Mint in Bombay, and explained the object in making that reference. This correspondence came to a conclusion in the latter part of the year under report. The Government of India were not prepared to accept my proposals.

522. Rao Bahadoor Appajee Ramchunder continued in charge of the Mint, and supervised its operations with his characteristic exactitude and attention to details.

523. The following statement shows the market value of Baroda Rupees in British currency on the first day of each month of the year

under retrospect as compared with that for a corresponding date in 1876-77:—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
August—100 British Rupees equal to Baroda ...	114 13 0	116 12 0	The intrinsic equivalent, according to the assay tables, is Baroda Rupees 114-9-7.
September	114 9 0	115 14 0	
October	114 14 0	114 14 0	
November	114 12 0	115 5 0	
December	115 0 0	115 0 0	
January	113 4 0	114 7 6	
February	112 12 0	115 8 0	
March	113 2 0	118 6 0	
April	113 12 0	119 6 0	
May	114 10 0	118 5 0	
June	115 0 0	119 11 0	
July	116 6 0	119 8 0	

524. I have not as yet had time to investigate the causes and laws of these variations of relative value. They probably depend on (1) the price of silver bullion; (2) the state of trade between Baroda territories and British India; and (3) the extent of the operations of our Mint. Statistics on these heads for a series of years will be collected and discussed, and if the results appear worth recording, they will be noted in the next report.

525. *Taxes, &c., abolished*—As in the course of business we come across bad taxes and monopolies, we either abolish them or apply correctives or at least palliatives. For instance, at Visnagar, there was a monopoly of the work of supplying cossids or messengers to merchants and others. The holder of the monopoly alone could supply the cossids, and for this privilege he paid a trifling amount annually to the Sirkar. We have abolished the thing altogether. Again, at the village of Harni near Baroda, where a fair is held annually, there existed a monopoly for selling sweetmeats during the fair, the holder of the exclusive privilege paying a paltry consideration to the Sirkar. We have altogether abolished this monopoly. Again, in the important town of Nowsari the sale of bricks was the subject of a monopoly. We have abolished this monopoly, and left people free to make or sell bricks like other things. Again, for the sake of an insignificant revenue, certain duties on trade used to be levied at our village of Kathwara in the Karri Division, a village surrounded by British territories. We have abolished these vexatious duties; and so on. It will be my duty and pleasure to report next year more extensive action in this direction.

526. *Accounts and Audit.*—I need not recall the fact that the new administration found the accounts in the greatest possible confusion.

On the extent and degree of that confusion much might be written, but we have to look more to the future than to the past.

527. Under the new administration, a system of regular accounts had been gradually organized. The system extends from the village to the Hoozoor, and insures the faithful and punctual record of every pecuniary transaction as it takes place.

528. A system of audit has also been set on foot, a very necessary measure in the circumstances.

529. At the beginning, when the darkness was the thickest, we had to adopt many safeguards against over-payments, and the multiplicity of our precautions entailed unavoidable delays. But, in process of time and as matters fall into proper grooves, the working of the machinery is becoming easier.

530. Great and very perplexing difficulties have been experienced chiefly in the classification and compilation of the innumerable items of income and expenditure as will be explained in another part of this report. And the Audit Department, too, has had its own difficulties, especially in regard to charges pertaining to the past *régimé* because the means of verifying the bills have been extremely imperfect.

531. Rao Bahadoor Appaji Ramchunder is the head of the Audit Department, and certainly makes himself felt more or less in all departments. He is too efficient and active to enjoy much popularity. He is, besides, charged with the important duty of examining the Central Treasury cash balances, &c., from month to month.

532. Rao Saheb Motiram Gocaldass is in charge of the Central Treasury and Treasury Accounts, and it is this intelligent and experienced officer who, under the instructions of Khan Bahadoor Kazi Shahabudin, also prepares the general accounts. Mr. Motiram brings to bear on his work his long training in the theory and practice of accounts as kept in the British districts, and even he feels the bewildering character of some of the problems presented by the Baroda accounts.

533. It has been strongly and repeatedly recommended to me that the accounts of each territorial division of the State should be compiled and fused into a whole in each Subha's Office, instead of the entire process being devolved on the Central Account Office at Baroda. In other words, there should be an intermediate compilation and fusion between the several Mahals and the Central Office. As this would entail considerable extension of establishments and consequent additional expense, I put it off for some time. As, however, the measure was pressed as essential to the ends of a proper system of accounts, I have been induced at last to accede to it. Action will follow accordingly.

534. Mr. Madhava Rao Ramchunder is the hereditary Fudnis of the State. His proper duties are those which pertain to accounts. In process of time, and under the temptation of circumstances, however, the Fudnis was transformed into the Chief Secretary of the Gaekwar,

but still retaining a lax hold on the accounts. Under the new administration, the Fudnis is treated as one of the higher members of the administration, and performs the mixed duties to a more limited extent. Mr. Madhava Rao Ramchunder is a young man, willing to make himself useful, and gets on smoothly. The department of which he is the head is the general referee in all matters belonging to the period of the preceding Gaekwars, and he and his Karkoons often furnish very valuable information regarding the past, information without which our conclusions in the treatment of important questions might be materially vitiated.

535. During the year, the emoluments of the Fudnis underwent enquiry, and a process of consolidation and simplification. As the case illustrates other similar processes, it may be interesting to state the particulars here. The Fudnis claimed the following as his emoluments :—

Daita Mahalanihaya—						
			Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.* *p.*
Pergunnah Baroda ...		...	700	0	0	
„ Sinore ...		...	560	0	0	
Prant Nowsari—						
Mahalanihaya ...	Rs.	3,520				
On account of Moglai	„	1,900				
			5,420	0	0	
Nowsari ...		...	1,000	0	0	
Pergunnah Koral ...		...	275	0	0	
„ Sookheda ...		...	200	0	0	
„ Dabhoi ...		...	1,600	0	0	
„ Karri ...		...	925	0	0	
„ Petlad ...		...	950	0	0	
„ Pattan ...		...	1,120	0	0	
„ Amreily ...		...	1,000	0	0	
„ Vadnagar ...		...	330	0	0	
„ Visnagar ...		...	300	0	0	
„ Vijapur ...		...	355	0	0	
„ Dehegaum ...		...	700	0	0	
Jakat Sayarkotha Baroda		...	300	0	0	
Talooka Atarsumba ...		...	50	0	0	
Pergunnah Kharalu ...		...	150	0	0	
„ Tilakwara ...		...	50	0	0	
Thana Chandod ...		...	15	0	0	
„ Padra ...		...	50	0	0	
Pergunnah Saoli ...		...	250	0	0	
Thana Roond ...		...	560	0	0	
Chabutra, Baroda city ...		...	50	0	0	
Chikhali Chowrasi ...		...	750	0	0	
Mulukgiri, Prant Kattywar		...	1,500	0	0	
Do. do. Mahi Kanta		...	1,000	0	0	
						20,160 0 0

Assami Mahalanihaya—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Pergunnah Baroda	300	0	0			
Prant Nowsari	200	0	0			
Pergunnah Dabhoi	600	0	0			
„ Petlad	300	0	0			
„ Pattan	500	0	0			
Prant Okhamandal, Dwarka ...	420	0	0			
				2,320	0	0
Daita Killenihaya—						
Kille Songhad	50	0	0			
„ Vajpoor	50	0	0			
„ Salher Salota	50	0	0			
				150	0	0
Kille Sibandi		...		130	0	0
Sibandi Pyadas		...		281	4	0
Paganihaya Assami		...		468	12	0
Silledari Assami		...		632	13	0
Jilib		...		1,200	0	0
Paga Huzurat—						
Assamis	48	0	0			
Khasdar's pay	60	0	0			
				108	0	0
Revenue of three villages ...		...		5,059	10	9
Dasturi Paganihaya		...		1,158	0	0
Do. Silledari Pathak ...		...		2,234	0	0
Do. Sibandi do. ...		...		1,214	0	0
Total ...				35,116	7	9

536. Multiplicity and intricacy could no further go than shown above. In supersession of all the preceding items, a consolidated salary was fixed for the Fudnis, and the payment of his Office establishment was undertaken by the Sirkar.

537. *Financial.*—The following statement shows the receipts and disbursements of the State during the year under review :—

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
Description of items.	Amount in Baroda Rupees.	Description of items.	Amount in Baroda Rupees.
Land Revenue	84,78,584	Palace	14,09,272
Tributes called gasdana and fixed jamabundi ...	5,47,101	Hoozoor Cutchery establishments	4,10,860
Abkari (sale of spirituous liquors and drugs) ...	2,32,802	Land Revenue Department	9,50,939
Miscellaneous taxes	1,98,344	Other Civil establishments	3,09,230
Customs (land, sea, transit, and town duties) ...	8,82,513	Judicial establishments	2,67,348
Opium (excise and duty)	4,25,326	Police	7,84,398
Stamps	2,09,250	Jails	1,04,376
Mint	13,000	Military Department	39,97,903
Judicial fees, fines, &c.	1,39,967	Assamidars, nemnookdars, pensions, and miscellaneous allowances	7,12,533
Education	11,271	Public Works	8,84,672
Interest	3,81,410	Education	1,34,165
Railway (Dabhoi line) net receipts	11,573	Medical Department	1,10,349
Miscellaneous receipts	4,81,070	Municipalities	2,31,255
		Religious and charitable allowances	8,86,671
		Miscellaneous	2,09,559
		Extraordinary charges	8,10,575
Total of receipts ...	1,20,12,211	Total of payments ...	1,22,14,105

538. The figures given in the above statement for military, palace, police, &c., will not tally with those given in the separate detailed reports of those departments, chiefly for this reason, that the heads of the departments in question have recorded the expenditure pertaining only to the year under review, whether the payments were actually made or not, whereas the above statement shows all payments actually made during the year, whether pertaining to it or to past years, and does not include charges which fell due within the year, but were not disbursed in that year.

539. The accounts of receipts and disbursements are, of course, regularly and correctly kept in every treasury. The accounts, as kept, answer the ordinary requirements of administration, as they enable us to know what has been received and what has been paid. But considerable difficulties have been practically experienced in putting all the accounts of the several treasuries together in view to present the receipts and disbursements of the State as a whole.

540. A brief explanation of some of these difficulties is here necessary.

541. In the first place, there are no less than five currencies in use in these territories of different intrinsic values, and of ever-varying market values. The receipts and disbursements being recorded in so many different currencies, it becomes the most perplexing matter to add up the multifarious items and to present homogeneous totals. I could, if required, give many simple illustrations of this difficulty.

542. In the next place, the several treasuries make many payments temporarily, charging them to the head of advances, which are adjusted finally on the passing of the bills. According to the system of accounts, it is only on such final adjustment that a payment *is* regularly charged to account. It follows that some payments made in one year are really charged to account in another year. This is all right so far. But what is required specially for the Administration Report is a statement of all actual receipts and disbursements under each head of account, whether made finally or as advance during the year. In other words, the basis on which the treasury accounts are kept is different from that on which the financial statement for the Administration Report is required.

543. In the third place, all the numerous treasuries have not yet completely fallen into the way of a uniform classification of the innumerable items of receipts and disbursements. Instructions, indeed, have been issued, but many doubts arise.

544. There are other difficulties besides, which, however, need not be entered into here. Remedial or palliative measures have been and are being adopted from time to time and are gradually taking effect. The Account Department is, by degrees, approaching the ideal in view. It will be a matter of no wonder that the ideal has not been reached *per saltum* when it is remembered that it never was so reached by other Governments.

545. Briefly, then, while the accounts are kept well enough for ordinary administrative purposes of daily work, the financial statement required for the whole State for the purposes of the Administration Report could not easily be framed.

546. In the statement above given, one important improvement has been introduced, namely, that the amounts are all expressed in Baroda Rupees, whereas, in the preceding report, they were in mixed currencies. In consequence of this improvement, the comparison and discussion of items between one year and another will become easier hereafter.

547. On the present occasion, whenever an item of the year under report has to be compared with the corresponding item of the previous year, the latter has to be approximately converted into its equivalent in Baroda Rupees so as to have both items in the same denomination. This process has been roughly adopted for the purpose of the remarks which follow, and the fact is here mentioned in view to explain how it is that the figures quoted hereafter for last year do not correspond with those given in the last year's report.

548. The actual collections under the head of land revenue in the year amounted to Baroda Rupees 84,78,584, whereas the collection of the previous year, converted into the same currency, had amounted to Rupees 94,94,250. The decrease in collections in the year under review amounted to upwards of 10 lakhs which is due mainly to the bad season. Heavy as this deficit was, it is a matter of congratulation that it was not far heavier in such a year. High prices which prevailed, compensated in some measure for diminished production.

549. The collections under the head of tributes compare as follows :—

In the year under report	...	Baroda	Rs. 5,47,101
„ „ „ preceding	...	„	7,08,713
	Decrease	„	1,61,612

This adverse difference is also attributable to the bad season. It is hoped, however, that outstandings will be collected hereafter by degrees.

550. The collections under the head of Abkari, on the other hand, show an increase of about Rupees 31,000. This revenue is paid by farmers according to contracts previously entered into for a term of years.

551. The following head, Miscellaneous Taxes, shows a falling off, as compared with the previous year, of nearly Rupees 58,000. The deficit is mainly due to the bad season.

552. The next head, Customs, is one peculiarly sensitive to the character of the year. The collections compare thus :—

In the year under report	...	Baroda	Rs. 8,82,513
„ „ „ preceding	...	„	11,94,460
	Decrease	„	3,11,947

The bulk of this loss is due to the bad season. A part of it is due to the suspension of felling in the Nowsari forests in view to rest and renovation after years of reckless destruction. The revenue of these forests was derived in the shape of duties on timber and other produce, and was farmed along with other customs. The forest operations being suspended, the revenue from this source has not been derived of course. It is hoped that this present loss will turn out an enhanced prospective gain in more than a pecuniary point of view.

553. The revenue yielded by opium in both its branches compares as follows:—

In the year under report ...	...	Baroda Rs.	4,25,326
In the previous year ...	...	„	2,81,336
	Increase	„	1,43,990

This is a very welcome accession of revenue in a year of such fiscal depression. It is chiefly due to the circumstance that exports of the accumulated drug of former years were stimulated by exceptionally high prices ruling at Bombay.

554. Stamps contributed less than in the previous year owing to reduced litigation.

555. The profits from coinage fell off largely, because the bad season diminished exports of produce, and this again diminished or rather stopped the imports of silver. Indeed, instead of importing silver, the country had to export it to pay for supplies from the outside.

556. Even judicial fees, fines, &c., felt the depressing influence of the adverse season, and yielded a smaller revenue by about Rupees 43,000.

557. The receipts under the head of Education have varied too slightly to call for any explanation.

558. Those under the head of Interest are mostly derived from British Indian public securities.

559. Passing over the next head as unimportant in relation to the finances of the State, we come to the last head "Miscellaneous Receipts," which are in favor of the year under review by a considerable amount. The increase is due to a variety of causes affecting numerous component items. One of the chief items is the discount on the Government of India Promissory Notes purchased, which however is but a matter of account. Another is a considerable amount of nuzzerana which had accumulated in the Khangi Department, and which was paid over during the year and brought to account in the Central Treasury. Another consists of recoveries on account of payments in previous years.

560. The comparison of the total revenues of the State stands as follows:—

In the year under review ...	...	Baroda Rs.	1,20,12,211
In the previous year ...	...	„	1,33,35,941
	Decrease	„	13,23,720

In round or approximate numbers, the decrease amounts to 13¼ lakhs of rupees—a decrease which would have been much heavier had it not been for some very acceptable windfalls, as noticed above.

561. It is an unpleasant characteristic of Indian finance in general that when the revenues fall in consequence of an adverse season, the expenditure rises for the same reason. The strain on the public exchequer is thus doubly increased. And our expenditure has risen from other important cases also, as will be seen from the following observations.

562. A comparison of the palace expenditure of the year, as shown in the statement, with that of the previous year, is not practicable, chiefly because the Khichri charges amounting nearly to 2¼ lakhs have been transferred this year from the palace head to that of religious and charitable allowances. I have therefore here to refer to the separate remarks on the Palace.

563. Hoozoor Cutchery establishments rose in cost, chiefly because new and special agencies were organized for the settlement of giras cases and also for the adjustment of boundary disputes, and because the Sirkar readjusted the emoluments of the Fudnis and relieved him of the charge of maintaining his Office establishment.

564. The Land Revenue Department cost more, chiefly because arrears were paid to certain district hereditary officers, a personal Naib Subha was added to the Baroda Division, Talaties and Village Havildars were appointed to certain districts, and extra hands were temporarily employed to get rid of certain arrears of work.

565. Other civil establishments cost more, chiefly because a new and special establishment has been set on foot for the administration of the monopoly of the production and sale of opium, and a new and special establishment has been set on foot for the conservancy of forests.

566. The increase in the judicial establishment is chiefly attributable to the appointment of additional Judges and Magistrates.

567. The police charges are higher, chiefly because the police of the Amreilly Division was organized in the year, additional police had to be employed in connexion with the scarcity, and arms and dress were supplied to certain portions of the police force.

568. Charges incurred on account of jails show a large increase, chiefly owing to the increased number of prisoners and to the higher cost of supplies.

569. The military charges show an enormous advance, not because there was any addition to the forces, but because extra allowances had to be granted to the men on account of high prices, and the feed of horses cost so much more.

570. The next head of Assamidars, &c., shows a diminution, chiefly because the figure of the preceding year embraced larger payments on account of arrears.

571. Public works have absorbed a larger outlay, and v... ficially so. The amount under allusion is apart from the outlay on our Railway extensions which will be mentioned hereafter. Both items viewed together show a large extension in this direction.

572. The increased outlay on education, medical aid, and municipalities, is the result of progressive development.

573. The charges under religious and charitable allowances also exhibit a great advance, chiefly because the prices of supplies were excessively high, and also because the Khichri and other charges have this year been transferred from the palace head to the one under reference here.

574. The head "Miscellaneous Charges" shows an abatement, for which however we cannot claim credit on the score of economy, because the amount for the previous year included some extraordinary items, which did not recur in the year under review.

575. The next and last head, Extraordinary Charges, amounted to the large sum of more than eight lakhs of rupees. The chief component items are as follow:—

	Rs.
Our Railway extension	5,14,286
Advanced to the widow of Bhow Sindia	2,68,487
	7,82,773

The advance to the widow of Bhow Sindia was necessitated by the fact that the ex-Gaekwar had attached all the property of the late Bhow Sindia, on the plea of having to meet the claims of Bhow Sindia's creditors, and yet had mostly dissipated the attached property. Heavy claims were, therefore, preferred on the Sirkar by the widow. This extremely complicated matter has been adjusted by a compromise, and the advance noted is one of the necessary incidents of this compromise.

576. The total expenditure shows an advance of nearly fifteen lakhs of rupees, while, as already stated, the receipts fell short by about 13¼ lakhs.

577. In such a combination of adverse circumstances, it is satisfactory that we have incurred so small a deficit as about two lakhs in the year. Had it not been for certain windfalls which have been touched upon above, a larger deficit would have been inevitable.

578. At the end of the year, the cash balances in mixed currencies and including deposits stood as follow:—

	Rs.
Central Treasury	47,37,854
Subsidiary Treasuries	19,54,766
	66,92,620

which is nearly the same as in the previous year.

579. The amount which stood invested in British Indian Government Promissory Notes at the end of the year under review was one crore, two lakhs, and twenty-two thousand British rupees at par value against Rupees 1,01,50,000 in the previous year, the difference being due to the fact that the nineteen half lakhs which had been sent for investment bought notes amounting to Rupees 20,22,000.

580. No retrospect of the finances of the State could be concluded without stating how deeply I am indebted to Khan Bahadoor Kazi Shahabudin for his truly indefatigable labors, especially in regard to revenue and accounts. With a rare mastery of details, he knows and appreciates large principles, and applies them with judicious modifications to the existing state of things. With an energy and self-reliance not less than European, he has conducted his work in a manner which has relieved me of no small amount of trouble and anxiety.

581. The several Subhas, in charge of the territorial divisions, have contributed their share to the success of the financial administration. Mr. Ganesh Sitaram Shastri has continued to work with a zeal, activity, and intelligence which have justified his appointment to the charge of the largest and most troublesome of the divisions. Mr. Rowji Vittal has performed his duties with his characteristic steadiness, moderation, and adaptability to circumstances. Mr. Luxmon Jugunnath, with the advantage of his great experience, has advanced his division to the foremost place in respect to system, order, punctuality, and precision. And Mr. Keshavrao Ramchundra, who is in charge of the Amreilly, the most outlying division, has done fairly in the circumstances.

582. The several Naib Subhas have also worked satisfactorily. Among these Messrs. Trimbukrai, Personal Naib, Karri Division; Raghoonath Mahadeo Kelkar, Naib Subha, Baroda Division; Kassonlal Nahalchund, Naib Subha, Baroda Division; and Lalloobhai Kassondas, Naib Subha, Karri Division, deserve special mention.

583. *Amreilly, &c.*—Amreilly and Okhamandal are isolated and outlying possessions of His Highness the Gaekwar. Many administrative details in these districts have stood in need of personal attention, but, obviously, matters have to be dealt with in succession and in the order of their gravity and urgency. The next report will be the place to record some of the results of my visit to this part of our territories.

584. *Acknowledgments.*—I have again to record my grateful sense of the generous confidence and uniform support accorded to the Administration by the Government of India. Whatever success has attended the earnest efforts of local agencies for the improvement of the Baroda State is ultimately traceable to the great motive and sustaining power calmly exerted by that predominant authority. Experience has demonstrated how largely this State has benefited by being under the guidance of the Government of India.

585. The Administration is deeply indebted also to Mr. Melvill, who, as Agent to the Governor-General, does all that is possible to give effect to the high aims and to follow the great principles of the Government of India.

586. Our sincere acknowledgments are due to the Government of Bombay, presided over by His Excellency Sir Richard Temple. From the geographical position of the Baroda territories, we have necessarily much to do with neighbouring districts. Many difficulties have had to be cleared, some embarrassing anomalies have had to be done away with, and all matters have had to be systematized with due regard to sound and consistent principles. In these respects we have experienced increasing sympathy and assistance from the Government of Bombay and their subordinate authorities.

587. Her Highness the Maharani Jumnabai Saheb continues to exercise that salutary influence in favor of good government which has been gratefully recognized more than once ere this. Her Highness continues proof against the seductions of faction and intrigue, flattery, and ambition.

588. Turning my attention to the high officers who conduct the work of administration in their various departments, Khan Bahadoor Kazi Shahabudin, Khan Bahadoor Pestonji Jihangher, and Rao Bahadoor Venayak Jenardan Kirtane continue as conspicuous as ever for high probity, ability, and devotion. The same observation applies to Khan Bahadoor Cursetji Rustomji and to Rao Bahadoor Jenardan Sakharam Gadgil, who bear the weight of the judicial administration. When some of these officers were introduced to Sir Richard Temple, His Excellency accosted them as *"Arkane Dowlut"* (pillars of the State), a metaphorical compliment well deserved.

589. Did space permit, I should gladly name here other officers in subordinate positions, who are rendering valuable service, and who are heirs to higher honor and distinction.

590. *Conclusion.*—From the foregoing narrative, imperfect as it is in many respects, I respectfully trust that it will be seen that the State is under steady transmutation into an orderly government constantly concentrating its aims and efforts on the cardinal object of making its subjects contented and prosperous, and of thereby promoting the honor and happiness of His Highness the Gaekwar.

(Sd.) T. MADAVA ROW,
Dewan.

APPENDICES.

Appen

STATEME

CIVIL

Statement of original civil suits filed, disposed of, and remaining undisposed

NAME OF COURT.	FOR DISPOSAL.						DIS							
	Pending on the 31st July 1877.	Filed in the Court itself from August 1877 to July 1878.	Readmitted.	Received by transfer or by remand.	Total.	Value of suits filed in the Court itself from 1877 to July 1878.	Transferred to other Courts.	Rejected or returned.	Struck off the file.	Compromised.	Withdrawn by nazinama.	Decreed on confession.	By referring to arbitration.	On oath.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
BARODA CITY.*						Rs.								
Sardar Court Judge ...	54	104	1	12	171	5,07,869	3	2	6	1	9	9	...	...
City Judge ...	81	93	1	3	181	6,05,538	1	...	...	1	6	8	...	...
City Munsiff ...	178	1,432	30	24	1,664	1,73,105	24	1	70	52	148	96	14	22
Total ...	316	1,629	32	39	2,016	12,86,511	28	3	76	54	156	113	14	22
BARODA DISTRICT.														
District Judge	46	34	1	9	90	1,32,337	3	1	2	...	5	...	...	...
Munsiffs.														
Baroda Mahal	83	452	9	9	553	52,741	7	...	28	3	78	30	...	...
Petlad ,, ...	328	1,051	1	4	1,384	1,06,821	2	...	39	311	150	72	1	28
Dabhoi ,, ...	272	482	3	7	764	59,931	10	...	45	6	118	60	...	...
Sinore ,, ...	156	268	9	...	433	33,648	1	...	18	3	68	48	...	1
Jarod ,, ...	49	242	...	2	293	29,574	...	4	25	13	75	28	...	1
Chandod Dewani Kamdar ...	13	26	...	...	39	3,420	...	...	2	1	2	6	...	...
Total ...	947	2,555	23	31	3,556	4,08,172	23	5	159	337	496	244	1	30
KADI DISTRICT.														
District Judge	76	26	3	3	108	92,040	1	1	8	7	5	1	...	1
Munsiffs.														
Kadi Mahal	242	914	26	2	1,184	74,181	3	...	229	19	119	21	1	2
Pattan ,, ...	267	639	5	3	914	62,310	8	2	107	71	139	39	...	...
Visnagar ,, ...	140	445	17	4	606	42,679	2	...	68	21	97	44	...	2
Dehegaum ,, ...	37	256	5	...	298	12,312	...	...	100	2	24	24	...	...
Total ...	762	2,280	56	12	3,110	2,83,522	14	3	512	120	384	129	1	5
NOWSARI DISTRICT.														
District Judge	32	21	4	3	60	79,540	4	...	6	3	1	...	2	...
Munsiffs.														
Nowsari Mahal	314	625	8	2	949	74,403	1	1	129	67	144	25	2	2
Viara ,, ...	45	316	6	1	368	29,813	...	...	74	10	86	12	...	2
Kathore ,, ...	95	287	19	4	405	30,533	5	1	57	24	93	14	6	...
Total ...	486	1,249	37	10	1,782	2,14,289	10	2	266	104	324	51	10	4

* NOTE.—In the last year's Administration Report the total number of suits pending at the end of the not included. Besides this, cases pending in the Sardar Court were not added to the number, as that of cases pending at the beginning of this year is stated to be 2,920.

dix A.

NT No. I.

JUSTICE.

of in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar's territory in the year 1877-78.

DISPOSED OF.						AVERAGE DURATION IN DAYS.			REMAINING UNDISPOSED OF.								REMARKS.
Ex parte.		Contested.															
Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.	Total.	Value of suits disposed of in the Court itself.	Of contested suits.	Of other suits.	Average number of witnesses examined.	Under three months.	Above three months and under six months.	Above six months and under one year.	Above one year and under two years.	Above two years and under three years.	Above three years and under four years.	Above four years and under five years.	Above five years.	Total.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
					Rs.													
47	8	45	17	135	5,24,295	125	92	2	19	7	7	3	...	...	...	...	36	
6	...	24	8	54†	1,27,820	375	317	3	29	19	26	30	23	...	...	...	127	† Out of this number the City Judge decided 46 suits and the Joint Judge eight.
676	38	269	81	1,491	1,72,380	114	50	1	114	29	22	7	1	...	...	...	173	
729	41	338	106	1,680	8,24,495	134	67	2	162	55	55	40	24	...	...	...	336	
4	...	20	6	41‡	92,543	445	160	4	5	4	17	12	11	...	...	...	49	‡ Out of this number the District Judge decided 37 suits and the Joint Judge four.
127	13	97	37	420	47,819	151	56	2	82	31	9	9	1	1	...	...	133	
340	4	228	53	1,228	1,26,163	177	47	1	72	26	29	29	...	...	...	...	156	
197	18	87	34	575	70,753	74	14	2	91	22	44	25	3	3	1	...	189	
93	11	75	15	333	38,932	206	58	2	56	18	8	14	4	...	...	...	100	
36	4	73	6	265	23,108	105	45	2	24	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	28	
5	...	5	1	22	3,181	288	66	2	9	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	17	
802	59	585	152	2,884	4,02,499	161	44	2	339	106	111	92	19	4	1	...	672	
14	1	8	3	50	1,53,695	730	541	4	9	4	9	8	28	...	...	...	58	
504	7	93	26	1,024	85,951	366	66	2	44	40	30	40	3	...	3	...	160	
289	4	87	24	770	93,078	741	96	2	79	18	24	17	4	1	...	1	144	
116	12	84	40	486	55,549	239	81	3	74	18	15	13	...	...	...	...	120	
85	6	17	6	264	11,597	90	51	1	20	8	5	1	...	...	...	...	34	
1,008	30	289	99	2,594	3,99,870	427	84	2	226	88	83	79	35	1	3	1	516	
3	...	17	10	46	1,04,138	472	352	5	2	3	4	1	4	...	...	...	14	
231	3	142	29	776	89,891	245	116	1	113	31	23	5	1	...	...	...	173	
40	20	42	20	306	28,385	116	56	...	41	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	62	
61	10	83	12	366	36,325	154	67	1	26	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	39	
335	33	284	71	1,494	2,58,739	215	94	1	182	55	40	6	5	...	...	...	288	

year was put down at 2,835. In this, cases remanded and readmitted and heirship certificate cases were Court came into working order only at the close of that year. Adding these excluded cases, the number

CIVIL

Statement of original civil suits filed, disposed of, and remain territory in the year

NAME OF COURT.	FOR DISPOSAL.						DIS							
	Pending on the 31st July 1877.	Filed in the Court itself from August 1877 to July 1878.	Readmitted.	Received by transfer or by remand.	Total.	Value of suits filed in the Court itself from 1877 to July 1878.	Transferred to other Courts.	Rejected or returned.	Struck off the file.	Compromised.	Withdrawn by razinama.	Decreed on confession.	By referring to arbitration.	On oath.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
AMRELLY DISTRICT.						Rs.								
District Judge	339	246	3	7	589	34,461	...	...	72	50	101	33	8	11
Munsiffs.														
Kodinar Mahal ...	26	119	4	...	149	8,250	...	...	13	...	28	35	...	...
Okhamandal „ ...	50	81	9	2	142	5,649	4	...	23	...	3	24	...	...
Total ...	408	446	16	9	880	48,360	4	...	108	50	132	92	8	11
Grand total ...	2,920	8,159	164	101	11,344	22,40,854	79	13	1,121	665	1,492	629	34	72
BARODA CITY.														ABST
Sardar Court Judge... ...	54	104	1	12	171	5,97,868	3	2	6	1	2	9	...	...
Judge	84	93	1	3	181	6,05,538	1	...	...	1	6	8	...	...
Munsiff	178	1,432	30	24	1,664	1,73,105	24	1	70	52	148	96	14	22
BARODA DISTRICT.														
Judge	46	34	1	9	90	1,32,337	3	1	2	...	5	...	...	...
Munsiffs	901	2,521	22	22	3,466	2,75,835	20	4	157	337	491	244	1	30
KADI DISTRICT.														
Judge	76	26	3	3	108	92,040	1	1	8	7	5	1	...	1
Munsiffs	686	2,254	53	9	3,002	1,91,482	13	2	504	113	379	128	1	4
NOWSARI DISTRICT.														
Judge	32	21	4	3	60	79,540	4	...	6	3	1	...	2	...
Munsiffs	454	1,228	33	7	1,722	1,34,749	6	2	260	101	323	51	8	4
AMRELLY DISTRICT.														
Judge	333	246	3	7	589	34,461	...	...	72	50	101	33	8	11
Munsiffs	76	200	13	2	291	13,899	4	...	36	...	31	59	...	...
Total ... Judges and Sardar Court Judge ...	625	524	13	37	1,199	14,51,784	12	4	94	62	120	51	10	12
Total ... Munsiffs ...	2,295	7,635	151	64	10,145	7,89,070	67	9	1,027	603	1,372	578	24	60
Grand total ...	2,920	8,159	164	101	11,344	22,40,854	79	13	1,121	665	1,492	629	34	72

JUSTICE.

ing undisposed of in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar's 1877-78.—(Concluded.)

POSED OF.						AVERAGE DURATION IN DAYS.			REMAINING UNDISPOSED OF.								REMARKS.
Ex parte.		Contested.															
Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.	Total.	Value of suits disposed of in the Court itself.	Of contested suits.	Of other suits.	Average number of witnesses examined.	Under three months.	Above three months and under six months.	Above six months and under one year.	Above one year and under two years.	Above two years and under three years.	Above three years and under four years.	Above four years and under five years.	Above five years.	Total.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
					Rs.													
78	3	92	26	474	41,004	374	237	1	22	13	13	33	34	...	...	...	115	
21	...	25	9	131	11,114	121	42	2	14	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	18	
10	1	25	19	109	9,266	364	90	3	14	1	6	4	4	2	2	...	33	
109	4	142	54	714	61,384	326	183	1	50	15	22	37	38	2	2	...	166	
2,983	153	1,638	482	9,366	19,46,987	230	76	2	959	319	311	254	121	7	6	1	1,978	
BACT.																		
47	3	45	17	135	5,24,295	125	92	3	19	7	7	3	...	...	...	...	36	
6	...	24	8	54	1,27,820	444	317	3	29	10	26	30	23	...	...	...	127	
676	38	269	81	1,491	1,72,380	114	50	1	114	29	23	7	1	...	...	...	173	
4	...	20	6	41	92,543	415	160	4	5	4	17	12	11	...	...	...	49	
798	50	565	146	2,843	3,09,956	150	43	1	334	102	94	80	8	4	1	...	623	
14	1	8	3	50	1,53,695	730	541	4	9	4	9	8	23	...	...	...	53	
994	29	281	96	2,544	2,46,175	440	76	2	217	84	74	71	7	1	3	1	458	
3	...	17	10	46	1,04,133	472	352	5	2	3	4	1	4	...	...	...	14	
332	33	267	61	1,443	1,54,601	194	91	1	180	52	36	5	1	...	...	...	274	
78	3	92	26	474	41,004	374	237	1	22	13	13	33	34	...	...	...	115	
31	1	50	28	240	20,380	254	60	2	28	2	9	4	4	2	2	...	51	
152	7	206	70	800	10,43,495	345	245	2	86	50	76	87	100	...	...	...	399	
2,831	151	1,432	412	8,566	9,03,492	211	63	2	873	269	235	167	21	7	6	1	1,579	
2,983	153	1,638	482	9,366	19,46,987	230	76	2	959	319	311	254	121	7	6	1	1,978	

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

Appen

STATEME

CIVIL

Statement showing the number and description of original civil suits filed

Name of Court.	Suits relating to money.										
	On written obligation.	On unwritten obligation.	On account stated.	On running account, &c.	For goods sold.	For rent of house, &c.	For rent of land.	For movable property or value thereof.	For damages.	Other suits.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Baroda City.											
Sardar Court	55	12	26	13	4	...	...	...	...	1	91
City Judge	25	...	16	27	1	...	...	2	...	2	73
City Munsiff	492	29	206	395	30	30	...	10	6	127	1,325
Total ...	552	41	248	435	35	30	...	12	6	130	1,489
Baroda District.											
District Judge	7	1	9	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	23
Munsiffs.											
Baroda Mahal	188	4	121	8	2	1	8	2	4	5	343
Petlad „	581	9	128	157	25	3	10	15	9	17	954
Dabhoi „	152	5	146	113	...	1	...	7	3	2	429
Sinore „	94	5	110	12	1	...	4	1	1	1	229
Jarod „	66	3	104	11	...	3	13	6	6	3	215
Chandod Dewani Kamdar ...	11	1	5	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	24
Total ...	1,099	28	623	309	30	8	35	31	25	29	2,217
Kari District.											
District Judge	14	1	5	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	24
Munsiffs.											
Kari Mahal	782	...	28	65	1	7	3	2	1	1	890
Pattan „	140	5	368	48	1	3	3	7	4	...	579
Visnagar „	304	3	29	34	4	3	8	2	1	2	390
Dehegaum „	43	3	184	4	...	2	...	1	4	...	241
Total ...	1,283	12	614	154	6	15	14	12	11	3	2,124
Nowsari District.											
District Judge	1	...	7	1	...	...	...	1	1	4	15
Munsiffs.											
Nowsari Mahal	256	4	261	22	4	5	1	5	7	9	574
Viara „	62	6	147	33	1	...	1	...	1	1	302
Kathore „	107	4	86	56	...	6	4	2	2	1	268
Total ...	426	14	501	162	5	11	6	8	11	15	1,159

dix B.

NT No. 2.

JUSTICE.

in the Court of His Highness the Gaekwar's territory in the year 1877-78.

SUITS RELATING TO IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.						OTHER SUITS.								
Suits relating to land.	For other immovable property.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including redemption, foreclosure, pre-emption &c.	For Vattans.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Total.	For specific performance of contracts.	For an account.	For maintenance.	Relating to marriage.	For partition.	Relating to religion and caste.	Other suits.	Total.	Grand total.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
3	...	2	1	...	6	1	...	2	...	1	...	3	7	104
...	5	1	...	...	6	1	...	1	1	3	...	8	14	93
3	18	54	2	2	79	5	1	3	4	5	2	8	28	1,432
6	23	57	3	2	91	7	1	6	5	9	2	19	49	1,629
6	...	...	...	...	6	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	5	34
89	10	5	1	1	106	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	452
36	6	47	1	...	90	3	2	...	...	1	...	1	7	1,051
31	11	10	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	482
23	6	5	...	...	34	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	5	268
4	4	12	2	...	22	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	242
...	0	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	26
189	37	80	4	1	311	7	3	2	1	7	...	7	27	2,555
...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
6	2	15	...	...	23	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	914
17	5	34	...	...	56	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	639
19	8	19	1	...	47	...	...	1	1	4	...	2	8	445
9	3	2	...	...	14	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	256
51	18	72	1	...	142	1	1	5	1	4	...	2	14	2,280
3	...	2 ...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	21
24	14	3	...	...	41	1	...	1	...	5	...	3	10	625
...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	12	316
7	10	2	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	287
34	28	5	...	...	67	1	...	2	...	11	...	9	23	1,249

Statement showing the number and description of original civil suits filed in the

Name of Court.	Suits relating to money.										
	On written obligation.	On unwritten obligation.	On account stated.	On running account, &c.	For goods sold.	For rent of house, &c.	For rent of land.	For movable property or value thereof.	For damages.	Other suits.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AMRELLY DISTRICT.											
District Judge	114	7	12	73	13	...	...	5	...	9	233
Munsiffs.											
Kodinar Mahal	54	1	24	19	...	...	...	...	...	12	110
Okhamandal „	12	...	33	...	8	1	...	...	3	...	62
Total ...	180	8	74	92	21	1	...	5	3	21	405
Grand total ...	3,540	103	2,060	1,152	97	65	55	68	56	198	7,394
BARODA CITY. Sardar Court Judge	35	12	26	13	4	...	...	...	...	1	ABST 91
City Judge ...	25	...	16	27	1	...	...	2	...	2	73
City Munsiff ...	492	29	206	395	30	30	...	10	6	127	1,325
BARODA DISTRICT. Judge	7	1	9	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	23
Munsiffs ...	1,092	27	614	305	30	8	35	31	23	29	2,194
KAREI DISTRICT. Judge	14	1	5	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	24
Munsiffs ...	1,269	11	609	151	6	15	14	12	10	3	2,100
NOWSARI DISTRICT. Judge	1	...	7	1	...	...	...	1	1	4	15
Munsiffs ...	425	14	494	161	5	11	6	7	10	11	1,144
AMRELLY DISTRICT. Judge ...	114	7	12	73	13	...	...	5	...	9	233
Munsiffs ...	66	1	62	19	8	1	...	...	3	12	172
TOTAL ... Judges and Sardar Court Judge.	196	21	75	121	18	...	...	8	4	16	459
Munsiffs ...	3,344	82	1,985	1,031	79	65	55	60	52	182	6,935
Grand total ...	3,540	103	2,060	1,152	97	65	55	68	56	198	7,394

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

JUSTICE.

Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar's territory in the year 1877-78.–(Conld.)

Suits relating to land.	For other immovable property.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including redemption, foreclosure, pre-emption, &c.	For Vattans.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Total.	For specific performance of contracts.	For an account.	For maintenance.	Relating to marriage.	For partition.	Relating to religion and caste.	Other suits.	Total.	Grand total.
Suits relating to immovable property.						Other suits.								
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
3	3	3	3	...	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	246
3	1	5	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119
...	1	8	4	...	13	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	6	81
6	5	16	7	...	34	3	1	...	...	3	...	...	7	446
286	111	230	15	3	645	19	6	15	7	34	2	37	120	8,159
RACT.														
3	...	2	1	...	6	1	...	2	...	1	...	3	7	104
...	5	1	...	...	6	1	...	1	1	3	...	8	14	93
3	18	54	2	2	79	5	1	3	4	5	2	8	28	1,432
6	...	...	...	...	6	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	5	34
183	37	80	4	1	305	6	2	1	1	6	...	6	22	2,521
...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
51	8	70	1	...	140	1	1	5	1	4	...	2	14	2,254
3	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	21
31	26	5	...	...	62	1	...	1	...	11	...	9	22	1,223
3	3	3	3	...	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	246
3	2	13	4	...	22	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	6	200
15	10	8	4	...	37	3	1	5	1	6	...	12	28	524
271	101	222	11	3	608	16	5	10	6	28	2	25	92	7,635
286	111	230	15	3	645	19	6	15	7	34	2	37	120	8,159

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

Appen

STATEME

CIVIL

Statement showing the number and description of original civil territory in the

NAME OF COURT.	SUITS RELATING TO MONEY.											SUITS ABLE	
	On written obligation.	On unwritten obligation.	On account stated.	On running account, &c.	For goods sold.	For rent of house, &c.	For rent of land, &c.	For movable property or value thereof.	For damages.	Other suits.	Total.	Suits relating to land.	For other immovable property.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BARODA CITY.													
Sardar Court Judge	47	13	40	10	1	...	...	...	...	1	112	2	1
City Judge	14	...	10	13	...	...	...	...	...	3	40	...	6
City Munsiff	490	31	218	401	33	29	1	16	6	132	1,347	3	19
Total ...	541	44	268	424	34	29	1	16	6	136	1,499	5	25
BARODA DISTRICT.													
District Judge	11	...	8	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	28	7	2
Munsiffs.													
Baroda Mahal	183	4	114	10	2	2	3	2	2	5	327	58	15
Petlad „	677	7	140	194	24	6	17	23	7	12	1,106	37	19
Dabhoi „	188	3	167	135	...	...	...	15	7	1	516	30	17
Sinore „	122	5	132	21	...	...	4	...	...	2	286	25	10
Jarod „	76	4	121	10	...	2	11	6	5	3	238	3	3
Chandod Dewani Kamdar ...	11	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	22	...	...
Total ...	1,268	23	690	380	26	10	36	45	22	24	2,523	160	66
KARRI DISTRICT.													
District Judge	10	...	19	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...
Munsiffs.													
Karri Mahal	876	...	24	71	1	6	3	3	1	1	986	12	5
Pattan „	168	3	434	64	...	2	9	...	4	2	686	12	2
Visnagar „	326	2	24	34	5	2	8	4	2	5	412	16	8
Dehegaum Mahal	48	3	185	4	...	1	1	1	3	...	246	7	5
Total ...	1,428	8	686	181	6	11	21	8	10	8	2,367	47	20
NOWSARI DISTRICT.													
District Judge	1	...	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	22	10	1
Munsiffs.													
Nowsari Mahal	217	3	415	40	5	6	9	7	4	20	726	31	6
Viara „	48	7	144	87	1	...	2	1	...	1	291	1	2
Kathore „	116	4	106	73	1	6	5	3	4	6	324	16	17
Total ...	382	14	680	201	7	12	16	11	8	32	1,363	58	26

dix C.

NT No. 3.

JUSTICE.

suits disposed of in the Court of His Highness the Gaekwar's year 1877-78.

RELATING TO IMMOV-PROPERTY.				OTHER SUITS.									
Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including redemption, foreclosure, pre-emption, &c.	For Vattans.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Total.	For specific performance of contracts.	For an account.	For maintenance.	Relating to marriage.	For partition.	Relating to religion and caste.	Other suits.	Total.	Grand total.	REMARKS.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	...	5	2	...	8	...	2	...	3	15	132	
...	1	...	7	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	6	53	
68	1	2	92	4	...	2	1	7	1	13	28	1,467	
69	3	2	104	7	...	10	1	12	1	18	49	1,652	
...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	38	
11	...	...	64	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	413	
50	2	...	108	2	4	...	...	4	...	2	12	1,226	
2	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	565	
2	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	9	332	
12	1	...	19	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	265	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	
77	3	...	306	6	4	...	1	8	...	13	32	2,861	
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	11	49	
17	...	...	34	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1,021	
50	5	...	69	1	...	1	...	3	...	2	7	762	
33	3	...	60	...	...	1	2	7	...	2	12	494	
1	...	...	13	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	204	
101	9	...	177	4	...	4	2	12	...	14	36	2,580	
1	1	...	13	1	1	1	...	1	...	3	7	42	
...	2	...	39	3	...	...	...	3	...	4	10	775	
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	8	12	306	
3	1	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	361	
4	4	...	92	4	1	1	...	8	...	15	29	1,484	

CIVIL

Statement showing the number and description of original Gaekwar's territory in the

NAME OF COURT.	SUITS RELATING TO MONEY.											SUITS RE AB	
	On written obligation.	On unwritten obligation.	On account stated.	On running account, &c.	For goods sold.	For rent of house, &c.	For rent of land, &c.	For movable property or value thereof.	For damages.	Other suits.	Total.	Suits relating to land.	For other immovable property.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
AMRELLY DISTRICT.													
District Judge	195	8	62	99	60	...	...	14	...	11	449	6	...
Munsiffs.													
Kodinar Mahal	63	1	25	23	...	1	...	...	1	6	120	8	...
Okhamandal „	22	...	40	...	7	1	...	2	4	1	77	...	5
Total ...	280	9	127	122	67	2	...	16	5	18	646	12	5
Grand Total ...	3,899	98	2,450	1,308	140	64	74	96	51	218	8,398	282	142
													A B S T
BARODA CITY. { Sardar Court Judge	47	13	40	10	1	...	...	...	...	1	112	2	1
{ Judge	14	...	10	13	...	...	...	...	...	3	40	...	6
{ Munsiffs ...	490	31	218	401	33	29	1	16	6	132	1,347	3	18
BARODA DISTRICT. { Judge	11	...	8	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	28	7	2
{ Munsiffs ...	1,257	23	681	373	26	10	35	45	21	24	2,495	153	64
KARRI DISTRICT. { Judge	10	...	19	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...
{ Munsiffs ...	1,418	8	667	193	6	11	21	8	10	8	2,330	47	20
NOWSARI DISTRICT. { Judge	1	...	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	22	10	1
{ Munsiffs ...	381	14	665	200	7	12	16	11	8	27	1,341	48	25
AMRELLY DISTRICT. { Judge	195	8	62	99	60	...	...	14	...	11	449	6	...
{ Munsiffs ...	85	1	65	23	7	2	...	2	5	7	197	6	5
TOTAL. { Judges... ...	278	21	154	138	61	...	1	14	1	20	688	25	10
{ Munsiffs ...	3,621	77	2,296	1,170	79	64	73	82	50	198	7,710	257	132
Grand total ...	3,899	98	2,450	1,308	140	64	74	96	51	218	8,398	282	142

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

JUSTICE.

civil suits disposed of in the Court of His Highness the year 1877-78.—(Concluded.)

LATING TO IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.				OTHER SUITS.									REMARKS.
Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including redemption, foreclosure, pre-emption, &c.	For Vatans.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Total.	For specific performance of contracts.	For an account.	For maintenance.	Relating to marriage.	For partition.	Relating to religion and caste.	Other suits.	Total.	Grand total.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
2	8	8	24	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	474	
3	2	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	
7	7	...	19	2	...	1	...	4	...	2	9	105	
12	17	8	54	2	...	1	1	4	...	2	10	710	
263	36	10	733	23	5	16	5	44	1	62	156	9,287	
RACT.													
1	1	...	5	2	...	8	...	2	...	3	15	132	
...	1	...	7	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	6	53	
68	1	2	92	4	...	2	1	7	1	13	28	1,467	
...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	38	
77	3	...	207	6	4	...	1	8	...	12	31	2,823	
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	11	49	
101	8	...	176	4	...	4	2	10	...	5	25	2,531	
1	1	...	13	1	1	1	...	1	...	3	7	42	The number of cases transferred to other Courts shown in column 8 of Statement No. 1, Civil Justice, are not included in this Statement, as these cases are mere transfers from one Court to another. The figure of grand total in column 27 of this Statement is obtained by deducting the number of cases shown in column 8 of Statement No. 1, from the grand total shown in column 20 of that Statement.
3	3	...	79	3	...	...	...	7	...	12	22	1,442	
2	8	8	24	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	474	
10	9	...	30	2	...	1	...	4	...	2	9	236	
4	12	8	59	4	1	9	1	8	...	18	41	788	
259	24	2	674	19	4	7	4	36	1	44	115	8,499	
263	36	10	733	23	5	16	5	44	1	62	156	9,287	

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

Appen

STATEME

CIVIL

Statement showing the values of original suits filed in the Civil Courts

NAME OF COURT.	Not exceeding Rs. 5.		Not exceeding Rs. 20.		Not exceeding Rs. 100.		Not exceeding Rs. 500.		Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BARODA CITY.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Sardar Court	...	...	4	53	31	1,897	39	9,793	12	16,157
City Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
City Munsiff	104	272	311	3709	574	28,455	368	82,692	75	57,977
Total ...	104	272	315	3,762	605	30,342	407	92,485	87	74,134
BARODA DISTRICT.										
District Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Munsiffs.										
Baroda Mahal	2	9	51	682	253	13,413	128	26,009	18	12,628
Petlad „	27	80	193	2,605	553	28,889	253	54,243	25	19,704
Dabhoi „	14	44	75	941	241	12,387	132	30,694	20	15,865
Sinore „	3	10	24	328	154	8,356	77	17,718	10	7,236
Jarod „	8	25	70	875	110	5,218	47	8,682	7	5,774
Chandod Diwani Kamdar ...	1	3	5	65	12	550	7	2,035	1	767
Total ...	55	171	418	5,496	1,323	68,813	644	1,39,381	81	61,974
KARRI DISTRICT.										
District Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	281	...	...
Munsiffs										
Karri Mahal	27	95	241	3,050	486	23,552	137	28,719	23	18,759
Pattan „	10	40	138	1,778	349	17,467	120	26,629	21	16,396
Visnaggar „	10	33	96	1,141	213	10,375	119	25,972	7	5,158
Dehegaum „	16	61	82	1,017	128	5,601	30	5,633	...	...
Total ...	63	229	557	6,986	1,176	57,001	407	87,234	51	40,313
NOWSARI DISTRICT.										
District Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Munsiffs.										
Nowsari Mahal	9	36	109	1,421	304	16,870	183	41,769	20	14,307
Viara „	17	56	68	803	156	7,962	69	15,753	6	5,239
Kathore „	1	5	48	626	153	7,452	79	17,992	6	4,458
Total ...	27	97	225	2,850	613	32,284	331	75,514	32	24,004

dix D.

NT No. 4.

JUSTICE.

of His Highness the Gaekwar's territory in the year 1877-78.

Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.		Exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.		Total.		Remarks.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
4	4,729	9	31,026	1	5,222	2	56,364	2	3,82,638	104	5,07,868	
42	58,253	31	34,114	9	58,445	11	3,94,726	...	...	93	6,05,538	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,432	1,73,105	
46	62,981	40	1,25,140	10	63,667	13	4,51,090	2	3,82,638	1,629	12,86,511	
20	31,387	10	37,855	2	14,976	2	48,119	....	...	34	1,32,337	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	452	52,741	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,051	1,05,521	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	483	59,931	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	33,648	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	242	20,574	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	3,420	
20	31,387	10	37,855	2	14,976	2	48,119	...	...	2,555	4,08,172	
11	17,396	10	29,532	2	13,127	2	31,704	...	...	26	92,040	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	914	74,181	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	638	62,310	
										1*		* This is a possessory suit and its value is not given.
										639		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	445	42,679	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256	12,312	
										2,279 +1		
11	17,396	10	29,532	2	13,127	2	31,704	...	...	2,280	2,83,522	
10	13,643	7	19,245	2	14,480	2	32,172	...	...	21	79,540	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	625	74,403	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	316	29,813	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	30,533	
10	13,643	7	19,245	2	14,480	2	32,172	...	...	1,249	2,14,289	

CIVIL

Statement showing the values of original suits filed in the Civil Courts

Name of Court.	Not exceeding Rs. 5.		Not exceeding Rs. 20.		Not exceeding Rs. 100.		Not exceeding Rs. 500.		Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
AMRELLY DISTRICT.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
District Judge	27	93	71	781	106	5,065	32	7,390	3	1,903
Munsiffs.										
Kodinar Mahal	3	10	30	361	65	3,010	19	3,515	2	1,354
Okhamandal „	4	16	27	320	37	1,862	12	2,762	1	689
Total ...	34	119	128	1,462	208	9,937	63	13,667	6	3,946
Grand total ...	283	888	1,643	20,556	3,925	1,98,377	1,852	4,08,281	257	2,04,371
										ABSTE
BARODA CITY. Sardar Court ...	...	...	4	53	31	1887	39	9,793	12	16,157
City Judge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
City Munsiff ...	104	272	311	3,709	574	28,455	368	82,692	75	37,977
BARODA DISTRICT. Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Munsiffs ...	55	171	418	5,496	1,323	68,813	644	1,39,381	81	61,974
KARRI DISTRICT. Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	281	...	...
Munsiffs ...	63	229	557	6,986	1,176	57,001	406	86,953	51	40,313
NOWSARI DISTRICT. Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Munsiffs ...	27	97	225	2,850	613	32,284	331	75,514	32	24,004
AMRELLY DISTRICT. Judge	27	93	71	781	106	5,065	32	7,390	3	1,903
Munsiffs ...	7	26	57	681	102	4,872	31	6,277	3	2,043
TOTAL. Judges and Sardar Court Judge.	27	93	75	834	137	6,952	72	17,464	15	18,060
Munsiffs ...	256	795	1,568	19,722	3,788	1,91,425	1,780	3,90,817	242	1,86,311
Grand total ...	283	888	1,643	20,556	3,925	1,98,377	1,852	4,08,281	257	2,04,371

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

JUSTICE.

of His Highness the Gaekwar's territory in the year 1877-78.—(Concluded.)

Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.		Exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.		Total.		Remarks.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*	
3	4,550	2	7,843	1	6,836	...	...	...	...	245 +1*	34,461	* Giras case. Its value not given.
										246		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	8,250	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	5,649	
										445 +1		
3	4,550	2	7,843	1	6,836	...	...	...	...	446	48,360	
										8,157 +2		
90	1,29,957	69	2,19,615	17	1,13,086	19	5,63,085	2	3,82,638	8,159	22,40,854	
ACT.												
4	4,728	9	31,026	1	5,222	2	56,364	2	3,82,638	104	5,07,868	
42	58,253	31	94,114	9	58,445	11	3,94,726	...	...	93	6,05,538	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,432	1,73,105	
20	34,387	10	37,855	2	14,976	2	48,119	...	...	34	1,32,337	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,521	2,75,835	
11	17,396	10	29,532	2	13,127	2	31,704	...	...	26	92,040	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,253 +1	1,91,482	
										2,254		
10	13,643	7	19,245	2	14,480	2	32,172	...	...	21	79,540	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,228	1,34,749	
3	4,550	2	7,843	1	6,836	...	...	...	...	245 +1	34,461	
										246		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	13,899	
										523 +1		
90	1,29,957	69	2,19,615	17	1,13,086	19	5,63,085	2	3,82,638	524 7,634 +1	14,51,784	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,635	7,89,070	
										8,157 +2		
90	1,29,957	69	2,19,615	17	1,13,086	19	5,6 3,08	2	3,82,638	8,159	22,40,854	

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

Appen

STATEME

CIVIL

Statement showing the values of original civil suits in the

NAME OF COURT.	Not exceeding Rs. 5.		Not exceeding Rs. 20.		Not exceeding Rs. 100.		Not exceeding Rs. 500.		Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BARODA CITY.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*
Sardar Court	...	...	7	84	42	2,542	40	10,371	15	10,540
City Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	300	...	...
City Munsiff	101	258	313	3,690	604	30,696	376	83,708	73	54,028
Total ...	101	258	320	3,774	646	33,238	417	94,379	88	64,568
BARODA DISTRICT.										
District Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	494	2	1,547
Munsiffs.										
Baroda Mahal	4	17	45	621	231	12,145	118	24,731	15	10,305
Petlad „	27	78	215	2,880	653	33,652	301	65,728	30	23,825
Dabhoi „	15	53	99	1,260	268	13,527	156	35,422	27	20,491
Shinor „	3	11	39	513	195	9,952	84	19,864	11	8,592
Jarod „	7	23	72	924	126	6,069	55	11,885	5	4,207
Chandod Dewani Kamdar ...	1	3	3	45	7	236	9	1,665	2	1,232
Total ...	57	185	473	6,243	1,480	75,581	724	1,59,789	92	70,199
KADI DISTRICT.										
District Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	281	3	2,200
Munsiffs.										
Kadi Mahal...	29	102	259	3,229	554	27,393	150	31,894	29	23,333
Pattan „	10	40	141	1,823	396	20,133	172	41,771	38	29,311
Visnagar „	10	38	96	1,176	236	11,701	122	27,919	20	14,715
Dehegaum „	16	58	87	1,128	140	6,009	20	3,877	1	525
Total ...	65	238	586	7,356	1,326	65,236	465	1,05,742	91	70,084

dix E.

NT No. 5.

JUSTICE.

disposed of in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar's territory year 1877-78.

Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.		Exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.		Total.		Remarks.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*	
9	13,029	6	21,690	6	47,162	6	1,78,877	1	2,40,000	132	5,24,295	
25	34,956	24	68,245	2	13,319	1	11,000	...	...	53	1,27,820	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,467	1,72,380	
34	47,985	30	89,935	8	60,481	7	1,89,877	1	2,40,000	1,652	8,24,495	
20	29,119	12	37,409	3	23,974	...	...	...	...	38	92,543	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	47,819	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,226	1,26,163	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	565	70,753	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	332	38,932	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	265	23,108	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	3,181	
20	29,119	12	37,409	3	23,974	...	...	...	...	2,861	4,02,490	
27	40,157	11	30,335	3	18,719	3	62,003	...	...	48 +1*	1,53,695	* Struck off the file before the value was ascertained.
										49		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,021	85,951	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	760 +2†	93,078	† These two are possessory suits; hence value unascertainable.
										762		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	484	55,549	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264	11,597	
27	40,157	11	30,335	3	18,719	3	62,003	...	...	2,577 3	3,99,870	
										2,580		

CIVIL

Statement showing the values of original civil suits disposed in the year

NAME OF COURT.	Not exceeding Rs. 5.		Not exceeding Rs. 20.		Not exceeding Rs. 100.		Not exceeding Rs. 500.		Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NOWSARI DISTRICT.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*
District Judge	...	...	1	15	4	215	5	1,052	2	1,325
Munsiffs.										
Nowsari Mahal	12	49	137	1,832	379	19,984	219	48,179	28	19,847
Vîara „	15	46	67	822	160	8,309	57	13,369	7	5,839
Kathore „	2	9	66	886	186	8,841	98	20,519	9	6,070
Total ...	29	104	271	3,555	729	37,349	379	83,119	46	33,084
AMRELLY DISTRICT.										
District Judge	66	220	113	1,237	200	9,674	67	15,109	8	5,258
Munsiffs.										
Kodinar Mahal	3	10	33	410	68	3,193	23	4,860	4	2,841
Okhamandal „	4	16	29	317	53	2,930	17	4,501	2	1,502
Total ...	73	246	175	1,964	321	15,797	107	24,270	14	9,601
Grand total ...	325	1,031	1,825	22,892	4,502	2,27,201	2,092	4,67,299	331	2,47,536

ABST

BARODA CITY.	Sardar Court Judge	...	...	7	84	42	2,542	40	10,371	15	10,540
	Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	300	...	...
	Munsiffs ...	101	258	313	3,690	604	30,696	376	83,708	73	54,028
BARODA DISTRICT.	Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	494	2	1,547
	Munsiffs ...	57	185	473	6,243	1,480	75,581	723	1,59,295	90	68,652
KADI DISTRICT.	Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	281	3	2,200
	Munsiffs ...	65	238	586	7,356	1,326	65,236	464	1,05,461	88	67,884

JUSTICE.

of in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar's territory 1877-78.—(Continued.)

Not exceeding Rs. 2,000		Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000		Exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.		Total.		REMARKS.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*	
10	21,696	9	25,963	2	13,762	3	40,107	...	...	42	1,04,138	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	775	89,891	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306	28,385	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	361	36,325	
16	21,696	9	25,963	2	13,762	3	40,107	...	...	1,484	2,58,739	
6	7,347	1	2,159	...	...	...	...	...	...	461 +13*	41,004	* These 13 are Giras cases whose values were not given.
										474		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	11,114	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	9,266	
6	7,347	1	2,159	...	...	...	...	...	...	697 +13	61,384	
										710		
103	1,46,304	63	1,85,801	16	1,16,936	13	2,91,987	1	2,40,000	9,271 +16	19,46,987	
										9,287		
RACT.												
9	13,029	6	21,690	6	47,162	6	1,78,877	1	2,40,000	132	5,24,295	The number of cases transferred to other Courts shown in column 8 of Statement No. 1, Civil Justice, are not included in this Statement, as these cases are mere transfers from one Court to another. The figure of Grand Total in Column 23 of this Statement is obtained by deducting the number of cases shown in Column 9 of Statement No. 1 from the Grand Total shown in Column 20 of that Statement.
25	34,956	21	68,245	2	13,319	1	11,000	...	...	53	1,27,820	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,467	1,72,380	
20	29,119	12	37,409	3	23,974	...	...	...	...	38	92,543	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,823	3,09,956	
27	40,157	11	30,335	3	18,719	3	62,003	...	...	48 +1	1,53,695	
										49		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,529 +2	2,46,175	
										2,531		

CIVIL

Statement showing the values of original civil suits disposed in the year

NAME OF COURT.		Not exceeding Rs. 5.		Not exceeding Rs. 20.		Not Exceeding Rs. 100.		Not exceeding Rs. 500.		Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*
											ABST
NOWSARI DISTRICT.	Judge	...	...	1	15	4	215	5	1,052	2	1,328
	Munsiffs ...	29	104	270	3,540	725	37,134	374	82,067	44	31,756
AMRELLY DISTRICT.	Judge	66	220	113	1,237	200	9,674	67	15,109	8	5,258
	Munsiffs ...	7	26	62	727	121	6,123	40	9,161	6	4,343
TOTAL.	Judges and Sardar Court Judge	66	220	121	1,336	246	12,431	115	27,607	30	20,873
	Munsiffs ...	259	811	1,704	21,556	4,256	2,14,770	1,977	4,39,692	301	2,26,663
GRAND TOTAL ...		325	1,031	1,825	22,892	4,502	2,27,201	2,092	4,67,299	331	2,47,536

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

JUSTICE.

of in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar's territory 1877-78.—(Concluded.)

Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000		Exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.		Total.		REMARKS.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Numbee.	Value.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*	
RACT.—(Concluded.)												
16	21,696	9	25,963	2	13,762	3	40,107	...	...	42	1,04,138	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,442	1,54,601	
6	7,347	1	2,159	...	...	...	...	...	...	461 +13	41,004	
										474		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	27,380	
103	1,46,304	63	1,85,801	16	1,16,936	13	2,91,987	1	2,40,000	774 +14	10,43,495	
										788		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,497 +2	9,03,492	
										8,499		
103	1,46,304	63	1,85,801	16	1,16,936	13	2,91,987	1	2,40,000	9,271 +16	19,46,987	
										9,287		

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

Appen
STATEME
CIVIL

Statement showing the number of darkhasts (applications) for execution of His Highness the Gaekwar's

NAME OF COURT.	FILED.					DISPOSED OF.				
	Pending on the 31st July 1877.	Filed in the Court itself from August 1877 to July 1878.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Value of darkhasts filed in the Court itself.	By transferring to other Courts.	In the Court itself.	Value of darkhasts disposed of in the Court itself.	Average duration of darkhasts in days.	Pending disposal of claims made against attached property.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BARODA CITY.					*Rs.*			*Rs.*		
Sardar Court	56	83	26	165	33,599	27	44	42,218	51	...
City Judge	115	57	2	174	3,57,707	5	79	1,52,177	313	19
„ Munsiffs	409	1,175	27	1,611	1,45,992	8	1,328	1,41,093	99	7
TOTAL ...	580	1,315	55	1,950	5,37,298	40	1,451	3,35,488	117	26
BARODA DISTRICT.										
District Judge	14	37	1	52	10,76,357	3	20	37,321	133	6
Munsiffs.										
Baroda Mahal	80	316	...	396	39,965	...	337	32,525	80	9
Petlad „	361	1,082	3	1,446	10,63,92	1	1,156	1,35,980	125	9
Dabhoi „	102	188	...	290	27,973	1	208	32,394	10	22
Sinore „	31	107	1	139	13,852	...	119	13,268	63	...
Jarod „	20	134	...	164	14,041	...	141	13,266	95	3
Chandod Dewani Kamdar ...	3	12	...	15	1,124	...	12	1,765	47	...
TOTAL ...	621	1,876	5	2,502	12,79,677	5	1,993	2,66,519	99	49
KADI DISTRICT.										
District Judge	24	29	...	53	100,263	3	29	90,470	83	4
Munsiffs.										
Kadi Mahal...	81	595	...	676	51,718	...	608	53,781	73	2
Pattan „	124	583	2	709	54,474	...	658	63,110	114	...
Visnagar „	14	248	...	262	30,271	...	229	24,443	52	2
Dehegaum „	25	239	...	264	9,906	...	253	10,894	43	1
TOTAL ...	268	1,694	2	1,964	2,46,632	3	1,777	2,42,698	82	9

dix F.

NT No. 6.

JUSTICE.

of decrees filed, disposed of, and remaining undisposed of, in the Courts territory in the year 1877-78.

REMAINING UNDISPOSED OF.											REMARKS.
Date of auction sale having not arrived.	On account of other causes.	Under 3 months.	Above 3 months and under 6 months.	Above 6 months and under 1 year.	Above 1 year and under 2 years.	Above 2 years and under 3 years.	Above 3 years and under 4 years.	Above 4 years and under 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Total.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	94	24	16	41	13	...	...	...	...	94	*Note.*—In the last year's Administration Report the total No. of darkhasts pending at the end of the year was put down at 1,727.
...	71	8	9	20	53	...	...	...	...	90	
39	229	158	21	55	18	11	4	4	4	275	Darkhasts pending in the Sardar Court and some re-admitted darkhasts not included in the above, brought up the No. of cases pending at the beginning of this year to 1789.
39	394	190	46	116	84	11	4	4	4	459	
3	20	10	5	3	7	4	...	...	...	29	
13	37	31	8	2	11	4	...	1	2	59	
15	265	117	35	67	56	9	2	2	1	289	
6	53	20	11	17	19	8	2	3	1	81	
5	15	8	6	1	1	2	2	...	...	20	
1	19	5	5	6	3	3	1	...	...	23	
...	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	
43	412	192	70	97	97	30	8	6	4	504	
4	13	4	3	6	1	7	...	...	...	21	
5	61	48	14	4	...	1	...	1	...	68	
3	48	38	10	...	2	...	...	...	1	51	
5	26	20	8	3	1	...	1	...	...	33	
3	7	6	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	11	
20	155	116	36	14	6	9	1	1	1	184	

CIVIL

Statement showing the number of darkhasts (applications) for execution of His Highness the Gaekwar's territory

NAME OF COURT.	FILED.					DISPOSED OF.				
	Pending on the 31st July 1877.	Filed in the Court itself from August 1877 to July 1878.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Value of darkhasts filed in the Court itself.	By transferring to other Courts.	In the Court itself.	Value of darkhasts disposed of in the Court itself.	Average duration of darkhasts in days.	Pending disposal of claims made against attached property.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NOWSARI DISTRICT.					*Rs.*			*Rs.*		
District Judge	37	84	...	121	61,418	...	98	11,90,33	272	1
Munsiffs.										
Nowsari Mahal	78	383	...	461	55,671	...	398	54,968	97	4
Viara „	6	79	...	85	9,985	...	77	11,378	40	...
Kathore „	23	179	...	202	22,794	...	185	25,522	45	...
TOTAL ...	144	725	...	869	1,49,868	...	758	2,10,901	101	5
AMRELLY DISTRICT.										
District Judge	77	273	...	350	59,299	5	272	28,822	134	5
Munsiffs.										
Kodinar Mahal	11	76	4	91	5,615	4	71	7,070	92	2
Okhamandal „	88	49	1	138	4,553	...	88	16,095	319	...
TOTAL ...	176	398	5	579	69,467	9	431	51,987	165	7
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,789	6,008	67	7,864	22,82,942	57	6,410	11,07,593	101	96
										ABST
BARODA CITY. { Sardar Court Judge.	56	83	26	165	33,599	27	44	42,218	51	...
City Judge ...	115	57	2	174	3,57,707	5	70	1,52,177	313	19
City Munsiff ...	409	1,175	27	1,611	1,46,992	8	1,328	1,41,093	99	7
BARODA DIST. { Judge	14	37	1	52	10,76,357	3	20	37,321	133	6
Munsiffs ...	607	1,839	4	2,450	2,03,320	2	1,073	2,29,198	98	43
KADI „ { Judge	24	29	...	53	1,00,263	3	29	90,470	83	4
Munsiffs ...	244	1,665	2	1,911	1,46,369	...	1,748	1,52,223	82	5
NOWSARI „ { Judge	37	84	...	121	61,418	...	98	1,19,033	272	1
Munsiffs ...	107	641	...	748	88,450	...	680	91,868	76	4
AMRELLY „ { Judge	77	273	...	350	59,299	5	272	28,822	134	5
Munsiffs ...	99	125	5	229	10,168	4	159	23,165	217	2
TOTAL ... { Judges and Sardar Court Judge ...	323	563	29	915	16,88,643	43	542	4,70,041	94	35
Munsiffs ...	1,466	5,445	38	6,949	6,94,299	14	5,868	6,37,552	175	61
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,789	6,008	67	7,864	22,82,942	57	6,410	11,07,593	101	96

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

JUSTICE.

of decrees filed, disposed of, and remaining undisposed of, in the Courts in the year 1877-1878.—(Continued.)

	Remaining undisposed of.										
Date of auction sale having not arrived.	On account of other causes.	Under 3 months.	Above 3 months and under 6 months.	Above 6 months and under 1 year.	Above 1 year and under 2 years.	Above 2 years and under 3 years.	Above 3 years and under 4 years.	Above 4 years and under 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Total.	Remarks.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	22	8	3	2	7	...	3	...	...	23	
13	40	42	11	7	3	...	...	...	...	63	
1	7	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	
4	13	7	1	5	4	...	...	...	...	17	
18	88	63	16	15	14	...	3	...	...	111	
2	66	30	11	13	11	8	...	...	...	73	
2	12	12	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	16	
2	48	10	3	4	10	1	10	4	8	50	
6	126	52	15	20	21	9	10	4	8	139	
126	1,175	613	183	262	222	59	26	15	17	1,397	
RACT											
...	94	24	16	41	13	...	...	...	...	94	The total value shown in Column 6, is only of darkhasts shown in Column 3.
...	71	8	9	20	53	...	...	...	...	90	
39	229	158	21	55	18	11	4	4	4	275	
3	20	10	5	3	7	4	...	...	...	29	
40	392	182	65	94	90	26	8	6	4	475	
4	13	4	3	6	1	7	...	...	...	21	
16	142	112	33	8	5	2	1	1	1	163	
...	22	8	3	2	7	...	3	...	...	23	
18	66	55	13	13	7	...	...	...	...	88	
2	66	30	11	13	11	8	...	...	...	73	
4	60	22	4	7	10	1	10	4	8	66	
9	286	84	47	85	92	19	3	...	...	330	
117	889	529	136	177	130	40	23	15	17	1,067	
126	1,175	613	183	262	222	59	26	15	17	1,397	

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

Appen

STATEME

CIVIL

Statement showing the details and mode of execution of decrees in the

NAME OF COURT.	DARKHASTS (APPLICATIONS) DISPOSED OF.					MODE			
	For decrees relating to immoveable property.	For decrees relating to moveable property other than money.	For decrees relating to money.	For decrees relating to other matters.	Total disposed of.	Struck off the file.	Disposed of under Rajinama.	Disposed of by money satisfaction.	Disposed of by granting possession.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BARODA CITY.									
Sardar	1	...	39	4	44	9	13	18	...
City Judge	2	1	70	6	79	23	13	9	4
City Munsiff	56	7	1,256	9	1,328	477	228	240	23
Total ...	59	8	1,365	19	1,451	514	254	267	27
BARODA DISTRICT.									
District Judge	2	1	17	...	20	6	4	4	1
Munsiffs.									
Baroda Mahal	29	2	306	...	337	90	105	26	24
Petlad „	38	4	1,109	5	1,156	304	66	131	8
Dabhoi „	4	2	201	1	208	35	91	14	4
Sinore „	11	...	108	...	119	34	39	17	6
Jarod „	2	1	138	...	141	21	59	10	3
Chandod Diwani Kamdar ...	...	...	12	...	12	2	2	4	...
Total ...	86	10	1,891	6	1,993	492	366	206	46
KARRI DISTRICT.									
District Judge	4	1	23	1	29	6	...	9	3
Munsiffs.									
Karri Mahal	3	...	604	1	608	174	206	4	4
Pattan „	2	...	656	...	658	225	130	129	2
Visnagar „	21	3	205	...	229	84	35	49	10
Dehegaum „	3	...	250	...	253	62	40	7	3
Total ...	33	4	1,738	2	1,777	551	420	189	22
NOWSARI DISTRICT.									
District Judge	3	...	95	...	98	35	7	27	3
Munsiffs.									
Nowsari Mahal	12	...	386	...	398	116	79	77	7
Viara „	1	...	76	...	77	16	18	11	...
Kathore „	12	1	172	...	185	48	50	14	9
Total ...	28	1	729	...	758	215	154	129	19

dix G.

NT No. 7.

JUSTICE.

Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar's territory in the year 1877-78.

OF EXECUTION.

Disposed of by imprisonment.	Disposed of under application or stay of execution.	Disposed of by fixing instalments.	Disposed of by auction sale.						REMARKS.
			Of immoveable property.			*Of moveable property.*			
			Number of darkhasts.	Estimated value of the attached property.	Price realized at auction.	Number of darkhasts.	Estimated value of the attached property.	Price realized at auction.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
				Rs.	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	This statement gives the details of column 8 of the 6th Statement (Civil).
...	10	4	7	5,235	5,235*	4	269*	269	*As the attached property was not valued before the auction sale, the amount realized at auction was put down as its previously estimated value.
12	307	...	27	3,206	3,537	14	808	609	
12	321	4	34	8,441	8,772	18	1,077	878	
1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	58	1	19	1,949	1,661	4	179	200	
26	557	1	41	5,721	5,045	22	706	529	
5	23	23	7	2,323	1,816	6	120	103	
6	9	2	4	650	835	2	42	42	
8	25	...	8	959	1,023	7	220	157	
1	3	...	1	...	80	...	...	...	
57	676	29	80	11,602	10,460	41	1,267	1,031	
2	3	...	4	4,623	4,104	2	813	493	
6	176	...	20	2,585	1,385	18	1,446	559	
101	1	50	9	1,985	2,298	11	506	220	
18	17	6	4	1,065	745	6	397	240	
7	97	...	20	1,816	901	8	172	145	
134	294	56	57	12,074	9,433	45	3,334	1,657	
2	13	2	5	1,819	3,566	4	453	266	
...	82	3	20	2,162	2,529	10	249	173	
...	25	...	2	165	131	5	1,005	1,041	
4	43	4	10	1,259	1,145	3	368	233	
10	163	9	37	5,405	7,371	22	2,075	1,713	

CIVIL

Statement showing the details and mode of execution of decrees in the Courts

NAME OF COURT.	DARKHASTS (APPLICATIONS) DISPOSED OF.					MODE			
	For decrees relating to immoveable property.	For decrees relating to moveable property other than money.	For decrees relating to money.	For decrees relating to other matters.	Total disposed of.	Struck off the file.	Disposed of under Rajinama.	Disposed of by money satisfaction.	Disposed of by granting possession.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
AMRELLY DISTRICT.									
District Judge	21	41	201	9	272	13	77	34	3
Munsiffs.									
Kodinar Mahal	4	...	65	2	71	24	28	10	1
Okhamandal „	2	1	84	1	88	33	7	27	2
Total ...	27	42	350	12	431	70	112	71	6
Grand total ...	233	65	6,073	39	6,410	1,842	1,306	871	120
									ADS-
BARODA CITY. Sardar Court Judge.	1	...	39	4	44	9	13	18	...
BARODA CITY. City Judge ...	2	1	70	6	79	28	13	9	4
BARODA CITY. Munsiff ...	56	7	1,256	9	1,328	477	228	240	23
BARODA DISTRICT. Judge	2	1	17	...	20	6	4	4	1
BARODA DISTRICT. Munsiffs ...	84	9	1,874	6	1,973	480	362	202	45
KARBI DISTRICT. Judge	4	1	23	1	29	6	...	9	3
KARBI DISTRICT. Munsiffs ...	29	3	1,715	1	1,748	545	420	189	19
NOWSARI DISTRICT. Judge	3	...	95	...	98	35	7	27	3
NOWSARI DISTRICT. Munsiffs ...	25	1	634	...	660	180	147	102	16
AMRELLY DISTRICT. Judge	21	41	201	9	272	13	77	34	3
AMRELLY DISTRICT. Munsiffs ...	6	1	149	3	159	57	35	37	3
TOTAL. Judges and Sardar Court Judge.	33	44	445	20	542	97	114	101	14
TOTAL. Munsiffs ...	200	21	5,628	19	5,868	1,745	1,192	770	106
Grand total ...	233	65	6,073	39	6,410	1,842	1,306	871	120

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

JUSTICE.

of His Highness the Gaekwar's territory in the year 1877-78.—(Concluded.)

OF EXECUTION.

Disposed of by imprisonment.	Disposed of under application for stay of execution.	Disposed of by fixing instalments.	Disposed of by auction sale.						REMARKS.
			Of immoveable property.			*Of moveable property.*			
			Number of darkhasts.	Estimated value of the attached property.	Price realized at auction.	Number of darkhasts.	Estimated value of the attached property.	Price realized at auction.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
				Rs.	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
8	120	...	8	986	871	9	401	187	
...	6	...	...	...	...	2	432	333	
3	2	10	2	2,490	1,990	2	38	50	
11	128	10	10	3,476	2,861	13	871	570	
224	1,582	108	218	40,998	38,897	139	8,624	5,849	
TRACT.									
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	10	4	7	5,235	5,235	4	269	269	
12	307	...	27	3,206	3,537	14	808	609	
1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
56	674	27	80	11,602	10,460	41	1,267	1,031	
2	3	...	4	4,623	4,104	2	813	493	
132	291	56	53	7,451	5,329	43	2,521	1,164	
2	13	2	5	1,819	3,566	4	453	266	
8	150	7	32	3,586	3,805	18	1,622	1,447	
8	120	...	8	986	871	9	401	187	
3	8	10	2	2,490	1,990	4	470	383	
13	152	8	24	12,663	13,776	19	1,936	1,215	
211	1,430	100	194	28,335	25,121	120	6,688	4,634	
224	1,582	108	218	40,998	38,897	139	8,624	5,849	

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varishta Court.

Appen

STATEME

CIVIL

Statement showing the number of civil appeals filed, disposed of, and territory in the

NAME OF COURT.	FILED.						DISPOSED														
														Ex parte.					*Con*	
	Pending on the 31st July 1877.	Filed in the Court itself from August 1877 to July 1878.	Re-admitted.	Received by transfer or by remand.	Total.	Value of appeals filed in the Court itself.	Transferred to other Courts.	Struck off the file.	Compromised.	By Rajinama.	By referring to arbitration.	On oath.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Remanded.	Reversed. Otherwise.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Varisht Court.						Rs.													
Regular appeals	47	83	...	...	130	2,71,474	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	7
Special appeals	142	168	7	...	317	56,552	...	13	9	8	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	149	8
Total ...	189	251	7	...	447	3,28,026	...	15	9	11	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	196	15
Judges.																			
Baroda City Judge	114	186	11	6	317	29,461	6	5	...	8	5	1	8	...	1	...	9	84	9
Baroda District Judge	189	236	8	9	442	41,657	12	18	...	8	1	5	20	9	2	14	45	79	9
Kari ditto	56	120	2	8	186	25,871	5	10	...	10	...	2	7	...	2	4	13	38	10
Nowsari ditto	10	72	...	2	84	11,748	2	1	...	3	1	3	6	...	2	1	9	20	6
Amreilly ditto	6	18	...	1	25	4,429	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	4	5	1
Total ...	375	632	21	26	1,054	1,13,166	25	34	...	29	7	11	43	10	7	20	80	226	35
Grand Total ...	564	883	28	26	1,501	4,41,192	25	49	9	40	12	16	43	10	7	20	80	422	50

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

dix H.

NT No 8.

JUSTICE.

remaining undisposed of in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar's year 1877-78.

OF.					AVERAGE DURATION IN DAYS.			REMAINING UNDISPOSED OF.								REMARKS.
tested. Reversed.	Otherwise.	Total.	Total of appeals disposed of.	Value of appeals disposed of in the Court itself.	Contested.	Others.	Number of witnesses examined.	Under three months.	Above three months and under six months.	Above six months and under one year.	Above one year and under two years.	Above two years and under three years.	Above three years and under four years.	Above four years and under five years.	Above five years.	Total.	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
				Rs.													
11	11	76	82	2,15,483	122	154	...	23	5	9	11	...	...	...	...	48	NOTE.—In the last year's Administration Report the number of appeals, pending at the end of the year in the Judge's Courts, was put down at 361. Fourteen cases remanded to the Baroda District Judge's Court were not included in the above number. Adding these, the number of appeals pending at the beginning of this year came to 375.
7	40	204	243	1,84,009	124	164	...	32	6	4	15	11	3	1	2	74	
18	51	280	325	3,99,192	123	163	...	55	11	13	26	11	3	1	2	122	
8	33	134	168	44,463	173	281	...	39	30	50	19	11	...	...	...	149	
8	43	139	228*	54,975	344	345	1	74	43	49	34	14	...	...	...	214	* Out of this number the District Judge decided 152 appeals, and the Joint Judge 76.
7	16	71	111	24,452	216	227	...	28	25	12	7	3	...	...	...	75	
11	11	48	67	7,114	99	93	5	8	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	17	
3	...	9	13	1,426	229	159	...	2	2	7	1	...	...	...	...	12	
37	103	401	587	1,32,430	233	271	6	151	103	124	61	28	...	...	...	467	
55	154	681	912	5,31,922	202	225	6	206	114	137	87	39	3	1	2	589	

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

W

Appendix J.

STATEMENT No. 9.

Civil Justice.

Statement showing the particulars of the total number of cases disposed of by the Judges on appeal from the decisions of the several Munsiffs in the year 1877-78.

Munsiffs.	Total number of appeals disposed of.	Disposed of.					Remarks.
		Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.			
				Remanded.	Otherwise.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
By City Judge.							
City Munsiff	162	111	9	9	33	42	
By Baroda District Judge.							
Baroda Mahal Munsiff ...	33	24	1	...	8	8	
Petlad „ ...	54	32	8	3	11	14	
Dabhoi „ ...	53	27	3	3	20	23	
Sinore „ ...	27	14	...	3	10	13	
Jarod „ ...	22	17	...	1	4	5	
Chandod Civil Court ...	2	1	...	...	1	1	
Old Courts, now abolished ...	25	16	6	...	3	3	
By Kadi District Judge.							
Kadi Mahal Munsiff ...	24	14	1	3	6	9	
Pattan „	36	26	2	2	6	8	
Visnagar „	39	22	6	4	7	11	
Dehegaum „	7	5	1	...	1	1	The number of appeal cases transferred by the Judges to other Courts, shown in column 8 of Statement No. 8, Civil Justice, are not included in this Statement, as these cases are mere transfers from one Court to another. The total of 562 cases in column 2 of this Statement is obtained by deducting the 25 transferred cases shown in column 8 of Statement No. 8, from the total of 587 cases shown in column 24 of that Statement.
By Nowsari District Judge.							
Nowsari Mahal Munsiff ...	24	16	2	1	5	6	
Viara „ ...	16	7	1	5	3	8	
Kathore „ ...	25	11	3	7	4	11	
By Amreilly District Judge.							
Kodinar Mahal Munsiff ...	5	2	1	2	...	2	
Okhamandal „ ...	8	5	1	1	1	2	
Total ...	562	350	45	44	123	167	

S. R. Kashikar.

(Sd.) Janardan Sakharam Gadgil,
Judge, Varisht Court.

Munsiff (Magistrate, 3rd Class)	3	...	...	30	...	16	...	14	30
Total ...	28	19	35	1,080	967	111	508	274	1,860
AMREILLY DISTRICT.									
Amreilly District Subha ...	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	... 6
Do. do. Judge ...	1	6	10	4	...	...	1	5	304
Magistrate, 1st Class ...	2	44	80	172	180	...	93	31	867
Do. 2nd do. ...	5	11	19	523	657	10	130	70	360
Do. 3rd do. ...	7	9	18	204	211	35	53	61	
Munsiff (Magistrate, 3rd Class)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	18	77	128	903	1,048	45	277	167	1,537
Total for City and District Courts	118	291	578	9,632	11,842	603	3,556	2,636	18,637
Special Magistrates' Courts, now abolished ...	6	10	20	46	91	...	...	...	91
Grant total ...	124	301	598	9,678	11,933	603	3,556	2,636	18,728
Varisht Court	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
SESSIONS COURTS.									
(*a*) Subhas	4	9	3	17	39	2	...	1	42
(*b*) Sardar Court Judge ...	1	10	17	19	...	...	20	3	23
(*c*) Judges	5	27	59	18	1	...	7	23	31
Total ...	10	46	79	54	40	2	27	27	96
MAGISTRATES' COURTS.									
(*a*) 1st Class	14	92	189	1,472	2,557	143	323	188	3,211
(*b*) 2nd do.	33	89	177	4,818	5,967	232	1,690	1,404	9,293
(*c*) 3rd do.	40	62	131	2,475	2,820	83	1,021	713	4,637
(*d*) Town Magistrates, 3rd Class	5	...	...	657	458	14	480	239	1,191
Munsiff (Magistrate, 3rd Class)	15	1	1	156	...	129	15	65	209
Total ...	107	244	498	9,578	11,802	601	3,529	2,609	18,541
Total for City and District Courts	118	291	578	9,632	11,842	603	3,556	2,636	18,637
Special Magistrates' Courts, now abolished ...	6	10	20	46	91	...	...	...	91
Grand total ...	124	301	598	9,678	11,933	603	3,556	2,636	18,728

S. R. KASHIKAR.

in the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1877-78.

Persons how dealt with (details of column 22).						Average duration in days from file to disposal.	Number of witnesses who attended.	Remaining untried.		Remarks.
Let off under Rajinama.	Let off, case being struck off the file.	Died, escaped, pardoned, &c.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Total.			Number of cases.	Number of accused.	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35.
...	...	...	6	24	30	52	...	7	20	Note.—In the last year's Administration Report the number of cases pending was put down at 279. Adding to this the cases pending in the Sardar Court and some cases left out in the last year's Returns by inadvertence, the number of cases pending at the beginning of this year came to 301.
...	...	...	2	10	12	56	...	...	...	
...	...	...	8	34	42	54	...	7	20	
10	6	3	9	6	34	28	76	2	2	
1	1	...	50	37	89	96	335	10	13	
26	1	3	291	265	586	10	1,865	1	1	
152	23	3	249	335	762	12	1,027	5	6	
1	1	...	...	3	5	4	...	...	...	
190	32	9	599	646	1,476	16	3,303	18	22	
...	...	...	3	1	4	25	20	...	...	
...	...	1	80	138	219	18	758	5	9	
19	29	3	311	363	725	25	1,922	15	29	
319	123	7	786	1,687	2,922	27	3,970	32	89	
364	41	7	427	1,007	1,846	15	2,392	10	21	
130	12	...	300	236	678	5	1,119	2	2	
...	...	2	66	59	127	9	15	4	4	
832	205	20	1,973	3,491	6,521	20	10,196	68	154	
...	...	...	8	50	58	22	144	1	22	
...	...	1	169	316	486	24	936	2	6	
12	...	6	365	285	668	30	1,658	28	69	
801	162	28	990	1,782	3,763	14	2,601	30	90	
635	50	2	469	1,021	2,177	13	1,431	12	15	
26	4	...	52	46	128	2	171	...	...	
8	...	4	3	24	39	12	23	...	...	
1,482	216	41	2,056	3,524	7,319	16	6,964	73	202	
...	...	...	...	1	1	141	1	...	...	
...	...	...	37	82	119	28	365	2	10	
60	6	...	142	98	306	19	1,078	10	23	
176	37	...	228	306	747	14	1,252	17	25	
81	3	...	40	107	231	12	240	1	2	
87	4	7	87	198	383	6	407	3	5	

Appendix M.

STATEMENT No. 2.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing, according to districts and classes of tribunals, the number of miscellaneous cases for disposal, disposed of, and remaining undisposed of in the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1877-78.

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	Number of tribunals.	FOR DISPOSAL.				DISPOSED OF.						Remaining undisposed of.
		Number of cases pending on the 31st July 1877.	Filed in the Court itself during 12 months.	Received by reference, transfer or otherwise.	Total.	Referred to other Courts.	Transferred to other Courts.	Disposed of in the Courts itself.	Total.	Average duration in days from the to disposal.	Number of witnesses who attended.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
VARISHT COURT.												
Varisht Court	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BARODA CITY.												
Sardar Court	1	6	8	5	19	...	...	16	16	41	4	3
Baroda City Judge ...	1	...	...	18	18	...	...	16	16	11	...	2
" Magistrate, 1st Class ...	1	...	153	...	153	5	...	148	153	7	...	...
" " 2nd " ...	1	...	397	...	397	...	...	397	397	1	...	...
Total ...	4	6	558	23	587	5	...	577	582	4	4	5
BARODA DISTRICT.												
Baroda District Subha ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Judge ...	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	34	...	...
Magistrate, 1st Class ...	4	...	17	3	20	2	1	16	19	1	20	1
" 2nd " ...	8	14	489	2	505	2	1	479	482	3	523	23
" 3rd " ...	11	2	356	1	359	3	3	345	351	36	468	8
Town Magistrate, 3rd Class ...	2	...	335	2	337	1	3	324	328	6	248	9
Total ...	27	16	1,197	11	1,224	8	8	1,167	1,183	23	1,259	41
KARRI DISTRICT.												
Karri District Subha ...	1	...	4	...	4	...	...	4	4	15	...	...
" Judge	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	24	...	...
Magistrate, 1st Class ...	4	3	13	11	27	...	...	24	24	120	13	3
" 2nd " ...	11	12	541	2	555	5	1	528	534	14	452	21
" 3rd " ...	12	4	249	2	255	2	1	246	249	12	248	6
Town Magistrate, 3rd Class ...	1	...	7	1	8	...	...	8	8	3	17	...
Total ...	30	19	815	16	850	7	2	811	820	17	730	30
NOWSARI.												
Nowsari District Subha ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Judge	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	2	4	1	...
Magistrate, 1st Class ...	3	2	43	1	46	...	1	43	44	28	99	2
" 2nd " ...	8	9	190	...	199	...	...	172	172	15	306	27
" 3rd " ...	10	2	62	...	64	...	...	64	64	4	102	...
Town Magistrate, 3rd Class ...	2	...	41	3	44	...	...	44	44	8	22	...
Total ...	25	13	338	4	355	...	1	325	326	14	530	29

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing, according to districts and classes of tribunals, the number of miscellaneous cases for disposal, disposed of, and remaining undisposed of in the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1877-78.—(Concluded.)

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	Number of tribunals.	FOR DISPOSAL.				DISPOSED OF.						Remaining undisposed of.
		Number of cases pending on the 31st July 1877.	Filed in the Court itself during 12 months.	Received by reference, transfer or otherwise.	Total.	Referred to other Courts.	Transferred to other Courts.	Disposed of in the Courts itself.	Total.	Average duration in days from file to disposal.	Number of witnesses who attended.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
AMREILLY.												
Amreilly District Subha ...	1	...	...	6	6	...	4	2	6	1	...	...
" " Judge ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Magistrate, 1st Class ...	2	18	14	...	32	...	...	28	28	72	18	4
" 2nd " ...	5	4	161	3	168	8	4	140	152	12	86	16
" 3rd " ...	7	...	17	...	17	...	...	14	14	1	5	3
Total ...	16	22	192	9	223	8	8	184	200	20	109	23
Total for City and District Courts	103	76	3,100	63	3,239	28	19	3,064	3,111	17	2,632	128
Special Magistrates' Courts, now abolished.	6	...	...	18	18	...	...	18	18	...	...	...
Grand total ...	109	76	3,100	81	3,257	28	19	3,082	3,129	17	2,632	128
VARISHT COURT.												
Varisht Court	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sessions Courts—												
(a) Subhas	4	...	4	6	10	...	4	6	10	6	...	...
(b) Sardar Court Judge ...	1	6	8	5	19	...	...	16	16	41	4	3
(c) Judges	5	...	3	21	24	...	...	22	22	14	1	2
Total ...	10	6	15	32	53	...	4	44	48	22	5	5
Magistrates' Courts—												
(a) 1st Class	14	23	240	15	278	7	2	259	268	24	150	10
(b) 2nd "	33	39	1,778	7	1,824	15	6	1,716	1,737	14	1,367	87
(c) 3rd "	40	8	684	3	695	5	4	669	678	24	823	17
(d) Town Magistrate, 3rd Class	5	...	383	6	389	1	3	376	380	6	287	9
Total ...	92	70	3,085	31	3,186	28	15	3,020	3,063	16	2,627	123
Total for City and District Courts	103	76	3,100	63	3,239	28	19	3,064	3,111	17	2,632	128
Special Magistrates' Courts, now abolished.	6	...	...	18	18	...	...	18	18	...	...	...
Grand total ...	109	76	3,100	81	3,257	28	19	3,082	3,129	17	2,632	128

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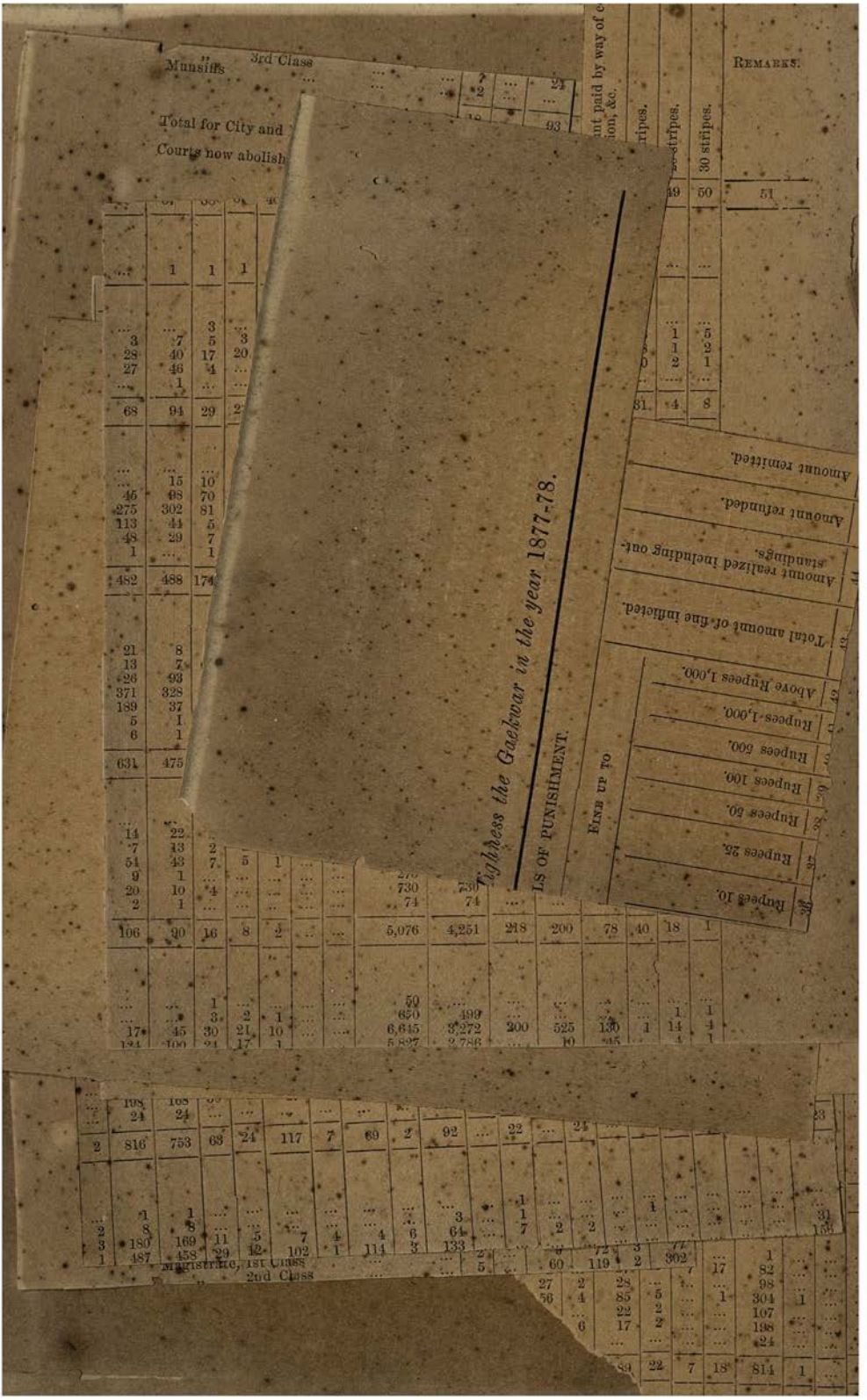
Judge, Varisht Court.

,, 3rd Class	7	...	24	52	...	91	...	...	...	170	...	...	1
Munsiffs	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	18	...	93	244	5	477	13	1	7	840	5	...	2
Total for City and District Courts ...	118	2	1,190	4,069	179	3,432	198	21	204	9,295	33	17	13
Courts now abolished	6	...	3	7	...	12	...	...	...	22	...	...	...
Grand total ...	124	2	1,193	4,076	179	3,444	198	21	204	9,317	33	17	13
Varisht Court	1	2	22	3	...	7	...	...	...	34	...	...	...
Sessions Courts.													
(*a*) Subhas	4	...	3	7	...	28	...	...	7	45	8	...	...
(*b*) Sardar Court Judge	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1
(*c*) Judges	5	...	51	30	100	233	65	10	86	575	5	1	...
Total ...	10	...	55	41	100	261	65	10	93	625	13	1	1
Magistrates' Courts.													
(*a*) 1st Class	14	...	202	301	33	498	46	7	75	1,162	14	15	...
(*b*) 2nd Class	33	...	619	2,007	32	1,845	53	4	26	4,586	6	...	5
(*c*) 3rd Class	40	...	267	1,241	7	747	31	...	10	2,303	...	1	2
(*d*) Town Magistrates, 3rd Class ...	5	...	24	376	7	65	3	...	...	475	...	...	5
(*e*) Munsiffs and 3rd Class Magistrates ...	15	...	1	100	...	9	...	...	...	110	...	...	...
Total ...	107	...	1,113	4,025	79	3,164	133	11	111	8,636	20	16	12
Total for City and District Courts ...	118	2	1,190	4,069	179	3,432	198	21	204	9,295	33	17	13
Courts now abolished	6	...	3	7	...	12	...	...	...	22	...	...	...
Grand total ...	124	2	1,193	4,076	179	3,444	198	21	204	9,317	33	17	13

S. R. Kashikar.



Appendix P.

STATEMENT No. 5.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the result of Appeal and Revision cases in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar's territory in the year 1877-78.

NAME OF COURT.	PENDING ON THE 31ST JULY 1877.		RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1877-78.		TOTAL.		DISPOSED OF.		NATURE OF DISPOSALS AS REGARDS PRISONERS AFFECTED.				AVERAGE DURATION IN DAYS FROM FILE TO DISPOSAL.	REMAINING.		REMARKS.
	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Decisions reversed. By ordering new trials.	Decisions reversed. Otherwise.		Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
VARISHT COURT.																
1. Regular appeals ...	5	6	58	95	63	101	60	97	68	15	1	13	43	3	4	
2. Special appeals ...	4	4	44	82	48	86	46	84	69	7	...	8	61	2	2	
3. Appeals against acquittals and enhancement of sentence ...	13	19	90	170	103	189	87	160	129	4	25	2	67	16	29	
4. Revision cases ...	15	26	146	327	161	353	157	349	193	80	6	70	62	4	4	
Total ...	37	55	338	674	375	729	350	690	459	106	32	93	59	25	39	
Baroda City Judge ...	2	4	43	49	45	53	41	49	17	20	...	12	19	4	4	
„ District Subha ...	24	79	116	165	140	244	131	225	70	38	6	111	37	9	19	
„ „ Judge ...	1	1	3	6	4	7	4	7	2	1	...	4	124	...	...	
Kadi District Subha ...	7	19	44	120	51	139	51	139	47	16	...	76	68	...	...	
„ „ Judge ...	3	15	19	33	22	48	20	46	31	7	...	8	45	2	2	
Nowsari District Subha ...	...	...	31	42	31	42	29	39	29	5	...	14	29	2	3	
„ „ Judge ...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	...	1	...	2	12	...	...	
Amreilly District Subha ...	1	3	29	36	30	39	29	38	12	8	4	14	50	1	1	
„ „ Judge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	38	121	288	454	326	575	308	546	190	96	10	241	42	18	29	

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

Appendix Q.

STATEMENT No. 6.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the number of miscellaneous criminal appeals filed, disposed of, and remaining undisposed of in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar's territory in the year 1877-78.

NAME OF COURT.	Pending on the 31st July 1877.	Filed during the year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending on the 31st July 1878.	Average duration in days from file to disposal.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Varisht Court	15	60	75	66	9	72	
Baroda City Judge	6	17	23	21	2	65	
Baroda District Subha	5	37	42	40	2	35	
„ „ Judge	1	...	1	...	1	...	
Kadi District Subha	12	44	56	47	9	170	
„ „ Judge	...	1	1	1	...	28	
Nowsari District Subha	1	6	7	7	...	85	
„ „ Judge	...	1	1	1	...	34	
Amreilly District Subha	1	5	6	4	2	56	
„ „ Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total for Subhas and Judges ...	26	111	137	121	16	96	

S. R. KASHIKAR. (Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

Appendix R.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Appendix R.

STATEMENT No. 7.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the particulars of the total number of cases disposed of by the Judges and Subhas on appeal from the decisions of several Magistrates in the year 1877-78.

NAME OF MAGISTRATE WHO PASSED THE ORIGINAL DECISION.	Number of original offence cases disposed of by each Magistrate.	DISPOSED OF.		MODE OF DISPOSAL.					REMARKS.
		Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were confirmed.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were modified.	*Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were reversed.*			
						By ordering new trial.	Or otherwise.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BARODA CITY.									
Ramchandra Bulwant, City Magistrate, 1st Class	125	26	30	14	8	...	8	8	
Muthuradas Jugjiwandas, do. do. 2nd do.	558	13	17	3	11	...	3	3	
Madhavlal Nurbheram, do. Munsiff and 3rd Class Magistrate	5	2	2	...	1	...	1	1	
Total ...	...	41	49	17	20	...	12	12	
BARODA DISTRICT SUBHA.									
Vinayakrao Govind, 1st Class Magistrate, Baroda Subdivision ...	132	17	22	4	6	...	12	12	
Rajhunath Mahadeo, 1st do. do. Petlad do. ...	218	17	35	16	4	...	15	15	
Kasanlal Nahalchanda, 1st do. do. Dabhoi do. ...	102	7	7	2	1	...	4	4	
Shridhar Bajaji, 2nd do. do. Baroda Mahal ...	186	7	15	1	4	...	10	10	
Krishnaji Bhicaji, 2nd do. do. Jarod do.	205	6	9	6	1	...	2	2	
Kazi Abdul Rahiman, 2nd do. do. Choranda	159	1	1	1	...	...	...		
Ramling Ganling, 2nd do. do. Petlad ...	147	11	11	3	1	...	7		

Narayanrao Babaji,	2nd	do.	do.	Padra	...	...	287	9	13	2	10	...	1	1
Harochanda Harjiwandas,	2nd	do.	do.	Dabhoi	...	...	246	12	25	8	2	4	11	15
Hari Raghunath,	2nd	do.	do.	Saneda	...	...	252	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Jajubhai Haribhai,	2nd	do.	do.	Sinore	...	...	72	3	4	1	2	...	1	1
Kalidas Lakhmidas,	3rd	do.	do.	Baroda Mahal	..	...	179	3	3	2	...	...	1	1
Moro Mahadev,	3rd	do.	do.	Jarod	...	...	95	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Ramrao Waman,	3rd	do.	do.	Dabhoi	...	...	124	6	9	4	2	2	1	3
Kazi Mahomed Ibrahim,	3rd	do.	do.	Siswa Sub-Mahal	...	...	133	6	9	5	2	...	2	2
Bhaskar Sadashiva	3rd	do.	do.	Padra Mahal	...	...	199	7	26	1	2	...	23	23
Sakharam Narayan,	Town Magistrate, 3rd Class,			Vaso Town	...	...	202	5	7	6	...	...	1	1
Jaimyatram Sambhuram	do.	do.	3rd	do. Lognitra	...	...	164	3	3	...	...	...	3	3
Old Courts, now abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	24	7	1	...	16	16
					Total	...	...	131	225	70	38	6	111	117

BARODA DISTRICT JUDGE.

Vinayakrao Balcrishna,	Munsiff and 3rd Class Magistrate,			Sinore	...	...	71	1	4	...	...	...	4	4
Ravaji Bhai Madhavlal,	do.	do.	3rd	do.	do.	Dabhoi	...	5	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Krishnaji Bhicaji,	2nd Class Magistrate,					Jarod	...	205	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Vinayakrao Govinddeo,	Baroda Subdivision Magistrate,					1st Class	...	132	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
					Total		...	...	4	7	2	1	...	4	4

KARRI DISTRICT SUBHA.

Lalubhai Kasandas,	1st Class Magistrate,			Pattan Subdivision	...	...	114	7	18	6	11	...	1	1
Mahadeorao Ramchandra,	1st	do.	do.	Dehegaum	do.		75	2	1	...	...	...	1	1
Motibhai Vinayakrao,	1st	do.	do.	Visnagar	do.		151	3	9	9	...	...	...	...
Govindrao Yeshwant,	2nd	do.	do.	Pattan	Mahal	...	249	8	8	5	1	...	2	2
Bhaskar Sadashiva,	2nd	do.	do.	Sidhpoor	do.	...	172	1	5	5	...	...	...	...
Kalianji Bhoolabhai,	2nd	do.	do.	Karri	do.	...	312	5	7	2	1	...	4	4
Shitaram Hari,	2nd	do.	do.	Vijapoor	...	...	241	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Gopalrao Khunderao,	2nd	do.	do.	Kheraloo	...	...	119	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Merwanji Manikji,	2nd	do.	do.	Dehegaum	...	...	130	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Jamnadas Moolchand	2nd	do.	do.	Visnagar	...	...	129	4	4	...	1	...	3	3
Sakharam Ramchandra,	2nd	do.	do.	Kalol	...	...	140	4	6	...	1	...	5	5
Shiva Shankar Bhavani Shankar,	2nd	do.	do.	Mehasana	...	...	100	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Dowlatrai Baldevji,	3rd	do.	do.	Pattan	...	...	80	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Ganpatrao Bhaskar,	3rd	do.	do.	Sidhpoor	...	...	71	2	4	1	...	...	3	3
Ramrai Sookhji,	3rd	do.	do.	Vadavli	...	...	90	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Hari Govind,	3rd	do.	do.	Karri	...	...	129	2	2	1	1	...	...	...
Harilal Gunpatram,	3rd	do.	do.	Kheraloo	...	...	104	1	4	4	...	...	...	...
Gopalrao Laxshman,	3rd	do.	do.	Dehegaum	...	...	27	1	7	7	...	...	...	...
Sakaram Bapuji,	3rd	do.	do.	Vadnagar	Sub-Mahal	...	105	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Old Courts, now abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	57	2	...	...	55	55
					Total		...	51	139	47	16	...	76	76

Statement showing the particulars of the total number of cases disposed of by the Judges and Subhas on appeal from the decisions of several Magistrates in the year 1877-78.—(Concluded).

NAME OF MAGISTRATE WHO PASSED THE ORIGINAL DECISION.	Number of original offence cases disposed of by each Magistrate.	DISPOSED OF.		MODE OF DISPOSAL.					REMARKS.
		Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were confirmed.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were modified.	*Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were reversed.*			
						By ordering new trial.	Or otherwise.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KAIRA DISTRICT JUDGE.									
Lallubhai Kasandas, 1st Class Magistrate, Pattan Subdivision ...	114	3	4	1	1	...	2	2	
Mahadeorao Ramchandra, 1st do. do. Karri do. ...	75	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Motibhai Vinayakrao, 1st do. do. Visnagar do. ...	151	3	13	9	...	...	...	...	
Govindrao Yeshwant, 2nd do. do. Pattan Mahal	249	3	4	1	3	...	4	4	
Bhaskar Sadashiv, 2nd do. do. Sidhpoor	172	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Kalanji Bholabhai, 2nd do. do. Karri	312	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Jamnadas Moolchand, 2nd do. do. Visnagar	129	1	4	...	2	...	2	2	
Shitaram Hari, 2nd do. do. Vijapoor	241	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Sakharam Ramchandra, 2nd do. do. Kalol Mahal	140	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Dhondo Ramcrishna, Munsiff and 3rd Class Magistrate, Karri ...	7	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Ramcrishna Hari, do. do. 3rd do. do. Visnagar	10	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Old Courts, now abolished	...	2	12	12	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	20	46	31	7	...	8	8	
NOWSARI DISTRICT SUBHA.									
Shridhar Bajaji, 2nd Class Magistrate,* Nowsari Subdivision	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	* This Magistrate is now the 2nd Class Magistrate of Baroda Mahal
Sorabji Jahangir, 1st do. do.	161	8	12	5	...	...	7	7	
Bhaskar Govind, 1st do. do. Viara Subdivision	43	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Pandoorang Daji, 2nd do. do. Nowsari Mahal	94	3	4	3	1	...	...	...	
Vinayak Shivaram, 2nd do. do. Palsana	45	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	

Mahadeo Sakharam, 2nd do. do. Ghandevi	73	5	6	...	3	...	3	3		
Balvantrao Moreshwar, 2nd do. do. Moha	24	1	1	...	...	...	1	1		
Shitaram Daji, 2nd do. do. Viara Mahal	42	1	1	...	...	...	1	1		
Bhagavantrao Baoji, 3rd do. do.† Ghandevi do.		1	1	1	...	...	...	...	† This Magistrate is at present at Kamrej.	
Balcrishna Daji, Town Magistrate, 3rd Class, Billimora	151	1	1	...	...	...	1	1		
Muncherji Dadabhoi, do. do. do. Kathore	27	6	7	5	1	...	1	1		
Total ...	...	29	39	20	5	...	14	14		
NOWSARI DISTRICT JUDGE.										
Kazi Abdool Rahiman, 2nd Class Magistrate,‡ Ghandevi	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	‡ This Magistrate is at present at Choranda Mahal, Baroda District.	
Mahadeo Sakharam, 2nd do. do.	73	1	1	...	...	...	1	1		
Shitaram Shridhar, Nowsari Munsiff and 3rd Class Magistrate	6	1	1	...	1	...	...	...		
Total ...	...	3	3	...	1	...	2	2		
AMREILLY DISTRICT SUBHA.										
Moolidhar Girdhar, 1st Class Magistrate, Amreilly District	109	15	20	6	2	4	8	12		
Vishnoo Sakharam, 1st do do. Okhamandal Mahal	136	2	2	...	1	...	1	1		
Keshavram Dhirajram, 2nd do. do. Amreilly	215	7	8	4	3	...	1	1		
Ramchandra Vishnoo, 2nd do. do. Kodinar Mahal	95	1	3	...	...	...	3	3		
Old Courts, now abolished	...	4	5	2	2	...	1	1		
Total ...	...	29	38	12	8	4	14	18		
Grand total ...	...	308	546	199	96	10	241	251		

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

S. R. KASHIKAR.

Appendix S.

STATEMENT No. 8.

Criminal Justice.

Statement showing particulars of the total number of criminal cases disposed of by the Varisht Court in the year 1877-78.

Officers who passed the original decisions.	Number of original cases disposed of by each.	Disposed of.		Mode of disposal.				
		Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were confirmed.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were modified.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were reversed.		
						By ordering new trial.	Or otherwise.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Regular Appeals.								
Baroda Sardar Court Judge ...	32	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Do. City Judge	58	8	12	7	1	...	4	4
Do. District Subha	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Judge	89	18	23	14	6	...	3	3
Karri do. Subha	20	3	6	5	...	...	1	1
Do. do. Judge	143	15	39	33	3	...	3	3
Do. Joint Judge (old Court now abolished)	....	6	7	3	4	...	...	...
Nowsari District Judge	46	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
Amrellly do. do.	42	5	5	3	...	1	1	2
Old Court, now abolished	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	...	60	97	68	15	1	13	14

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing particulars of the total number of criminal cases disposed of by the Varisht Court in the year 1877-78.—(Continued.)

OFFICERS WHO PASSED THE APPEAL AND ORIGINAL DECISIONS RESPECTIVELY.	DISPOSED OF.		MODE OF DISPOSAL.					REMARKS.
	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were confirmed.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were modified.	*Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were reversed.* By ordering new trial.	Or otherwise.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SPECIAL APPEALS.								
Baroda City Judge*	7	7	4	3	...	...	...	* Disposed of 41 appeals in the year.
Do. Magistrate, 1st Class ...	4	4	2	2	...	...	...	
Do. do. 2nd Class ...	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	
Baroda District Subha†	30	42	32	3	...	7	7	† Disposed of 131 appeals in the year.
Baroda Subdivision Magistrate, 1st Class	3	3	2	...	...	1	1	
Petlad do. do. do.	3	4	2	1	...	1	1	
Dabhoi do. do. do.	3	3	1	1	...	1	1	
Baroda Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate ...	2	7	...	6	...	1	1	
Petlad do. do. ...	7	10	7	2	...	1	1	
Jarod do. do. ...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	
Dabhoi do. do. ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Padra do. do. ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Sinore do. do. ...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Baroda Mahal, 3rd Class do. ...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Dabhoi do. do. ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Siswa Sub-Mahal, 3rd Class do. ...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Special and old Court, now abolished ...	4	4	3	1	...	...	...	
Karri District Subha‡	5	15	14	...	...	1	1	‡ Disposed of 51 appeals in the year.
Karri Subdivision Magistrate, 1st Class	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	
Visnagar do. do. do.	1	7	7	...	...	...	...	
Pattan Mahal do. 2nd Class	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Sidhpoor do. do. do.	1	5	5	...	...	...	...	
Karri do. do. do.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Karri District Judge‖	2	17	17	...	...	...	...	‖ Disposed of 20 appeals in the year.
Visnagar Subdivision Magistrate, 1st Class.	1	6	6	...	...	...	...	
Special Courts, now abolished ...	1	11	11	...	...	...	...	
Amreilly District Subha¶	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	¶ Disposed of 29 appeals in the year.
Amreilly Naib Subha Magistrate, 1st Class	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	
Total of Judges and Subhas who passed the decisions.	46	84	69	7	...	8	8	

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing particulars of the total number of criminal cases disposed of by the Varisht Court in the year 1877-78.—(Continued.)

OFFICERS WHO PASSED THE ORIGINAL DECISIONS.	DISPOSED OF.		MODE OF DISPOSAL.					REMARKS.
	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of prisoners the orders against whom were confirmed.	Number of prisoners the orders against whom were modified.	*Number of prisoners the orders against whom were reversed.*			
					By ordering new trial.	Otherwise.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
APPEALS AGAINST ACQUITTALS AND FOR ENHANCEMENT OF PUNISHMENT.								
Baroda City Judge	7	19	19	...	...	...	...	
Do. do. Magistrate, 1st Class ...	15	32	28	2	2	...	2	
Do. do. do. 2nd Class ...	11	12	11	...	1	...	1	
Do. District Subha	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	
Do. do. Judge	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	
Do. Subdivision Magistrate, 1st Class	8	9	8	...	1	...	1	
Petlad do. do. do. ...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Dabhoi do. do. do. ...	3	6	6	...	...	...	...	
Baroda Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Jarod do. do. do. ...	2	2	1	...	1	...	1	
Petlad do. do. do. ...	3	5	5	...	...	...	...	
Padra do. do. do. ...	2	4	2	...	2	...	2	
Dabhoi do. do. do. ...	1	8	8	...	...	...	...	
Sankheda do. do. do. ...	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	
Dabhoi do. 3rd Class do. ...	2	4	2	...	2	...	2	
Baroda do. do. do. ...	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	
Sankheda do. do. do. ...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Petlad do. do. do. ...	2	4	...	...	4	...	4	
Padra do. do. do. ...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Special Court now abolished ...	2	3	1	...	...	2	2	
Kari District Subha	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Do. Subdivision, 1st Class Magistrate	2	7	2	...	5	...	5	
Visnagar do. do. do. ...	2	6	1	...	5	...	5	
Vijapoor Mahal, 2nd Class do. ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Pattan do. do. do. ...	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	
Kalol do. do. do. ...	2	3	1	...	2	...	2	
Nowsari Subdivision, 2nd Class Magistrate.	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	
Nowsari Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate ...	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	
Ghandevi do. do. do. ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Kamrej do. do. do. ...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	87	160	129	4	25	2	27	

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing particulars of the total number of criminal cases disposed of by the Varisht Court in the year 1877-78.—(Continued.)

OFFICERS WHO PASSED THE ORIGINAL DECISION.	DISPOSED OF.		MODE OF DISPOSAL.					REMARKS.
	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were confirmed.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were modified.	*Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were reversed.*			
					By ordering new trial.	Or otherwise.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
REVISION CASES.								
Baroda City Judge	3	3	1	1	1	...	1	
Do. do. Magistrate, 1st Class ...	4	6	3	2	...	1	1	
Do. District Judge	3	4	2	...	...	2	2	
Do. Subdivision Magistrate, 1st Class	5	9	6	1	2	...	2	
Petlad do. do. do. ...	5	15	2	12	...	1	1	
Dabhoi do. do. do. ...	4	28	28	...	...	...	...	
Baroda Mahal do. 2nd Class	2	3	1	...	...	2	2	
Jarod do. do. do. ...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Petlad do. do. do. ...	5	9	6	...	...	3	3	
Dabhoi do. do. do. ...	1	7	7	...	...	...	...	
Sinore do. do. do. ...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Sankheda do. do. do. ...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Dabhoi do. do. 3rd Class	3	24	1	...	...	23	23	
Padra do. do. do. ...	2	5	...	5	...	...	...	
Siswa Sub-Mahal do. do. ...	1	2	...	...	...	2	2	
Tilakwara Subdivision do. do. ...	2	9	9	...	...	...	...	
Sinore Munsiff and Magistrate, 3rd Class	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Sinore Mahal do. do. do. ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	
Karri District Judge	15	28	11	6	...	11	11	
Do. Subdivision Magistrate, 1st Class	2	2	1	...	1	...	1	
Pattan do. do. do. ...	4	6	3	2	1	...	1	
Dehegaum do. do. do. ...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	
Visnagar do. do. do. ...	4	12	4	7	...	1	1	
Pattan Mahal do. 2nd Class	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Sidhpoor do. do. do. ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Visnagar do. do. do. ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Vijapoor do. do. do. ...	2	8	7	1	...	...	...	

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing particulars of the total number of criminal cases disposed of by the Varisht Court in the year 1877-78.—(Concluded.)

OFFICERS WHO PASSED THE ORIGINAL DECISION.	DISPOSED OF.		MODE OF DISPOSAL.					REMARKS.
	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were confirmed.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were modified.	*Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were reversed.* By ordering new trial.	Or otherwise.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
REVISION CASES.—(*Concluded.*)								
Kari Mahal Magistrate, 2nd Class	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	
Kalol do. do. do. ...	4	5	2	2	1	...	1	
Kherala do. do. do. ...	2	6	...	6	...	...	...	
Dehegaum do. do. do. ...	8	9	4	5	...	...	...	
Vadnagar Sub-Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	1	5	...	...	...	5	5	
Visnagar Mahal do. ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Vijapoor do. do. ...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	
Mehesana do. do. ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Dehegaum Munsiff and Magistrate, 3rd Class.	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Special Court now aboiished ...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Nowsari District Judge	6	14	10	4	...	...	...	
Do. Subdivision Magistrate, 1st Class	4	6	4	1	...	1	1	
Viara Subdivision Magistrate, 1st Class	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Kathore do. do. do. ...	5	8	7	1	...	...	...	
Nowsari do. do. 2nd Class	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	
Nowsari Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate	3	12	12	...	...	...	...	
Ghandevi do. do. do. ...	6	18	5	13	...	...	...	
Viara do. do. do. ...	1	10	10	...	...	...	...	
Velacha do. do. do. ...	5	6	3	2	...	1	1	
Songad do. do. do. ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Mahuva do. 3rd Class do. ...	4	4	3	...	...	1	1	
Kamrej do. do. do. ...	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	
Vijapoor Sub-Mahal do. do. ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Kathore Town Magistrate, 3rd Class ...	3	8	5	...	...	3	3	
Bilimora do. do. do. ...	9	15	6	...	...	9	9	
Songad Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	
Amreilly District Judge	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	
Do. Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate ...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	
Damangar do. do. do. ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	
Amreilly do. 3rd Class do. ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Beyat Shaukodhar Sub-Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	
Total ...	157	349	193	80	6	70	76	

S. R. KASHIKAR.

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

Appendix T.

GENERAL STATEMENT No. I.

JUDICIAL, CIVIL, AND CRIMINAL.

General Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals existing in the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1877-78, together with their location, territorial jurisdiction, present incumbents, salaries, expenditure, and work done during the year.

Serial Number.	Name of Tribunal.	Name of Judge or Magistrate.	Location.	Territorial Jurisdiction.	Judicial powers.	Sheristha or other Establishment.	INCOME.			EXPENDITURE.	NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED DURING THE YEAR.								Remarks.
							Receipts from sources.	Court fees levied.	Total.		Civil.				Criminal.				
											Original.		Appeals.		Original.		Appeals.		
											Suits.	Miscellaneous Cases.	Suits.	Miscellaneous Cases.	Cases triable by Magistrates.	Cases committed to Sessions Judge.	Cases triable by Magistrates.	Cases committed to Sessions Judge.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	CIVIL TRIBUNALS—(including Criminal tribunals which exercise Criminal Jurisdiction.)						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
1	Tribunal of High Court	Khan Bahadur Cowasji Framjee, Chief Justice. Jamsetjee Sohrabjee Gabaji, B.A., LL.B., J.P., Judge.	Baroda	Whole territory	1. Civil.—Final appeal in civil causes. Extraordinary power to try any original case. 2. Criminal.—Final appeal in criminal cases. Extraordinary power to try any original case. Can sentence up to 14 years' imprisonment, fine to any amount, and to subject to other punishments authorized by Hindoo law. 3. General executive power of superintendence and revision over all the Civil and Criminal Courts. Power of issuing orders to advise sentences and for enhancement of punishment.	Nine	7,373	3,342	10,631	46,651	32	...	...	325	117	30	360	66	930	Original Suits, 32. Appeals against decrees and orders, 325. Appeals against sentences, 117. Number of Original Criminal cases, 30. Number of Criminal Appeals, 360. Number of Criminal Revisions, 66. Number of cases, 930.
		Jeevanji Cursetji.																	
		Total for Varishi Court					7,373	3,342	10,631	46,651	32	...	...	325	117	30	360	66	930
2	Sardar Court	1. Khanderao Gangadhar ... 2. Khuber Bapu Subhanrao Varadkar. 3. Chhotalal Jeet Mukhtar Dipendra ...	Baroda City	Baroda City	1. Civil.—Original suits up to any amount. 2. Criminal.—Can sentence to 7 years' imprisonment and fine to any amount. Deals also as Appeal in the Sardar Court list.	None	2,395	2,457	7,852	6,151	...	731	4	...	12	12	...	190	
3	City Judges' Court	Jamshedjee Sohrabjee Dastur, B.A.	Dittu	Dittu	1. Civil.—Original suits above Rupees 1,000. Appeals from City Mamlatdar decisions. 2. Criminal.—Sessions Judge for City. Appeals from City Magistrate's decisions in all original cases. Can sentence up to seven years' imprisonment, fine to any amount, and to subject	Dittu	20,695	6,600	27,294	13,228	13	90	24	109	22	24	32	31	345

NOTE.—The Expenditure Column includes the whole pay of those Judges or Magistrates whose whole time is devoted to judicial work. Of the Subahs or Revenue Heads of Districts only one-fourth pay is included, and of the Naib Subahs, Vahivatdars, Mahalkaries, and Aval Karkuns only a half, the rest being debited to the Revenue Department. When a magistrate devotes a portion to judicial work only, the whole cost is included in the expenditure; and when other work is done by the same, one-half cost is included.

General Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals existing in the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1877-78, together with their location, &c.—(Continued.)

Serial number.	Name of tribunal.	Name of Judge or Magistrate.	Location.	Territorial Jurisdiction.	Judicial powers.	Exercising or other functions.	INCOME. Receipts from suitors.	INCOME. Other receipts.	INCOME. Total.	Expenditure.	Number of Vakils enrolled.	NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED DURING THE YEAR. Civil. Original. Below 500 rupees.	Civil. Original. 500 rupees and upwards.	Civil. Original. Total.	Civil. Appeals. From decisions in suits below 500 rupees.	Civil. Appeals. From decisions in suits of 500 rupees and upwards.	Civil. Appeals. Total.	Criminal. Original. Above 6 months.	Criminal. Original. 6 months and under.	Criminal. Original. Total.	Criminal. Appeals. From decisions in cases above 6 months.	Criminal. Appeals. From decisions in cases of 6 months and under.	Criminal. Appeals. Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	CIVIL TRIBUNALS—*Continued.*						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.														
	Judges' Courts—*Continued.*																							
3	District Judge, Baroda	Khanesh Ramanji, M.A., LL.B.	Baroda City	Baroda District	1. Civil—Original suits above Rupees 1,500. Appeals from Munsifs in the District.	None	23,014	1,773	24,787	24,976	19	32	6	102	46	68	1	4	73	192	
					2. Criminal—Sessions Judge for the district. Appeals from Magistrates in the district. Extraordinary power to try and criminal case. Can sentence up to seven years' imprisonment, fine to any amount, and 30 stripes.																	
4	District Judge, Kadi	Ambalal Sakharlal Desai, M.A., LL.B.	Visbnagar	Kadi District	Ditto ditto ditto	Ditto	6,272	6,979	13,251	13,186		33	24	111	18	148	1	27	1	176	
5	Dist. Session	Krishna Ray Gopal Bindrabun, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.	Navsari	Navsari Zilla	Ditto ditto ditto	Ditto	9,940	6,841	8,781	11,722	13	36	42	42	19	96	2	3	1	120	
6	Dist. Assistly	Vithal Shet Pati, M.A., J.P.	Amreliy	Amreliy Zilla	Ditto ditto ditto	Ditto	2,362	1,308	3,670	11,080	9	474	84	83		82				639	
7	Joint Judge's Court, Baroda.	Krishna Rao Mallar	Baroda	Baroda City and Baroda Sub-div.	Ditto ditto ditto	Ditto				979		12		76	6									
						Total for Judge's Courts	41,588	20,901	62,489	64,943	41	606	156	417	89	431	34	69	75	1,130	
	Registrars' Courts.																							
8	Baroda City, 1st Class	Malarrai Nurbheram	Baroda City	Baroda City	1. Civil—Suits up to Rupees 1,500.	None	14,383	4,791	19,174	9,344	39	1,403	30	—	—	6	—	—	—	1,379	* Was re-appointed on the 23rd June 1878, so that it worked only nine months in this year and disposed of civil cases only.
					2. Criminal—Third Class Magistrate to construct cases, with power to commit cases and appeals from Magistrates below him.																			
						Total for the City Branch.	14,383	4,791	19,174	9,344	39	1,403	30	—	—	6	—	—	—	1,379	
	Baroda Portion.				1. Civil—Suits up to Rupees 1,500.																			
10	Baroda Mahal, 1st Class	Mavland Bapuji	Baroda	Baroda and Padra Mahals.	2. Criminal—Third Class Magistrate to construct cases, with power to commit cases against public officers and to try certain offences.	None	5,958	2,897	8,855	7,358	3	469	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	530	
11	Petlad Sitto Sub	Purshanvadas Shah Dhan	Petlad	Petlad Mahal and Siton Pethanbara.	Ditto ditto ditto	Ditto	8,969	4,853	13,822	6,746	19	1,203	130	—	—	6	—	—	—	1,372	† This item includes Registration Fees, Rupees 151.
12	Dakhal Sitto 3rd Class	Ranji Madhavrai	Dakhal	Dakhal and Sankheda Mahals and Tilak Wada, Chhotaudr.	Ditto ditto ditto	Ditto	3,060	1,816	4,876	6,104	4	473	28	—	—	5	—	—	—	506	
13	Sinor Sitto 3rd Class	Vaijnath Balkrishna Ambapurkar.	Sinor	Sinor and Chorasi Mahals.	Ditto ditto ditto	Ditto	3,091	1,590	4,681	4,812	2	376	7	—	—	71	—	—	—	454	
14	Jambu Sitto Sitto	Shankarlal Shivrai	Jambu	Jambu Mahal	Ditto ditto ditto	Ditto	2,159	658	2,817	4,597	2	262	15	—	—	3	—	—	—	279	‡ This item includes Registration Fees, nearly Rs. 6.
15	Chandod Revenue Kamdar	Bala Sankkar Dajibhai	Chandod	Chandod Town	Ditto ditto ditto	In Vakeeatchar of the village.	203	276	479	799		52	8	—	—	19	11	—	—	79	
						Total for the Mussafir of the Baroda District.	23,481	10,090	33,134	29,376	30	2,835	254	—	—	110	11	—	—	3,201	

General Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals existing in the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1877-78, together with their location, &c.—(Continued.)

Serial number	Name of tribunal.	Name of Judge or Magistrate.	Location.	Territorial Jurisdiction.	Judicial powers.	Executive or other functions.	INCOME. Receipts from stamps.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Number of Vakils attached.	NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED DURING THE YEAR. CIVIL. Original. Suits.	CIVIL. Original. Miscellaneous cases.	CIVIL. Appeals. From decrees.	CIVIL. Appeals. From orders.	CRIMINAL. Original. Offence cases.	CRIMINAL. Original. Miscellaneous cases.	CRIMINAL. Appeals. From decisions in offence cases.	CRIMINAL. Appeals. From decisions in miscellaneous cases.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	CIVIL TRIBUNALS.—*Continued.*						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.											
	Kaira District.																				
	Mewasi.—*Continued.*																				
16	Kadi Mahal, 3rd Class	Dhanjee Sambrekon	Kadi	Kadi, Kheir, and Mehsana Mahals	1. Civil—Suits up to Rupees 1,000. 2. Criminal—Third Class Magistrate in summary cases, with power to commit cases against public justice occurring before him.	None	7,086	4,059	11,145	7,055	9	1,764	30	...	...	7	...	...	...	1,801	
17	Patan ditto 2nd ditto	Ramchandra Bhaskar	Patan	Patan, Sidhpore, and Kadi Mahals, and Harij Sub-mahal.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	5,587	3,988	9,575	6,420	11	775	37	...	...	9	...	...	...	829	
18	Vishnagar ditto 4th ditto	Ramkrishna Hari	Vishnagar	Vishnagar Visnagar, and Kheir Mahals, and Vadnagar Sub-mahal.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	4,233	2,236	6,469	4,720	2	469	37	...	...	10	...	...	...	523	
19	Dabgam ditto 3rd Class	Damanjee Dajiji	Dabgam	Dabgam Mahal and Atarsumba Sub-mahal.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	1,199	794	1,993	4,324	1	264	29	...	...	7	...	...	...	301	
						Total for the Mewasi of the Kadi District.	17,905	10,077	29,982	22,519	23	2,544	103	2	...	33	...	...	...	2,780	
	Nowsari District.																				
20	Nowsari Mahal, 1st Class	Shivram Shridhar	Nowsari	Nowsari, Gandevi, and Palsana Mahals.	1. Civil—Suits up to Rupees 1,000. 2. Criminal—Third Class Magistrate in summary cases, with power to commit cases against public justice occurring before him.	None	8,714	6,661	9,715	6,457	...	776	76	...	...	6	...	...	...	858	
21	Vyara ditto 2nd Class	Devram Govind	Vyara	Mahal, Vyara, and Songad Mahals, and Valpoi Sub-mahal.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	3,337	827	3,364	3,211	1	266	2	...	...	25	...	...	...	329	
22	Kathore ditto 3rd Class	Vamshee Dajiji	Kathore	Velachia and Kareli Mahals and Nizar Sub-mahal.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	3,974	952	3,926	4,001	2	309	27	3	...	4	...	...	...	337	
						Total for the Nowsari Mandal's Courts.	15,025	8,440	16,718	14,784	4	1,440	105	...	...	35	...	...	...	1,579	
	Amreli District.																				
23	Kodinar Mahal, 3rd Class	Narsand Sukharam	Kodinar	Kodinar Mahal	1. Civil—Suits up to Rupees 1,000. 2. Criminal—Third Class Magistrate in summary cases with power to commit cases against public justice occurring before him.	None	918	172	990	5,000	...	121	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	
24	Okhamandal ditto 4th ditto	Gopal Balwant	Dwarka	Dwarka Mahal and Beyt Sub-mahal.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	867	103	962	4,100	...	159	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	
						Total for the Amreli Mandal's Courts.	1,785	275	1,952	9,100	...	280	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	296	
						Grand Total for the Civil Branch.	1,30,516	86,874	2,16,132	2,10,153	134	9,905	781	913	710	611	49	474	98	13,901	

General Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals existing in the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1877-78, together with their location, &c.—(Continued.)

Serial number.	Number of tribunal.	Name of Judge or Magistrate.	Location.	Territorial jurisdiction.	Judicial powers.	Executive or other functions.	INCOME. Receipts from stamps.	Other receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Number of Vakils attached.	NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED DURING THE YEAR. CIVIL. Original. Suits.	Miscellaneous cases.	Appeals. From decrees.	From orders.	CRIMINAL. Original. Offence cases.	Miscellaneous cases.	Appeals. From decisions in offence cases.	From miscellaneous cases.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS. Subah's Courts.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.											
22	Baroda Subáh ...	Ratji Vithal ...	Baroda ...	Baroda District ...	The same criminal powers as Chief of District Judges	Revenue duties—chief administrative officer of the District.	39	...	39	4,861	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	121	49	172	
26	Kadi ditto ...	Gokuldas Mulcharan ...	Kadi ...	Kadi ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	12	702	714	3,565	...	...	...	...	...	34	4	31	57	126	
27	Nawsari ditto ...	Lakshman Jagannath ...	Nawsari ...	Nawsari ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	40	...	40	4,236	...	...	...	...	...	29	7	29	7	36	
28	Amrelly ditto ...	Kashavrao Ramchandra ...	Amrelly ...	Amrelly ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	26	...	26	3,567	...	...	...	...	...	25	6	29	5	40	
	Note.—The location of Subáhs and Magistrates having no regular duties means their place of head-quarters.					Total for the Subáh's Courts.	137	702	839	16,229	...	...	...	...	...	92	20	240	99	499	
	BARODA CITY.																				
29	1st Class Magistrate ...	Sámchendra Balwant ...	Baroda ...	Baroda City ...	Two years' imprisonment, fine up to Rupees 1,000, and 30 stripes, subject to confirmation.	None	345	7,371	7,716	10,764	...	...	...	...	...	625	125	...	...	750	
30	2nd Class ditto ...	Mathuradas Jogiwandas ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Six months' imprisonment, fine up to Rupees 200, and 15 stripes, subject to confirmation.	Ditto	118	6,321	6,439	3,825	...	...	...	...	...	339	207	...	...	546	
	BARODA DISTRICT.					Total for City Magistrates	463	13,692	14,155	14,589	...	...	...	...	...	964	332	...	...	1,296	
31	Personal Kaili Subáh, 1st Class Magistrate.	Harilal Kakeebhai ...	Ditto ...	Baroda District ...	Two years' imprisonment, fine up to Rupees 1,000, and 30 stripes, subject to confirmation.	Personal Kaili Subáh of the District.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32	1st Class Magistrate, Baroda Division.	Vinayak Govind Dev ...	Ditto ...	Baroda, Sinore, Jamli, and Chorasda Subahs	Ditto ditto	Revenue duties—Kaili Subáh of the Sub-Division.	36	1,749	1,785	4,177	...	...	...	...	...	132	9	...	...	141	
33	Ditto ditto Petlad Division.	Raghunath Mahadev ...	Petlad ...	Petlad and Padra Mahals and Siswa Subáhi.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto ...	31	2,291	2,322	3,709	...	...	...	...	...	218	4	...	...	222	
34	Ditto ditto Dabhoi Division.	Ganesh Nahalchand ...	Dabhoi ...	Dabhoi, Savli Dabhoi Mahals and Tilwai Wasta Sub-mahal and Chandod Town.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto ...	30	844	874	1,992	...	...	...	...	...	332	6	...	...	338	
35	Baroda 3rd Class Magistrate.	Shridhar Dajiji ...	Baroda ...	Baroda Mahal ...	Six months' imprisonment, fine up to Rupees 200, and 15 stripes, subject to confirmation.	Vahiwatdar of the place ...	30	1,552	1,582	2,782	...	...	...	...	...	192	97	...	...	289	
36	Sinore ditto ditto ...	Jagjiwal Harbhai ...	Sinore ...	Sinore ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	25	1,390	1,415	1,921	...	...	...	...	...	72	63	...	...	135	
37	Jamli ditto ditto ...	Krishnaji Bhoraji ...	Jamli ...	Jamli ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	6	1,720	1,726	1,666	...	...	...	...	...	302	34	...	...	336	
38	Chorasda ditto ditto ...	Abdool Rahiman ...	Kural ...	Chorasda ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	10	893	893	1,344	...	...	...	...	...	156	85	...	...	244	

General Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals existing in the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1877-78, together with the location, &c.—(Continued.)

Serial number	Name of Tribunal.	Name of Judge or Magistrate.	Location.	Vernacular designation.	Judicial powers.	Executive or other functions.	INCOME. Receipts from suitors.	INCOME. Other receipts.	INCOME. Total.	Expenditure.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Civil. Original. Suits.	Civil. Original. Miscellaneous cases.	Civil. Appeals. From decrees.	Civil. Appeals. From miscellaneous cases.	Criminal. Original. Offence cases.	Criminal. Original. Miscellaneous cases.	Criminal. Appeals. From decisions in offence cases.	Criminal. Appeals. From decisions in miscellaneous cases.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS— Continued.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
	Baroda District.—Contd.																			
30	Petlad 2nd Class Magistrate.	Sanjiv Gadhe	Petlad	Petlad Mahal	Six months' imprisonment, fine up to fifteen rupees and stripes, subject to confirmation.	Valuation of the Mahal.	93	2,757	2,850	2,661					127	21			148	
31	Padra	Ditto Ditto	Padra	Padra Ditto	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	57	2,397	2,396	2,396	1				297	35			332	
32	Dabhoi	Ditto Ditto	Dabhoi	Dabhoi Ditto	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	75	4,426	*2,321	1,661					240	35			275	* This sum includes the re-mittent remembrance of the fines inflicted by special Magistrates in the district last year.
33	Sankheda	Ditto Ditto	Sankheda	Sankheda Ditto	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	17	1,341	1,358	1,358					232	21			253	
34	Baroda, 2nd Class Magistrate.	Kalidas Lakmidas	Baroda	Baroda Ditto	Punishment for one month, fine up to Rupees 50, and 30 stripes, subject to confirmation.	Attribution of the Mahal.	8	709	717	1,074					278	419			697	
35	Sinore	Ditto Ditto	Sinore	Sinore Ditto	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	3	247	252	625					60	13			74	
36	Amod	Ditto Ditto	Amod	Amod Ditto	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	2	300	302	600					92	35			126	
37	Chorasi	Ditto Ditto	Chorasi	Chorasi Ditto	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	3	405	408	408					87	7			94	
38	Petlad	Ditto Ditto	Petlad	Petlad Ditto	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	23	703	726	726					200	21			221	
39	Padra	Ditto Ditto	Padra	Padra Ditto	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	17	451	468	468					189	21			210	
40	Sinore	Ditto Sadr	Sinore	Sinore Subordinate	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	10	462	472	474					133	35			168	
41	Dabhoi	Ditto Ditto	Dabhoi	Dabhoi Mahal	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	21	339	360	360					124	21			145	
42	Sankheda	Ditto Ditto	Sankheda	Sankheda Ditto	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto		37	37	946					59				59	
43	Tilak Wada	Ditto Ditto	Tilak Wada	Tilak Wada Ditto	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	3	720	723	723					53	40			93	
	Rove Magistrates.																			
44	Sojitra, 3rd Class Magistrate.	Jamnatram Sankleshwar	Sojitra	Sojitra and its other villages.	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	134	602	736	1,104					161	179			340	
45	Vaso	Ditto Ditto	Sukhanand Nathuram	Vaso	Vaso Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	144	1,161	1,305	1,175					202	149			351	
						Total for the Magistrates of the district.	641	24,003	26,644	26,379	1				3,201	1,149			4,350	
	Kadi District.																			
46	Personal Sub Judge, 1st Class Magistrate.	Trimbakrai Vajrat	Kadi	Kadi District	Two years' imprisonment, fine up to Rupees 1,000, and stripes, subject to confirmation.	Revenue Office—pecu-liar Sub Judge of the district.	4	33	37	2,063					66	4			70	In addition to his duties as personal Sub Judge, he acted for some time as Sub Judge of Kadi and Visnagar divisions.
47	1st Class Magistrate, Patan Division.	Lallubhai Karsandas	Patan	Patan, Vijapur, and Mudhera Mahals, and their Sub-Mahals.	Ditto Ditto	Revenue Office—Sub Judge of Mudhera.	7	624	631	4,334					114	1			115	

General Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals existing in the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1877-78, together with their location, &c.—(Continued.)

Serial number.	Name of tribunal.	Name of Judge or Magistrate.	Location.	Territorial jurisdiction.	Judicial powers.	Executive or other functions.	INCOME.			Expenditure.	Number of Cases disposed.	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED DURING THE YEAR.								Remarks.
							Receipts from attempts.	Other receipts.	Total.			Civil.				Criminal.				
												Original.		Appeals.		Original.		Appeals.		
												Admitted.	Struck off or Remanded for want of prosecution.	From Subordinate Courts.	From Sessions Courts.	Offences against the Code.	Miscellaneous Offences.	From Subordinate Courts.	From Sessions Courts.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS—*Continued.*																				
	East Division—*Continued.*						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.											
47	Ist Class Magisterial Court.	Mulshi Vinayakrao	Vishnupur	Vishnupur, Khevna, Vi-sapur, and Mahmad Sub-Division and Vishnupur Mahal.	Two years' imprisonment, fine up to Rupees 1,000, and re-storation to custody of the land.	Executive duties—Vath Adalat of the Division.	31	1,080	1,261	4,235		116	13							129	
48	Ditto ditto Deputy.	Mulhakeree Ramchandra	Kadi	Kadi, Kalol, Dehegam Mahal, and Ahmedabad Sub-division.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	2	130	132	3,208		75	2							77	Took charge on the 16th February 1878 on re-turn of Jamadar Lakshman and the charge of the Court.
49																					
50	Nyaya-dhish Class Magistrate.	Govindrao Tukaram	Patan	Patan Mahal	Six months' imprisonment, fine up to Rupees 200, and Re-straint, subject to restriction.	Vakeelship of the Mahal.	13	3,810	3,823	3,823		109	15							124	
51																					
52	Vahivat-dar	Ditto ditto	Bhuvan-Gopal	Chanasma	Vahivat	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto		2,370	2,370	2,370				104	23			127	
53	Sirdhyan	Ditto ditto	Bhaskar Sakhdar	Sidhpur	Sidhpur	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	42	777	819	819				172	17			189	
54	Vishnupur	Ditto ditto	Jamadar Mahmad	Vishnupur	Vishnupur	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	12	1,218	1,230	1,230				129	117			246	
55	Khevda	Ditto ditto	Gopal Khushalrao	Khevda	Khevda	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	10	736	746	1,901				138	31			169	
56	Vijapur	Ditto ditto	Harisinh Hari	Vijapur	Vijapur	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	21	3,544	3,565	3,565				245	80			325	
57	Mahesana	Ditto ditto	Sheikhabar Ibrahim Sheikh.	Mahesana	Mahesana	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	30	606	636	3,836				150	37			187	
58	Kadi	Ditto ditto	Kalidasji Khushalbar	Kadi	Kadi	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	21	2,317	2,338	2,338				313	37			350	
59	Kalol	Ditto ditto	Sukaram Ramchandra	Kalol	Kalol	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	37	968	1,005	1,005				140	39			185	
60	Dehegam	Ditto ditto	Morvadji Mansukji	Dehegam	Dehegam	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	130	605	1,735	1,735				135	47			179	
61	Ahmedabad	Ditto ditto	Gokuldhal Keshavbhai	Ahmedabad Sub-Division.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto		749	749	749				38	17			55	
62	Patan 1st Class Magis-trate.	Dhulabhai Bechardas	Patan	Patan Mahal	Imprisonment for one month, fine thereon of and Rupees, subject to restriction.	Assistantship of the Mahal.	1	230	231	231		85	21			104				104	
63	Chitthanvar	Ditto ditto	Narayanrao Bhaskar	Sidhpur	Sidhpur	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto		363	363	1,146				71	18			89	
64	Vadnagar	Ditto ditto	Kalyan Sankhya	Chanasma	Vadnagar	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto		467	467	472				99	1			91	* Letters not received. As-sessment expenditure is ten times.
65	Visnagar	Ditto ditto	Waman Krishnarao	Vishnagar	Visnagar	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	1	296	297	777				136	39			175	
66	Khevda	Ditto ditto	Mohid Gangaram	Khevda	Khevda	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	1	178	179	696				174	52			226	
67	Vijapur	Ditto ditto	Kanhiba Sonaji	Vijapur	Vijapur	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto		239	239	672				139	39			184	
68	Mahesana	Ditto ditto	Gowrishankar Sangameswar	Mahesana	Mahesana Division	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	6	276	282	964				68	20			88	
69																					
70	Kadi	Ditto ditto	Hari Govind	Kadi	Kadi	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	8	156	164	469				139	11			150	
71	Kalol	Ditto ditto	Sakharam Bapuji	Kalol	Kalol	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	4	101	105	661				34	5			39	

General Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals existing in the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1878-79, together with their location, &c.—Continued.

Serial number.	Name of officer.	Name of Judge or Magistrate.	Location.	Territorial jurisdiction.	Judicial powers.	Executive or other functions.	Income.			Expenditure.	Number of Cases decided during the year.										Remarks.
												Civil.				Criminal.					
							Receipts from Stamps.	Other receipts.	Total.			Original.		Appeals.		Original.		Appeals.		Total.	
												Suits.	Miscellaneous cases.	From decisions of Subordinate Courts.	From orders.	Offence cases.	Miscellaneous cases.	From decisions of Subordinate Courts.	From orders.		
1	2a		3	4	5	6	7 a	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20 a	21	22
	CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS—Continued.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.											
8	Kaiz Dumont—Continued.																				
79	Dabgaon, 3rd Class Magistrate.	Gopalrao Laxman	Dabgaon	Dabgaon Mahal	Imprisonment for one month, fine Rupees 10, and 30 stripes, subject to confirmation.	Avul Karkun of the Mahal.	10	170	180	712	6					57	13			69	
80	Karji ditto	Gangadhar Bapuji	Karji	Karji Subpartha	Ditto ditto	Mahalkari of the Sub-division.	1	303	304	304						107	22			129	
81	Vaderagar ditto	Sadasheo Bapuji	Vaderagar	Vaderagar Mahal	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	14	339	353	439						105	84			189	
	Town Magistracy.																				
82	Ons, 3rd Class Magistrate.	Morvanji Khaiji	Ons	Ons Town	Ditto ditto	None		177	177	860						87	6			73	
	Revenue Bureaux.																				
83	1st Class Magistrate, Nowsari Division.	Ruxiji Jehangiji	Nowsari	Nowsari and Gandevi Mahals.	Two years' imprisonment, fine up to Rupees 1,000, and 30 stripes, subject to confirmation.	Naib Subha of the Division.	Total for the Mahals of the District.														
							120	695	815	3,020						151	84			235	
84	Ditto ditto Kadi Mehi Division.	Shankar Girdhar	Kathore	Petlaud, Kapadwanj, and Virpur Kadi, and Vakal Subordinate.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	20	105	125	1,240						42				42	
85	Ditto ditto Visnagar Division.	Shah Bahadur	Visnagar	Visnagar, Mahal, and Sub-Mahal Mahals, and Vijapur Subordinate.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	2	41	43	1,127						34				34	
86	Nowsari, 3rd Class Magistrate.	Pandurang Deji	Nowsari	Nowsari Mahal	Six months' imprisonment, fine up to Rupees 200, and 30 stripes, subject to confirmation.	Vahivatdar of the Mahal.	44	409	453	4,000						84	48			132	
87	Gandevi ditto	Mahadev Sakharam	Ghandevi	Ghandevi ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	45	857	902	1,181						72	52			124	
88	Pelsana ditto	Vinayak Shivram	Pelsana	Pelsana ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	30	494	524	944						46	26			71	
89	Kamrej ditto	Narayan Sukvarji	Kamrej	Kamrej ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	25	677	702	1,703						42	20			62	
90	Velacha ditto	Waman Shivram	Velacha	Velacha ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	15	1,040	1,055	1,077						55	48			103	
91	Mota Division	Balvantrao Mahadeo	Mota	Mota ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	6	730	736	998						34	3			37	
92	Vkra ditto	Sakaram Deji	Vkra	Vkra ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	8	374	382	878						47	1			48	
93	Sangad ditto	Pragjeevandas Vavabavandas	Sangad	Sangad ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	15	462	477	739						47				47	

General Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals existing in the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1877-78, together with their Location, &c.—(Continued.)

Serial number.	Name of tribunal.	Name of Judge or Magistrate.	Caste&c.	Territorial jurisdiction.	Judicial powers.	Executive or other functions.	INCOME. Escaped from Sanads.	Salary payable.	Total.	Expenditure.	Number of Vakil entered.	NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED DURING THE YEAR. Civil. Original. Suits for Immovable Property.	Suits for Moveable Property.	Appeal. From original decrees.	From appellate decrees.	Criminal. Original. Offences against the State.	Miscellaneous.	Appeal. From original decrees.	From appellate decrees.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS—Continued.																				
	NORTH DIVISION.—Contd.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.											
94	Navsari, 3rd Class Magistrate.	Vijayshaw Mahadeo	Navsari	Navsari Mahal	Imprisonment for one month, fine up to Rupees 50, and 30 stripes, subject to sanction.	Archivarius of the Mahal.	12	84	96	96		7	19							26	
95	Chanderi Civil	Ditto	Bilimoriá Sankarbhai	Chanderi	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	36	171	207	207		60	20							80	
96	Palsana Civil	Ditto	Gosaibhai Mogilal	Palsana	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	6	25	31	31		8	3							11	
97	Kamrej Civil	Ditto	Bhagwantraj Bhogi	Kamrej	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	6	30	36	36		12	10							22	
98	Valoda Civil	Ditto	Dahyi Hari	Valoda	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	1	6	7	7		6	1							7	
99	Mahu Civil	Ditto	Sukhram Muraliram	Mahu	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	7	37	44	44		17	6							23	
100	Vyara Civil	Ditto	Kalianrai Trikmlal	Vyara	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto		66	66	66		12								12	
101	Songad Civil	Ditto	Sukanyu Phoolsa	Songad	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	2	25	27	27		10								10	
102	Valpori Civil	Ditto	Mancharji Sukhanji	Valpori	Ditto ditto	Mahalkari of the Sub-Mahal.		36	36	36		5								5	
103	Vakal Civil	Ditto	Kasturma Vrokhsh	Vakal	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto		16	16	16		6								6	
	TAPTI MAHALKARIS.																				
104	Kathore, 3rd Class Magistrate.	Motichand Dolatsing	Kathore	Kathore Mahal	Ditto ditto	Mahalkari of the Mahal.	21	48	444	1,107		73	20							93	Opened from 23rd August 1877.
105	Bilimoria Civil	Ditto	Sukhidas Dji.	Bilimoria	Ditto ditto	Ditto	13	427	440	440		101	21							122	Opened from 25th October 1877.
						Total for the North-ern Mahals of the District.	447	6,337	6,784	22,641		1,264	325							1,589	
	SOUTH DIVISION.																				
106	1st Class Magistrate	Merlidhar Gauthar	Amroli	Amroli Mahal	Two years' imprisonment, fine up to Rupees 1,000, and 50 stripes, subject to confirmation.	Revenue Judge—Sub-Judge of the District and Personal Assistant.	11	2,214	2,225	3,427		139								139	
107	Dharu Civil	Ditto	Vishnu Sukharam	Dharda	Ditto ditto	Mahalkari of the Mahal.	39	1,449	1,488	1,913		126	28							154	
108	Amroli, 3rd Class Magistrate.	Kashavrao Dhondoram	Amroli	Amroli Mahal	Six months' imprisonment, fine up to Rupees 200, and 30 stripes, subject to confirmation.	Ditto ditto	42	1,851	1,893	1,974		225	51							276	
109	Dumrao Civil	Ditto	Hirelal Gulabchand	Dumrao	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	3	272	277	435		17	55							72	
110	Kadipur Civil	Ditto	Ramchandra Vishan	Kadipur	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	21	1,303	1,324	1,479		89	15							104	* Return not received. Approximate expenditure is given.
111	Dhari Civil	Ditto	Kashavrao Govind	Dhari	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	11	630	641	1,867		59	59							118	
112	Mahuvaja Sub-Mahal	Ditto	Ramchandra Dajiraj	Mahuvaja	Ditto ditto	Mahalkari of the Sub-Mahal.	4	96	99	470		20	3							23	
113	Amroli, 3rd Class Magistrate.	Damodhar Sukhidas	Amroli	Amroli Mahal	Imprisonment for one month, fine up to Rupees 50, and 30 stripes, subject to confirmation.	Archivarius of the Mahal.	4	68	72	845		37	6							43	
114	Dumrao Civil	Ditto	Gangabhai Sakharam	Dumrao	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	3	80	83	431		36	8							44	
115	Kadipur Civil	Ditto	Sagha Kirgir	Kadipur	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto		10	10	540		11								11	

General Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals existing in the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1877-78, together with their location, &c.—(Concluded.)

Serial number	Name of tribunal	Name of Judge or Magistrate.	Location.	Limits of Jurisdiction.	Judicial powers.	Executive or other functions.	INCOME. Balance from previous year.	INCOME. Other sources.	INCOME. Total.	Expenditure.	NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED DURING THE YEAR. Civil. Original. Suits.	Civil. Original. Miscellaneous Applications.	Civil. Appeals. Suits.	Civil. Appeals. Miscellaneous Applications.	Criminal. Original. Offences against Person.	Criminal. Original. Offences against Property.	Criminal. Original. Other Offences against Law.	Criminal. Original. Miscellaneous.	Criminal. Appeals. Etc.	Pending cases.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS.—Continued.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.											
	Revenue Division—Contd.																				
12	Dhari, 3rd Class Magistrate	Tokarsi Bhoja	Dhari	Dhari Mahal	Investigation for commitment to the Sessions Court, and to issue warrant for summoning witnesses.	Administration of the Mahal.	...	338	338	337					66				32		
13	Chanasma Sub-Div.	Jayarao Ganesh	Chhanasma	Chhanasma Taluka	Ditto	Ditto	...	6	6	346											
14	Asst. Shankheshar, 3rd Class	Shivram Ganesh	Asst. Shankheshar	Asst. Shankheshar Sub-Division	Ditto	Management of the Sub-Division.	21	297	318	319									21		
15	Sidhapur Sub-Div.	Bhaiji Ramchandra	Sidhapur	Sidhapur Sub-Div.	Ditto	Ditto	3	378	381	414					37				42		† Reports not received. Approximate expenditure for one month.
						Total for the Magistrates of the District.	784	6,331	6,619	14,359					1,208	284			4,799		
	Special Magistrates' Courts not specified.									300					111	81			139		These Courts worked for about a month only in the year.
						Grand Total for the Criminal Courts only.	4,206	78,806	74,778	1,47,800	1				9,022	2,002	240	10	10,079		
						Grand Total for the Judicial Depart-ment.	1,41,844	1,39,467	2,81,311	2,72,205	126	5,026	764	912	9,133	2,286	240	147	10,858		

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

(Sd.) JAKARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varishth Court.

Appen

General statement showing the strength

Number.	Name of Division.	Strength.							
		Police Superintendent or Police Naib Subha.	Inspectors and Fouzdars.	Subordinate Officers.		Men.		Other Establishment.	Total.
				Foot.	Mounted.	Sowars.	Peons.		
1	Baroda City	1	8	70	2	26	475	46	628
2	Baroda Division ...	1	14	227	8	128	916	28	1,322
3	Nowsari do.	1	14	154	18	135	559	28	909
4	Karri do.	1	17	291	27	181	1,338	32	1,887
5	Amreilly do.	1	8	107	3	75	381	23	598
	Totals ...	5	61	849	58	545	3,669	157	5,344

dix U.

and cost of the entire Police Force.

ANNUAL COST SANCTIONED.										Actual expenditure.
Pay.	Contingent expenses.	Ammunition.	Lighting.	Police Fund.	Rewards.	Pensions.	Dress.	Extraordinary sanctions.	Total.	
Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
89,376 0	1,200	...	...	2,400	...	2,532	...	13,923 11 6	1,09,431 11 6	90,976 6 2
2,02,188 0	1,908	1,312 12 5	900	...	500	...	5,188	2,355 1 3	2,14,351 13 8	1,87,641 4 0
1,39,950 0	1,596	...	...	...	500	...	3,332	2,994 3 3	1,48,372 3 3	1,29,403 14 3
2,88,648 0	2,277	1,777 0 0	1,440	...	2,000	...	7,416	7,910 1 9	3,11,468 1 9	2,70,296 13 9
1,00,819 4	936	...	...	...	500	1,344	1,524	1,629 4 9	1,06,752 8 9	71,567 10 6
8,20,981 4	7,917	3,089 12 5	2,340	2,400	3,500	3,876	17,460	28,812 6 6	8,90,376 6 11	7,49,889 0 8

Appendix V.

Detailed statement of the actual expenditure incurre *d during the year arranged under different classes showing the principal works costing Rupees 500 and upwa* *rds, those of the lesser amount being grouped together.*

Number.	Names of work	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure from commencement of work.	Expenditure during the current year.
	ORIGINAL WORI			
	MILITARY.			
	Ordnance.			
	KS.			
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1	Rebuilding the stables of lines of gold gun battery	11,932	4,691	4,691
2	Erecting sheds for gold gun battery	1,421	1,421	776
3	Minor works below Rupees 500...	368	366	366
	Total ...	.....	.....	5,833
	Accommodation fo *troops.*			
4	Constructing new out-houses attached to the bungal ow to be converted into officers' quarters, Waresha Parade-ground.	4,591	3,500	1,500
5	Latrines on the Waresha Parade-ground	1,531	1,531	1,531
6	Constructing officers' quarters with out-houses	16,940	16,384	4,384
7	Ditto sheds for His Excellency's sowars in M istoo Baugh	739	661	61
8	Ditto ward attached to Sayajirao Military Ho spital	11,198	10,890	10,890
9	Ditto porch attached to the bungalow for the Medical Officer in charge of Military Hospital.	656	268	268

10	Ditto bungalow for the Medical Officer in charge of Military Hospital	8,991	7,282	7,282
11	Renewing the sowars' lines of His Highness the Gaekwar in the Residency	989	812	812
12	Building His Highness the Maharaja's Military Hospital	44,160	47,592	14,472
13	Additions and alterations to the sheds occupied by His Highness the Maharaja's body-guard	5,173	4,571	1,571
14	Constructing pendalls on Waresha Parade-ground	38,776	32,846	6,540
15	Minor works below Rupees 500...	364	492	492
	Total ...	.....	.....	49,803
	Pagas.			
16	Minor works below Rupees 500	100	75	75
	Total ...	.....	.....	75
	Total, Military ...	.....	.....	55,711
	CIVIL BUILDINGS.			
	Revenue.			
17	Constructing a record-room in the Sir Subha's Office, Baroda District	1,132	1,491	891
18	Making corrugated iron sheds for Sir Subha's Office	2,009	1,196	809
19	Minor works below Rupees 500...	837	775	775
	Total ...	.....	.....	2,475
	JUDICIAL.			
	Courts &c.			
20	Constructing platform in Chief Justice Court	879	878	878
21	Minor works below Rupees 500...	260	287	287
	Total ...	.....	.....	1,165

Detailed statement of the actual expenditure incurred during the year arranged under different classes, &c.—(Continued.)

Number.	Names of works.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure from commencement of works.	Expenditure during the current year.
	Police.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
22	Nowsari Police Chowkee	3,609	444	444
23	Minor works below Rupees 500...	395	317	317
	Total ...	.....	.....	761
	Jails.			
24	Constructing the Futteypura Chabutra into temporary Jail	1,711	1,368	1,368
25	Ditto Jail at Dabhoi	59,393	22,133	22,133
26	Ditto ditto Petlad	50,393	23,146	23,146
27	Ditto cook-room in the Jail at Baroda	1,128	1,007	1,007
28	New Central Jail at Baroda	.....	93,040	93,040
29	Constructing Jail at Nowsari	61,704	5,071	5,071
30	Erecting compound wall and roofing the bastion of the Jail	2,885	2,387	387
31	Ditto temporary sheds for the accommodation of the prisoners in the Central Jail ...	1,593	295	295
32	Extension of jail accommodation in Kothi	8,911	6,277	2,686
33	Minor works below Rupees 500	1,151	894	894
	Total ...	.....	.....	1,50,027
	Hospital and Dispensary.			
34	Constructing Dispensary with out-houses at Dabhoi	9,840	9,734	8,484
35	Rani Jumna Bai's Dispensary	86,333	25,782	25,782
36	Constructing new dispensary and medical attendants' quarters at Petlad	10,835	8,268	8,268
37	Additions and alterations to Futteysing Maharaja's Havelli for City Dispensary ...	499	572	322

38	Constructing a dead-house at Dabhoi	784	544	544
39	Ditto Civil Hospital at Nowsari	27,739	19	19
40	Minor works below Rupees 500	603	553	553
	Total ...	.....	.....	43,972
	Government Houses and Residencies.			
41	Making a good approach and entrance to Mustoo Baugh	628	471	471
42	Constructing out-houses for the State Engineer's bungalow	2,000	1,868	375
43	Nuzzer Baugh works	1,03,461	1,22,461	19,000
44	Constructing bungalow for the State Engineer	14,495	13,467	2,625
45	Sundry works in Moti Baugh	4,881	4,880	1,280
46	Constructing new out-houses in Mustoo Baugh	6,529	5,560	360
47	Making certain improvements in the Mustoo Baugh palace	1,376	910	10
48	Constructing out-house in Moti Baugh for His Highness the Maharaja	14,185	13,964	9,649
49	Additions and alterations to internal room in Bustoo Baugh	1,723	2,609	1,469
50	Constructing bungalow No. 1 for the chief Medical Officer	12,988	18,393	16,893
51	Rebuilding portion of house occupied by Subha of Baroda District	3,446	3,446	3,426
52	Renewing the dilapidated portion of the flat roof over the Sircar Wada	592	498	498
53	Constructing bungalow No. 3 for Mr. Crosthwait	14,000	13,821	13,821
54	Ditto ditto 2 on the road from the Railway Station to the Race Course to be rented to Mr. Tait.	14,000	9,050	9,050
55	Rebuilding a rear portion of Rada Bai Sahib's Wada	12,103	12,084	4,645
56	Nuzzer Baugh works (old)	1,790	1,790	1,790
57	Constructing bungalow for His Highness the Maharaja's tutor	29,637	30,166	2,881
58	Minor works below Rupees 500	1,121	837	837
	Total ...	.....	.....	89,020
	Public Offices.			
59	New public offices	.....	69,762	12,525
60	Rebuilding circular portion of Cutcherry building	849	600	600
61	Minor works below Rupees 500	659	521	321
	Total ...	.....	.....	13,446

Detailed statement of the actual expenditure incurred during the year arranged under different classes, &c.—(Continued.)

Number.	Names of works.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure from commencement of work.	Expenditure during the current year.
	Miscellaneous.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
62	Rebuilding Bughykhana No. 1 at Shersia Tank	3,386	2,500	500
63	Additions and alterations to Vithal Sootar's Karkhana	8,585	8,119	8,119
64	Constructing stables for bullocks in Mustoo Baugh	754	241	241
65	Renewing, &c., the buffaloe- shed at Gohagate near Baranpura	602	500	500
66	Making a ride for His Highness the Maharaja	600	450	450
67	Minor works below Rupees 500	1,411	1,207	1,107
	Total ...	.....	.....	10,917
	Ecclesiastical Churches.			
68	Minor works below Rupees 500...	29	29	29
	Total ...	.....	.....	29
	Educational Schools.			
69	Constructing school for His Highness the Maharaja	38,992	49,196	9,500
70	Pulling down the dilapidated platform in Maharaja's School in Moti Baugh	572	570	570
71	Constructing privy for High School students	1,599	1,108	1,108
72	Painting and furnishing His Highness the Maharaja's School	2,633	1,830	830
73	Minor works below Rupees 500	508	427	353
	Total ...	.....	.....	12,361

	Gymnasium in connection with School.			
74	Gymnasium for the High School students	2,497	1,594	1,594
	Total ...	.....	.....	1,594
	Public Works Buildings.			
75	Additions and alterations to High School Bughykhana for converting it into Assistant Engineer's Office.	582	632	232
	Total ...	.....	.....	232
	Total, Civil Buildings ...	.....	.....	325,999
	COMMUNICATIONS.			
	Roads.			
76	Constructing road from Kothi to Moti Baugh	.....	11,884	132
77	Decreasing the incline of road from southern Kothi gate and constructing drain, &c. ...	1,584	586	375
78	Earth-work on the road from Moti Baugh to Chimmon Baugh	2,230	1,304	1,304
79	Ditto ditto from Public Garden to Gunos Wagh's Tank at Bhutade Zampa ...	1,467	1,100	1,100
80	Constructing road from Bhaoo Sindhia Mandir to Sayajirao Military Hospital	1,650	1,650	1,650
81	Ditto Nowsari Station Road	5,815	378	378
82	Ditto road from Bardolee to Surat	6,750	3,583	3,583
83	Ditto metalled road from Railway Station to town of Dabhoi	6,014	5,360	2,360
84	Widening the road leading to the Sirkar Wada at Dabhoi, and repairing the gates of the Wada and the sheds over them.	647	602	602
85	Constructing five culverts on the road from Public Garden to Bhutade Zampa	14,754	3,547	3,547
86	Billimora Station Road	5,767	2,131	2,131
87	Constructing road from Siou to Kathore	13,986	1,457	1,457
88	Minor works below Rupees 500	453	319	319
	Total ...	.....	.....	18,938

Detailed statement of the actual expenditure incurred during the year arranged under different classes, &c.—(Continued.)

Number.	Names of works.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure from commencement of work.	Expenditure during the current year.
	Bridges.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
89	Constructing bridges on Anantpoora Road	14,601	6,578	6,578
90	Ditto masonry bridge on the road from Railway Station to town of Billimora ...	3,692	1,531	1,531
91	Minor works below Rupees 500...	7	7	7
	Total ...	.....	.....	8,116
	Accommodation for Travellers.			
92	Constructing bungalow for the reception of guests	16,681	16	16
	Total ...	.....	.....	16
	Total, Communications ...	.....	.....	27,070
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
	Town and general improvements, Public Garden.			
93	Planting trees and bushes in Public Garden	2,286	1,714	571
94	Carriage roads and foot-paths	19,248	16,784	5,720
95	Lion and tiger cages in Public Garden	12,560	11,049	11,049
96	Gardener's and food-store houses	11,113	10,557	9,557
97	Pigeon-house and a lake around it	7,488	7,140	7,140

98	Iron bridge	4,000	337	337
99	Retaining walls	4,641	3,910	430
100	Constructing a sluice gate and drain for wells	1,359	1,359	1,359
101	His Highness the Maharaja's pleasure house	38,512	41,010	19,947
102	Constructing earthen bund on all sides	8,559	7,487	7,487
103	Centrifugal pump in Public Garden	15,904	11,805	11,805
104	Masonry bridge on Vishwamitri River	2,914	2,000	2,000
105	Constructing bear-pits	3,365	2,938	2,938
106	Erecting an artificial rock and grotesque around the pigeon-house	500	500	500
107	Putting iron pipes for subterranean water conduit	6,571	6,496	2,496
108	Abutments and wing walls to the bridge on Vishwamitri River	8,136	7,377	7,377
109	Tools for Public Garden	1,714	1,392	1,392
110	Minor works below Rupees 500...	48	48	48
	Total ...	.....	.....	92,153
	Town and general improvements, Miscellaneous.			
111	Municipal Market at Nowsari	6,687	3,293	3,293
112	Constructing Band-stand and sheds at the Race Course	3,000	2,966	55
113	Ditto circular privy in the City of Baroda	1,481	1,151	1,151
114	Ditto latrines in the compound of Copper Mint, and executing additions and alterations to Futteypura Lock-up.	1,167	986	986
115	Minor works below Rupees 500...	919	916	566
	Total ...	.....	.....	6,051
	Water-supply.			
116	Constructing drain, &c., to Bund Tank at Dabhoi	3,313	2,450	1,650
117	Certain emergent works for replenishing the Sursagar conduit	520	516	516
118	Erecting Gow-ghaut on the southern side of the Bund Tank at Dubhoi	693	692	692
119	Temporary water-supply to the City of Baroda from Nowlakhi and Chimon Baugh wells ...	10,334	7,650	7,650
120	Excavating channels to Shersia Ajub Talavadi and Shersha Tank in 1876	1,331	644	480
	Ditto ditto ditto in 1877	3,150	2,982	1,620
	Ditto ditto ditto in 1878	596	103	103

Detailed statement of the actual expenditure incurred during the year arranged under different classes, &c.—(Continued.)

Number.	Names of works.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure from commencement of work.	Expenditure during the current year.
	Water-supply.—(Concluded.)	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
121	Sinking 18 kutcha wells, 3 in the bed of Vishwamitri River and 15 in the Sidhnath Tank ...	900	70	70
122	Laying pipes from Chimon Baugh wells to Nowlakhi main pipe	1,750	1,079	1,079
123	Certain emergent works for the replenishing the Sursagar Tank	8,976	6,484	317
124	Minor works below Rupees 500	357	233	233
	Total ...			14,410
	Total, Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...			1,12,614
	Original works. *Rs.*			
	Military 55,711			
	Civil Buildings 3,25,999			
	Communications 27,070			
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements ... 1,12,614			
				5,21,394
	REPAIRS.			
	MILITARY.			
	Ordnance.			
125	Minor works below Rupees 500	635	612	512
	Total ...	.....	.....	512

	Accommodation for Troops.			
126	Necessary repairs to the subsidiary buildings of the 5th Regiment near Sursagar Tank ...	1,846	1,380	880
127	Repairs to the 2nd Regimental Line	1,303	1,204	1,204
128	Ditto ditto	1,004	835	635
129	Minor works below Rupees 500	325	299	299
	Total ...	.....	.....	3,018
	Pagas.			
130	Repairs to small Khas Paga	515	514	514
131	Minor works below Rupees 500...	383	360	361
	Total ...	.....	.....	875
	Total, Military ...	.....	.....	4,405
	CIVIL BUILDINGS.			
	Revenue.			
132	Minor works below Rupees 500	409	342	242
	Total ...	.....	.....	242
	Judicial Courts, &c.			
133	Minor works below Rupees 500	474	415	290
	Total ...	.....	.....	290
	Police.			
134	Minor works below Rupees 500	2,064	1,659	1,409
	Total ...	.....	.....	1,409

Detailed statement of the actual expenditure incurred during the year arranged under different classes, &c.—(Continued.)

Number.	Names of works.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure from commencement of work.	Expenditure during the current year.
	Jail.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
135	Minor works below Rupees 500	1,291	1,250	1,000
	Total ...	.....	.....	1,000
	Hospital and Dispensary.			
136	Repairs to Civil Hospital and out-houses, Baroda	695	628	628
	Total ...	.....	.....	628
	Government Houses and Residencies.			
137	Repairs to Sucoo Bai's Wada	864	856	856
138	Ditto to Bungalow No. 28 in the camp for Captain Jackson	630	1,044	844
139	Ditto to the wooden ceiling of the house occupied by Radhabai Saheb	883	756	6
140	Ditto to several Government buildings in Nowsari Thana	2,135	1,270	1,270
141	Ditto to the house of Bayabai Saheb	1,168	1,142	1,142
142	Repairing ghaut and certain buildings at Dupka	10,796	10,982	1,158
143	Repairs to Revoobai's Wada	1,278	1,262	1,262
144	Minor works below Rupees 500	1,864	1,574	1,274
	Total ...	.....	.....	7,812

	Public Offices.					
145	Repairing the circular portion of the southern side of the Kothi building	952	903	903		
146	Repairs to Thana or Cutcherry building	1,037	685	685		
147	Minor works costing below Rupees 500	389	349	349		
	Total ...	.....	.....	1,937		
	Agads and such other buildings.					
148	Repairs to the sofa in Akhada in Moti Baugh	588	368	68		
149	Minor works below Rupees 500	254	252	52		
	Total ...	.....	.....	120		
	Miscellaneous.					
150	Repairs to bungalow and tank in the Sarsavnee village	3,226	3,226	1,733		
151	Turning tiles of public buildings in 1876	8,600	2,533	38		
	Ditto ditto in 1877	8,000	4,330	4,330		
	Ditto ditto in 1878	9,085	6,193	6,193		
152	Repairs to old Bughykhana No. 3, opposite Bhao Sindhia's Havelli	689	566	166		
153	Repairs to the Kallalkhana house	605	281	81		
154	Minor works below Rupees 500	2,599	2,467	1,910		
	Total ...	.....	.....	14,451		
	Ecclesiastical, Charitable.					
155	Minor works below Rupees 500	436	190	190		
	Total ...	.....	.....	190		

Detailed statement of the actual expenditure incurred during the year arranged under different classes, &c.—(Continued.)

Number.	Names of works.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure from commencement of work.	Expenditure during the current year.
	Ecclesiastical, Churches.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
156	Repairs to the well at Yawateshwar	1,522	1,373	1,373
157	Ditto to Kalka Matta's temple	938	690	690
158	Ditto to Becharajee's temple	2,853	620	620
159	Ditto to Becharajee's Poonjaree's house	1,190	597	588
160	Ditto to Jagannath Mahadhev's Dharamsalla	530	494	494
161	Minor works below Rupees 500...	655	626	626
	Total ...	.....	.....	4,391
	Educational Schools.			
162	Repairs to out-houses of old bungalow on east side of Moti Baugh road for Anglo-Indian School.	1,345	975	975
163	Minor works below Rupees 500...	685	664	484
	Total ...	.....	.....	1,459
	Colleges.			
164	Minor works below Rupees 500	444	300	300
	Total ...	.....	.....	300

	Public Works Buildings.			
165	Minor works below Rupees 500	307	307	172
	Total ...	.....	.....	172
	Mint.			
166	Repairing and making ventilations in the Mint	1,970	1,475	1,475
167	Minor works below Rupees 500	240	199	49
	Total ...	.....	.....	1,524
	Total, Civil Buildings ...	.....	.....	35,925
	COMMUNICATION.			
	Roads.			
168	Repairs to Kalliawadee Road and constructing three feet drain on western side of it ...	638	427	427
	Total ...	.....	.....	427
	Bridges.			
169	Repairs to Bhillapoor bridge	994	20	20
170	Minor works below Rupees 500	320	320	314
	Total ...	.....	.....	334
	Accommodation for travellers.			
171	Repairs to Mohunsing Dharamsalla at Dabhoi	2,158	2,157	1,539
172	Repairs to Kellanpoor Dharamsalla	5,432	4,142	4,142
	Total ...	.....	.....	5,681
	Total, Communications ...	.....	.....	6,442

Detailed statement of the actual expenditure incurred during the year arranged under different classes, &c.—(Concluded.)

Number.	Names of works.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure from commencement of work.	Expenditure during the current year.
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
	Town and General improvements.			
173	Maintenance of Public Garden	4,128	1,910	1,910
	Total ...	.....	.....	1,910
	Miscellaneous.			
174	Repairs to the wall on the east side of Kothi	684	661	661
175	Minor works below Rupees 500	1,454	1,094	1,094
	Total ...	.....	.....	1,755
	Water-supply.			
176	Clearing wells out of the city of Baroda	1,382	1,010	1,010
177	Clearing and repairing wells at Dabhoi	1,389	1,366	1,366
178	Repairs to the Shirsha Tank	2,367	1,567	967
179	Minor works below Rupees 500...	70	63	63
	Total ...	.....	.....	3,406
	Total, Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	.....	.....	7,071
	Repairs. *Rs.*			
	Military 4,405			
	Civil Buildings 35,925			
	Communications 6,442			
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements 7,071			
				53,843

Appendix W.

No.	Name of work.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure.
	Original works.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1	Rebuilding the stables and lines of gold and silver gun battery.	11,932 8 0	4,691 0 0
2	Constructing bungalow for the Medical Officer in charge, Military Hospital.	8,991 0 0	7,282 0 0
3	Constructing a fire-proof room in the Central Treasury building.	12,898 0 0	.....
4	Baroda Central Jail	.....	93,040 0 0
5	Her Highness Rani Jumnabai Dispensary ...	86,333 0 0	25,782 0 0
6	State bungalow for the use of the Special Engineer.	14,000 0 0	13,821 0 0
7	Do. do. for the Principal of High School...	14,000 0 0	9,050 0 0
8	New Public Offices	.....	69,762 0 0
9	Foundation of the Baroda New College ...	32,932 0 0	.....
10	Constructing five culverts on the road from Public Park to Bhootadi Zampa.	14,754 0 0	3,547 0 0
11	Constructing bridges on the road from Moti Baugh road to Anandpoora.	14,601 0 0	6,578 0 0
12	Constructing bungalow for the reception of guests.	16,681 0 0	16 0 0
13	Carriage roads and foot-paths in the Public Garden.	19,248 0 0	16,784 0 0
14	Lions' and tigers' cages	12,560 0 0	11,049 0 0
15	His Highness the Maharaja's pleasure house ...	38,512 0 0	41,010 0 0
16	Centrifugal pumps, &c., &c., in the Public Garden.	15,904 0 0	11,805 0 0
17	Abutment and wing walls for the bridge over Vishwamitri River in Public Park.	8,136 0 0	7,377 0 0
18	Constructing Jail at Dabhoi	59,393 0 0	22,133 0 0
19	Do. do. at Petlad	59,393 0 0	23,146 0 0
20	Do. Dispensary and Medical Attendants' quarters at Petlad.	10,835 0 0	8,268 0 0
21	Constructing a metalled road from Railway Station to the town of Dabhoi.	6,014 0 0	5,360 0 0
22	Jail at Nowsari	61,704 0 0	5,071 0 0

Appendix W.—(*Concluded.*)

No.	Name of work.	Amount of Estimate.	Expenditure.
	Original works.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
23	Constructing Civil Hospital at Nowsari ...	27,739 0 0	19 0 0
24	Deepening the foundation of Nowsari... ...	7,359 0 0	
25	Widening and metalling the road from Railway Station to the Town of Nowsari.	5,815 0 0	378 0 0
26	Constructing fair weather roads within His Highness the Gaekwar's limit (Surat to Bardoli).	6,750 0 0	3,583 0 0
27	Constructing a metalled road from Railway Station to the town of Billimora	5,767 0 0	2,131 0 0
28	Constructing a metalled road from Sion to Kathore.	13,986 0 0	1,457 0 0
29	Municipal Market at Nowsari	10,099 0 0	3,293 0 0
30	Erecting temporary Jail sheds at Karri ...	8,052 0 0	.....
31	Civil Hospital and Dispensary at Karri ...	27,246 0 0	.....
32	School House at Dehegaum	5,405 0 0	.....
33	Jail at Dwarka	22,044 0 0	.....
34	Constructing a bungalow at Manekwara for Captain Mayne, the Assistant Agent to Governor-General.	15,705 0 0	.....
35	Constructing a bungalow for Captain Mayne at Amreilly.	30,000 0 0	.....
	Repairs.		
36	Thorough repairs to the State bungalow at present occupied by Captain Jackson.	9,961 0 0	.....
37	Repairs to the Sirkar Wada at Dabhoi ...	5,346 0 0	.....
38	Metalling the roads in the town of Nowsari ...	16,101 0 0	.....
	Total ...	.....	3,96,433 0 0

Appendix X.

Land Revenue in mixed currencies for 1877-78.

	For 1876-77.	For 1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net increase and decrease. Increase.	Net increase and decrease. Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BARODA DIVISION.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Land revenue proper	33,31,135	33,58,539	1,48,773	1,21,369	27,404	...
„ „ miscellaneous ...	3,87,049	3,97,843	72,786	61,993	10,793	...
Total ...	37,18,184	37,56,382	2,21,559	1,83,362	38,197	...
Deduct remissions for the year ...	5,941	1,24,815	1,18,874	...	1,18,874	...
Net demand	37,12,243	36,31,567	...	80,676	...	80,676
NOWSARI DIVISION.						
Land revenue proper	14,79,046	15,63,151	2,19,685	1,35,580	84,105	...
„ „ miscellaneous ...	2,14,864	1,78,097	11,483	48,250	...	36,767
Total ...	16,93,910	17,41,248	2,31,168	1,83,830	47,338	...
Deduct remissions for the year ...	.....	90,380	90,380	...	90,380	...
Net demand	16,93,910	16,50,868	...	43,042	...	43,042
KAIRI DIVISION.						
Land revenue proper	25,64,757	25,83,448	1,39,226	1,20,535	18,691	...
„ „ miscellaneous ...	2,05,636	2,57,798	59,004	6,842	52,162	...
Total ...	27,70,393	28,41,246	1,98,230	1,27,377	70,853	...
Deduct remissions for the year ...	7,777	16,189	8,412	...	8,412	...
Net demand	27,62,616	28,25,056	62,440	...	62,440	...
AMRELLY DIVISION.						
Land revenue proper	6,10,434	4,23,073	4,110	1,91,471	...	1,87,361
„ „ miscellaneous ...	1,92,334	1,89,270	13,291	16,355	...	3,064
Total ...	8,02,768	6,12,343	17,401	2,07,826	...	1,90,425
Deduct remissions for the year ...	.....	171	171	...	171	...
Net demand	8,02,768	6,12,172	...	1,90,596	...	1,90,596
GRAND TOTAL.						
Land revenue proper	79,85,372	79,68,211	5,11,795	5,68,956	...	57,161
„ „ miscellaneous ...	9,99,884	10,23,008	1,56,564	1,33,440	23,124	...
Total ...	89,85,256	89,51,219	6,68,359	7,02,396	...	34,037
Deduct remissions for the year ...	13,718	2,31,556	2,17,838	...	2,17,838	...
Net demand	89,71,538	87,19,663	62,440	3,14,315	...	2,51,875

Appendix Y.

Land Revenue collected—Collections and Balances for 1877-78.

No.	Division.	Total revenue for collection.	Collections (minus excess payments).	Outstanding balances.
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1	Baroda	36,31,567	31,01,294	5,30,273
2	Nowsari	16,50,868	16,20,254	30,614
3	Karri	28,25,056	23,70,292	4,54,764
4	Amreilly	6,12,172	5,40,257	71,915
	Total ...	87,19,663	76,32,097	10,87,566

Appendix F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMREILLY MAHALS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST JULY 1878.

Introduction—The official year commenced under a gloomy aspect, the early rains to a great extent failed, and the price of grain being excessively high, much anxiety was felt with regard to the poor class of people.

In September and October rain fell, and prospects became more hopeful, but as time went on the pinch began to be felt by the labouring class, who were deprived of their usual occupation.

In the month of March 1878 things were becoming serious, and sanction was obtained for commencing several works throughout the Mahals.

The nature of these will be shown hereafter under the head of "Public Works."

The water-supply, throughout the Mahals, was very scanty.

Advances were allowed by the State to the cultivators for the purpose of sinking new wells and improving old ones. The State also allowed advances for the purchase of seeds.

Great numbers of cattle have died during the year, many of them had been sent as usual to graze in the geer jungle, but in many places there they could find neither grass nor water. The plough bullocks have been mainly preserved having been fed on "chasuttia," which is grown quickly by irrigation.

Towards the latter end of June the monsoon set in, and for years there has not been such a fall.

Great damage has been done to house property by the floods, but what is a cause of more anxiety is that fears are entertained about the crops.

2. The rains having also failed last year in Okhamandel, numbers of Wagheers found their way down to the small portion of the geer which now remains under the jurisdiction of Korinar. There they could find no means of livelihood, and it was found necessary to provide them with daily labour.

The number of Wagheers who were at Korinar off and on for about ten months is shown below—

Men.	Women.	Children.
85	75	51

The total expenditure on account of the Wagheers amounts, I am informed, to Rupees 9,231-10-3. The Wagheers are not steady work people, but they have constructed a road from Korinar to the sands at Mul-Dwarka, also a portion of the Korinar-Ghantwur road, and they have been employed on labour within the town of Korinar.

Great strain has been shown on the Amreilly officials on account of the Wagheers. The whole time they were at Korinar the Police Inspector, Mr. Shittaram Vithul, was in attendance on them to the detriment of his own work.

A strong party of the Dhari Battalion was also on duty at the Wagheer Camp. I am happy to be able to report that there were no serious crimes committed by the Wagheers, and this I attribute in a great measure to the excellent tact and supervision exercised by Mr. Sittaram Vithul, and to the careful arrangements made by Subadar Alladad Khan in charge of the party, Dhari Battalion. At the same time the inhabitants of Korinar and its districts dislike the Wagheers settling near them, and have an innate dread of their very name.

3. The report on the insubordination and mutinous spirit displayed by some members of the Hoozoorat Paga stationed at Amreilly was furnished at the time.

Since then the sentence on the offenders has been published.

The ringleaders were sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, and the others to terms varying from three to nine months.

The ringleaders have been treated with great leniency; but the clean sweep made of the Paga from the Amreilly Mahals will, I hope, prove a deterrent to any misguided men, who may in future think of disobeying orders.

4. During the past year cash payment for sugar-cane cultivation has been introduced into some villages, the terms of assessment to be in force for ten years. Unfortunately the first outset has been rather disastrous than otherwise to the cultivators. Many of the plantations having dried up at an early date owing to want of water. Great distress and anxiety has been felt by the cultivators, but I trust the present year may prove favourable.

5. *Personal.*—The office of Assistant Agent to the Governor-General at Amreilly has been held throughout the year by Major R. G. Mayne.

In the month of September, Captain James Grant resigned his appointment of Superintendent, Dhari Battalion, and was succeeded in January 1878 by Lieutenant Macbay, Bombay Staff Corps.

Owing to ill-health Lieutenant Macbay was obliged to leave in May 1878, and, under orders from the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, Major Mayne took charge of his office.

CHAPTER I.

6. Foreign relations are satisfactory. Extradition continues to work without let or hindrance.

During the year under report there were extradited—

	Cases.	Persons.
From Amreilly to Kattiawar	18	45
To Amreilly from Kattiawar	15	41

In the course of extradition—

	Cases.	Persons.
From Amreilly to Kattiawar... ...	0	0
To Amreilly from Kattiawar... ...	4	13

The accused extradited from Amreilly are tried in a Kattiawar Agency Court. Those extradited to Amreilly are tried by the Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Amreilly, and the Subha conjointly.

Number of criminal cases tried by the Assistant Agent, Governor-General, and Subha during the year, 15.

Two cases, where the accused belonged to the Dhari Battalion, were tried by the Assistant Agent, Governor-General, alone.

7. *Grassias under Amreilly.*—There is a Grassia Court presided over by the District Judge of Amreilly.

I have been favoured with an outline of the past year's work, and from Mr. Vithul Bhau Dajee's report matters appear to be on a satisfactory footing.

The Court is now entering its third official year. It exercises jurisdiction over all the Grassias in the Amreilly Mahals and Okhamandel.

It is contemplated to make a list of Grassias. At present the Judge thinks there are about 250. There were 31 cases pending on the 31st July 1877. Four new cases were filed during the year, making a total of 35 cases.

Of these 13 cases were decided. There were four applications for execution of decrees pending on the 31st July 1877. Seven new applications were filed, and seven have been disposed of.

The Court invariably advises and endeavours to promote amicable settlement between parties.

Mr. Vithul Bhau Dajee remarks on the good conduct of the Grassias, and I am glad to add my testimony to this. As a rule the Grassias are very poor, many of them have lost a great deal of money in fruitless litigation.

There is nothing a Grassia likes better than having on hand a grievance, be it real or imaginary, but I trust better days are in store for them, and that they will see the folly of useless disputes.

It is a matter of great regret that the Grassias do not educate their children. I have constantly impressed on them the importance of this step. I am led to believe that they would send their children to school, if a Grassia's school were established. Mr. Vithul Bhau Dajee interests himself personally in the welfare of the Grassias; he corresponds direct with this office, and work is carried on with great facility and with perfect accord.

8. The long pending case between the Gaekwars and the Bhownuggur State, regarding certain payments made up to the year A.D. 1863 by the latter on account of the villages of Jira, Olia, and Simran, but

withheld since that date, was investigated in the months of January and February by the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Amreilly, and the Assistant Political Agent in charge of the Gohelwad Pfant, Kattiawar.

Owing to other important work these officers were obliged to separate before coming to a decision.

The Assistant Political Agent, Gohelwad, has been asked when it will be convenient for him to meet the Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Amreilly, for the purpose of finishing the case.

No fresh boundary work has been undertaken.

The Surveyor attached to the Assistant Agent's Office has been employed in framing maps of old boundaries, which were required by the Amreilly authorities.

CHAPTER II.

9. The Amreilly Mahals and Okhamandel are administered by Rao Bahadoor Kishow Rao Ramchandra, who is styled Subha of Amreilly and Okhamandel. He has been in office for the whole of the past year. His immediate subordinate is Mr. Morleedhar Geerdhar, who conducts the duties of the Naib Subha.

The District Judge, Mr. Gopeenath Sadashiv, resigned his appointment at the end of December 1877. He took a great interest in Amreilly affairs. His successor, Mr. Vithul Bhau Dajee, assumed charge of his office at the end of December 1877.

The Naib Subha of Police, Mr. Venayek Vishnoo, was transferred to Karri in the Northern Division in November 1877, but returned to his appointment here before the hot weather.

The administration of the Mahals is Native, and the Assistant Agent does not interfere with the actions of the Subha.

The relations between the Assistant Agent and all Amreilly officials continue of a satisfactory nature.

CHAPTER III.

10. *Police.*—The new Police force has now been in existence for more than a year, and is superintended by Mr. Venayek Vishnoo.

There are two Inspectors immediately under him,

Mr. Sittaram Vithul and Mr. Pragju Luxmeedhar. These officers are all active and painstaking.

No statistics have been furnished me as to the result of the workings of the Police. Doubtless these are furnished direct to Baroda, As far as I can judge, the Police corps is in a fair way, and will no doubt, as time goes on, develope into a most useful body of men.

I would remark that the pay of the sepoys is very small and insufficient to ensure obtaining a good class of men for the lower grade.

The following table shows the number of prisoners in the Amreilly and District Jails at the end of July:—

No.	Mahal.	Awaiting trial.	Sentenced.	Total.
1	Amreilly	24	127	151
2	Dhari	1	14	15
3	Damnaggar	.....	2	2
4	Korinar	2	11	13
5	Sihanaggar	.....	.....	.....
6	Bheemcatta	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	27	154	181

This is a decrease of 138 as compared with last year.

11. *Prisons.*—The Jail at Amreilly is within the town walls, and a strong party of the Dhari Battalion guards it.

The prisoners in Jail lead a very easy idle life, and those sentenced to hard labour are for the most part as well off as a man undergoing simple imprisonment.

No instruction is given to the prisoners, there are no manufactory profits whatever, and each prisoner is a dead weight on the State finances.

There are many points connected with the welfare of the prisoner which have been hitherto in a state far from satisfactory, especially I would mention the insufficient clothing supplied. I can vouch for the wretched state the prisoners were in for want of warm clothing in the cold season, and although sanction was obtained early in the season for the purchase of country blankets, yet these were not ready for issue till the cold weather had passed away.

I trust, however, that matters will not improve, as there is a scheme on foot whereby the Jail establishment is to be increased.

There have been several additions and improvements made to the Jail which will be remarked on hereafter.

In a sanitary point of view, the prisoners at Amreilly have been very carefully looked after by the Civil Surgeon, Mr. Rustomji Hormasji.

12. *Military.*—His Highness the Gaekwar's 4th Regiment of Infantry or "Dhari Battalion" is stationed at Dhari.

The corps is under the careful supervision of Captain G. Nissen, of His Highness the Gaekwar's service, and is in an efficient state.

The total number of rank and file is 514; followers 25.

Two Naiks and four Lance Naiks have been promoted to higher grades. Two privates have been transferred to other appointments, one Bass Drummer was pensioned.

Fifteen men were discharged; fourteen men died; three deserted; and 32 recruits and one Drummer were enlisted.

The distribution of castes is as follows:—

Mussulmans				130
Including	Pathans ...	...	36	
	Persian ...	...	1	
	Beloochi ...	...	5	
	Sindhee ...	...	1	
	Panjabee ...	...	9	
	Hindoostani ...	...	77	
	Kattiawari ...	...	1	
Hindoos		...	...	403
Including	Hindoostanis ...	...	272	
	Sikhs	...	3	
	Mahrattas ...	...	94	
	Bheels ...	...	16	
	Rajpoots ...	...	4	
	Kolies ...	...	1	
	Other castes.	...	13	
		Total ...	403.	533

The regiment furnishes guards over the treasuries and jails at Amreilly, Dhari, Korinar, and Damnaggar, and is constantly employed in escorting treasure, prisoners, and stores.

During a great part of last year a party of 25 rank and file under Subadar Alladad Khan was stationed at the Wagheer Camp at Korinar. A detachment of 100 rank and file was marched to Amreilly at the end of December last to suppress a mutinous spirit displayed by some men of the Hoozoorat Paga.

The men afterwards escorted the prisoners to Dwarka. The detachment was commanded by Subadar Indarjeet, and the conduct of all ranks was approved by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.

New muskets have been received for the regiment, but are not yet issued, as new bayonet scabbards were found necessary. These have now arrived, and whenever a cart can travel from Manekwara to Dhari they will be despatched.

At present the country track is impassable.

Owing to high prices of grain the Minister was good enough to allow compensation of one rupee to all ranks drawing less than Rupees 15 per mensem.

The pay of the regiment is now issued in British coin, and the rate has been fixed at 14 annas for a Babashai rupee. This is a gain to the men who formerly found it difficult to obtain 13 annas in the market.

All regimental accounts are now kept according to the calendar months. This simplifies matters much.

A new well for drinking purposes has been sanctioned, also an extra barrack for the men.

The hospital is well looked after by Hospital Assistant Shaikh Jeyroodeen, who is a very careful and painstaking servant of the State.

The school flourishes, but it must be put on a better footing, and have a regular master appointed.

All recruits attend school.

I am glad again to report favourably of the regiment, and my thanks are due to Captain Nissen for the tact and discretion he shows in carrying on his work.

The Superintendent of the Dhari Battalion, Lieutenant Macbay, proceeded on sick leave in May last.

13. *Forests.*—Nothing is done with regard to the conservation of trees, and they have suffered terribly this year, having been stripped of their leaves for the cattle, and having been lopped and disfigured by persons who earn a livelihood by selling wood.

14. *Quarries.*—The black stone quarry at Amreilly has been considerably worked for public buildings and roads within the town.

15. *Post Offices.*—New Post Offices have been opened at Dhari and Korinar. That at Damnaggar has been abolished, and the town is served by a rural messenger. The correspondence between Baroda and the Amreilly Mahals and *vice versa*, unless of a very urgent character, is carried by private runners.

16. *Telegraphs.*—There is no Telegraph Office in the Mahals, and Amreilly is entirely cut off from the outer world.

17. *Sanitation.*—A sum of Rupees 4,000 is allowed annually for the conservancy of the town of Amreilly.

Up to the present time no regular Municipal Administration has been organised.

There is a Conservancy Establishment kept up, and rubbish from the town is carted away, but there is no regular system.

I have asked the Subha to form a Committee, and I hope shortly that a meeting will be convened to take into consideration the steps necessary for the organization of a sound Conservancy Department.

During the year under report a sum of Rupees 2,521-14-3 has been expended from the allowance of Rupees 4,000, and I have requested the Subha to carry the balance to this year's account, as there will be some large items of expenditure on organising the Department.

The town of Amreilly is certainly cleaner than it used to be, but there is room for much improvement. In the other large towns in the Mahals there is no system of conservancy.

18. *Medical Relief.*—In October 1877 Mr. Rustomji Hormasji arrived in Amreilly to take up his appointment as Civil Surgeon.

I have seen a copy of his report, which is very interesting.

During the nine months of his tenure of office there were—

Out-door patients attending the Dispensary		4,390
Cured or relieved	3,600	
Absented or unknown	711	
Died	33	
Remained	46	
Total ...	4,390	

The daily average attendance was 75·5.

The total number of cholera cases in the town of Amreilly from February to July was 99; of these 29 ended fatally.

The Civil Surgeon reports on the extreme apathy shown by many persons who are attacked with cholera.

He attributes the predisposing cause of cholera to the use of unwholesome food and water. As regards the former, I much fear that, notwithstanding his efforts, a good deal of bad grain found its way into the Amreilly markets from the under-ground granaries.

Some jowari, which is said to have been buried for 30 years, the Civil Surgeon describes as black and decayed by age, and attacked by fungi and animals.

The attention of the authorities will, I have no doubt, be directed to this matter.

There were 500 primary vaccination cases, but no persons were revaccinated. I trust the time is not far distant when there may be a good hospital, and quarters for the Civil Surgeon.

In the meantime it is most satisfactory to see that the dispensary at Amreilly is thoroughly appreciated, and I consider great credit is due to Mr. Rustomji Hormasji, who works under considerable disadvantages, particularly as regards want of accommodation for patients.

I regret to have to report again there is no medical relief at Damnaggar or Korinar.

19. *Instruction.*—There are 12 Government Schools in the Amreilly Mahals situated as follows:—

2 Amreilly.	1 Sarambhra.	1 Ghantwur.
1 Warasra.	1 Wankia.	1 Chalala.
1 Korinar.	1 Damnaggar.	1 Sajiawaddar.
	1 Chawand. 1 Dhari.	

In one of the schools at Amreilly, Mahrathi is taught.

The under-mentioned table shows the average daily attendance of pupils at the several schools.

No.	Schools.	Average daily attendance.
1	Amreilly (Mahrathi)	29·
2	Do. (Guzerathi)	134·
3	Wankia	19·8
4	Sajiawaddar	24·3
5	Warasra	26·9
6	Damnaggar	66·4
7	Chawand	16·2
8	Korinar	20·3
9	Ghantwur	9·4
10	Dhari	60·2
11	Sarambhra	10·1
12	Chalala	45·6

The numbers at Amreilly have increased considerably, and I think Mr. Kahanji Trikumdass, the Head Master of the Amreilly School, deserves credit.

The school at Korinar appears to be badly attended.

At Amreilly a new school-house is under construction, when it is ready I have no doubt that the pupils will increase; at present there is not sufficient room for all who would like to attend in the wretched house used as a school. The details in full regarding the Educational Department in the Amreilly Mahals are furnished direct to Mr. Bhogelall Pranwallabhdass, the Director of Public Instruction, Baroda State.

An Inspector of schools visited the Mahals last year, and appeared generally satisfied with what came under his observation.

20. *Public Works and Roads.*—During the year under report a considerable sum of money has been spent in public works.

The Department is under the supervision of Mr. Shaikh Ramzan, a subordinate of the Public Works Department, Baroda State. He is a most energetic man and works very hard.

I am much pleased with the works he has completed at the jail, and, as far as the school building has progressed, it appears to be excellent work.

There are now some 30 miles of road ready for metal or moorum whichever is sanctioned.

The earth-works have suffered a good deal of damage in some places from excessive rain.

The above works have been of the greatest possible benefit to the poor during the late times of scarcity. Without them, the result would have been in many instances disastrous.

I give below a list of works which have been put in hand and the cost of the same.

Besides these works, sanction has been received as follows :-

House for Assistant Agent, Governor-General	Rs.	15,000
Servants' houses and stables	„	5,000
Office and quarters for guard	„	10,000
New well at Dhari for use of Dhari Battalion	„	1,652

The house for the Assistant Agent will be commenced as soon as the weather is settled.

The well at Dhari has already been commenced.

Memorandum of works taken in hand by the Public Works Department, and expenditure of the same.

Nature of works.	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.	
AMREILLY—				
New rooms in jail	1,442	3	0	
New kitchen for prisoners	709	9	9	
New school building	7,096	0	6	
Repairs to fort wall	9,448	2	3	
„ to old fort gate	999	12	5	
„ to Warasra gate	38	10	6	
„ to Assistant Agent's Office ...	311	8	6	
New well in compound for Assistant Agent to the Governor-General ...	1,530	3	2	
Repairs to country roads round town ...	215	0	0	
DAMNAGGAR—				
Excavation of tank at Padursingha ...	781	15	5	
Ditto ditto Saktpur ...	550	13	0	
Cistern cleaned out	16	9	9	
Repairs to fort wall	50	0	0	
Cleaning out two wells	24	12	8	
DHARI—				
New cook-room, &c., to Dhari Hospital ...	445	8	1	
BHEEMCATTA—				
Excavation of tank	147	14	3	
ROADS—				
Amreilly to Warasra road	2,064	7	8	Amreilly-Damnuggur road.
Damnaggar to Chabadya	785	11	11	
Amreilly to Kheejadia	1,329	14	3	Amreilly-Buggusra road.
„ to Gavadka.	1,685	5	0	Amreilly-Dhari road.
Dhari to Ambuldee	1,687	4	7	
„ to Camp	481	13	6	
„ to Peepalia	510	1	6	
Amreilly towards Cheetul	1,775	7	3	Amreilly-Cheetul road.
Chawand towards Lathi	1,442	8	0	Amreilly-Chawand road.
Roads within town of Amreilly ...	4,587	6	1	Amreilly
„ Korinar towards Ghantwur	2,303	12	6	Korinar-Ghantwur road.
Total ...	42,462	7	6	

21. *General Remarks.*—From information furnished by the Subha of Amreilly, I understand that in Amreilly and Dhari Rupees 1,188-4 were advanced for the purpose of deepening wells.

Puggaree advances were made to the following amount:—

Amreilly District	...	...	...	Rupees	5,033
Dhari „	...	...	...	„	1,515
Damnaggar „	...	...	...	„	945
		Total	...	„	7,493

Apparently no advances were made to the cultivators of the Korinar, Sitanuggur, or Bheemcatta districts, and I am inclined to be of the opinion that no great facilities were offered to the cultivators anywhere in the Mahals, or they would have availed themselves more freely of the advances.

22. I alluded in my last year's report to waste lands in the Mahals.

In the absence of any survey it is impossible to say even approximately the extent, but I am convinced that if this question were taken up in a liberal spirit, the gain to the State would be immense.

The Wahiwutdars of the Mahals might be called on for an independent report. At present they will not suggest anything, but merely carry out the orders of their local superior. From conversations I have had with the Wahiwutdars of Amreilly, Damnaggar, Dhari, and Korinar, I am convinced that were they allowed to make independent suggestions, the condition of the ryots would be much improved, and the State would also benefit.

The magisterial duties of the Wahiwutdars interfere very much with their revenue works.

23. In conclusion, I again acknowledge with pleasure the satisfactory manner in which Sheristadar Azum Vithul Rao Gopall and Head Clerk, Mr. Bamanjee Dossabhoy, have performed their duties.

CAMP MANEKWARA, *The 19th September* 1878. } (Sd.) R. GRAHAM MAYNE, *Major, Asst. Agent, Governor-General, Amreilly.*

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CHAPTER I.

Political.

1. *Changes in the Administration.*—Assistant Apothecary Cardoz, whose services were lent by the Bombay Government to His Highness the Gaekwar in June 1874, held medical charge of the Okha Battalion up to April last, when he was retransferred to the British Medical Department, and was succeeded by Mr. R. Pandit, L.M.S., who has been appointed Civil Surgeon of Dwarka, in addition to his regimental duties. Captain Scott still retains the acting appointment of Assistant Agent to the Governor-General at Dwarka during the absence of the permanent incumbent, Captain Jackson, who is acting at Baroda.

2. *Frontier affairs.*—The relations with the neighbouring States of Porebunder and Nowanuggur continue to be very satisfactory, and nothing untoward has occurred during the year to interrupt the harmonious working of the Extradition Treaty.

3. *Chief of Aramda.*—The old Rajpoot Chief, Jalim Sing, died at Aramda on the 26th September 1877. He was upwards of 70 years of age, and owing to over-indulgence in opium-eating he had been in a state of semi-unconsciousness for some years previously to his death. During his lifetime he enjoyed a monthly pension of Rupees 360, besides a few privileges, which have been continued to his son, Poonjajee, though the allowance has been reduced to Rupees 270 per mensem. The pension is not hereditary, and its continuance to the present Chief is contingent solely upon his future good behaviour. As foreshadowed in my last Annual Report, the late Chief's widow and her son, Pragjee, have laid violent hands upon the whole of the deceased's property, and Poonjajee, the eldest son by the first marriage, has been deprived of all his rights even to his exclusion from the paternal dwelling. The widow claims not only the property, but has the effrontery to demand the pension conferred by the State on Poonjajee, alleging in justification of such claims that the late Chief bequeathed all his possessions to her and her issue to the entire detriment of his eldest son, and a document to that effect purporting to have been drawn up a short time previous to her marriage is averred to be in her hands, though she studiously declines to produce it in substantiation of her claims. I had the honor of submitting a report to you

of the foregoing circumstances in May last, and recommended that the case be heard and determined by your Assistant conjointly with the Munsiff of Dwarka, as the widow definitely refuses to submit to arbitration or any other compromise whatever.

Chief of Positra.—This Chief is deeply involved in debt, though not irretrievably so, and at his urgent solicitation I am endeavouring to extricate him from the more serious of his pecuniary embarrassments by compromising with his hungry and importunate creditors. The Chief has promised to curtail his extravagant and wholly needless expenditure, and it is anticipated that by judicious economy, combined with a closer attention to the management of his estate, he will soon be emancipated from his present load of indebtedness that was gradually crushing him. He is not in receipt of any pension, but he holds the village of Positra as a grant in perpetuity from His Highness the Gaekwar, besides a few minor possessions elsewhere. The revenue of his lands, &c., amounts to about Rupees 3,000 per annum, though it could be doubled in the hands of a more energetic and enterprising holder. Like the Aramda Chief, he is a Rajpoot, and wastes a considerable portion of his substance in opium-eating. The Nakabar land dispute between this Chief and the Okha authorities, referred to in paragraph 11 of last Report, is still awaiting the final settlement by the Baroda Government. The decision was arrived at in principle by Captain Jackson and the Wahiwutdar in 1874, but no action can be taken thereon till it is confirmed by superior authority.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

4. *Surveys and Settlements.*—There were no fresh surveys or settlements in connection with Wagheer lands during the year under report. A scientific survey of the district of Okhamundel will be attended with immeasurable advantages to the State, both in respect of lands held by Wagheers and those under cultivation by other Gaekwari subjects. The expense of the survey would be more than recouped by the resumption of hundreds of beeghas of land now in possession of the ryots in excess of what they pay for, and therefore the property of the State. The cultivators are gradually destroying all the boundary marks, such as they are, in the district, and their encroachments are assuming very formidable dimensions.

5. *Waste lands.*—There is much waste land in Okhamundel which is fit for the plough; but it is slowly being reduced in extent by the wholesale encroachments that are allowed to take place year by year, and the State is suffering a heavy loss by the facilities afforded to these fraudulent landholders.

6. *Wagheer land cultivation.*—The extent of land under cultivation by the Wagheers is as follows:—

	Beeghas.
Santees (48 beeghas) on salami rate at Rupee 1 per annum:...	751
„ „ on full assessment	132
Total number of santees under cultivation	883

The number of Wagheers cultivating land on the salami and full assessment rates is 773, and the total revenue derivable therefrom is Rupees 1,749, but the full amount was not collected owing to large remissions on account of the drought that prevailed in most of the villages last year. Some of the assessments were wholly remitted, and a few were suspended till more propitious seasons. The actual amount collected was Rupees 402, of which Rupees 210 were for full assessments, and Rupees 192 on account of salami lands.

7. *Balances.*—The balance due by Wagheers for land revenue is Rupees 9,743; of this sum Rupees 1,556 are for salami holdings, and the remainder for land held on the full assessment rates, and it is expected that the bulk of these balances will be recovered during next harvest.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Course of Legislature.

8. *Laws and Regulations.*—A modified Cattle Trespass Act, which was to have been introduced in Okha by the Subha of Amreilly in 1876, has apparently been relegated to the shelf, though the passing of such a law in this district is really a desideratum, as it would tend to minimise the interminable and irritating disputes between cattle-owners and cultivators, especially among the Wagheers and Rebarees, who are perpetually at variance with one another in this respect.

Last May a cow belonging to a sepoy of the Okha Battalion was killed by a Memon for trespassing in his garden near Burwala. The sepoy complained to the Wahiwutdar, who fined the Memon Rupees 20, but no compensation was awarded to the sufferer.

9. A new customs tariff is urgently needed for Okhamundel since the State has adopted the practice of annually farming the customs duties. The Wagheers and the men of the Okha Battalion are exempted from the payment of certain dues, and they enjoy other privileges which are not extended to the remainder of the population. This fact is ignored by the contractor who contends that all are bound to pay alike, and as he appears to be encouraged in this belief by the Dwarka authorities, he persists in collecting his illegal dues, and the action he has taken in several cases that have come under my notice has been productive of serious discontent. The law at present in force is too arbitrary and indefinite, and it is very desirable for the satisfaction of all parties that new rules, less elastic and more equitable in their operation, be introduced as soon as possible.

Police.

10. *Police augmentation.*—A small Police force consisting of four Jemadars and 40 sepoys was organized last year for service in this district under the orders of the Wahiwutdar. It is distributed as follows:—

1 Jemadar	and	14	sepoys	at the town of Dwarka,
1	„	7	„	„ Island of Beyt,
1	„	5	„	„ town of Burwala,
1	„	5	„	„ village of Dhingee,

and the remaining nine sepoys are employed as escorts to the postal runners between the Runn frontier and Dwarka. These policemen assist the Foujdars in the detection and suppression of crime, and are expected to patrol at night time the towns and villages where they are stationed. The introduction of this force has not resulted in any diminution of the heavy duties performed by the Okha Battalion, which still furnishes a Police Thana to all the villages occupied by Wagheers and their cognate tribes, besides, also, a strong detachment at the Island of Beyt.

11. *Police Foujdars.*—The new Police force and the village Thanas are under the immediate orders of the District Foujdars, who are responsible to the Wahiwutdar and the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for the preservation of order in their respective circles, and also for the preparation of criminal cases that come under their jurisdiction beyond the limits of Dwarka and the Island of Beyt. The system works smoothly and satisfactorily, and the Foujdars have performed their multifarious duties very commendably during the year under report.

12. *Loss of property by fire.*—The only fire that occurred in Okha last year was at the village of Dhrasunwal, where four large stacks of kirbee were completely destroyed by an incendiary, who was actuated by motives of revenge. The estimated loss of the kirbee was Rupees 620.

13. *Stolen property.*—The stolen property belonging to the Wagheers amounted to 12 annas only, but that of the other Gaekwari subjects aggregated Rupees 7,982, of which Rupees 5,587 were recovered.

Criminal Justice.

14. *State of crime.*—A spirit of lawlessness prevailed generally among the Wagheers during the whole of last year, though no very serious offences were committed by them. The season was very unpropitious, and the consequent pressure of high prices was mainly the cause of the increased criminality, which among Wagheers is inseparable from a period of scarcity and distress. There was as usual a preponderance of offences against property, which was to be apprehended from the State of semi-starvation, in which the majority of the Wagheers have existed for such a prolonged period of want and hardship. The number of offences dealt with during the year was 31, the total persons tried being 54. Several cases of theft, though reported, were never detected.

15. The subjoined statement exhibits the result of these trials:—

	Number of offences tried.	Number of offenders for trial.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining untried.	Depending.
In the Criminal Court of the Assistant Agent, Governor General.	31	54	4	50	...	...

There were six more cases and 24 more prisoners tried last year than in the year previous, and the number of offenders convicted in proportion to the number tried is as follows :—

In 1876-77 there were 28 convictions to 30 tried.
In 1877-78 „ 50 „ 54 „

The percentage of convictions this year is 92·5 as compared with 93·1 of the year previous.

16. *Punishments.*—The punishments awarded to the Wagheers convicted last year are shown below :—

	Rigorous imprisonment.	Simple imprisonment.	Fine.	Flogging.	Remarks.
By the Assistant Agent, Governor-General.	35	...	2	13	21 of these 35 were fined in addition to the rigorous imprisonment awarded. Those sentenced to fine only suffered imprisonment in default.

The offenders who suffered corporal punishment were all under 20 years of age, and the whole were medically examined before the sentences were carried out. The infliction of such chastisement indubitably tended to diminish the commission of offences against property, which for several months previously had assumed very alarming proportions. Another reason for my adopting this mode of punishment in lieu of imprisonment was the insufficiency of accommodation in the Dwarka Jail, which was crowded throughout the year.

17. The amount of fines imposed by your Assistant and the sum realized is as follows :—

Number of fines.	Amount imposed.	Realized.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
23	895 14 0	7 0 0

Included in the amount imposed is the sum of Rupees 620 which represents the loss caused by the incendiary who destroyed the four kirbee stacks at the village of Drasenwell.

18. One extraditional case was tried conjointly by the Wahiwutdar and your Assistant. The offender was a subject of the Jam of Nowanuggur, and he was tried and convicted for stealing a camel in Okha territory. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rupees 50, in default to undergo a further term of imprisonment for two months.

19. *Appeals.*—There were no appeals from your Assistant's decisions during the year, either in the cases tried separately by him or conjointly with the Wahiwutdar.

20. *Jail.*—The inadequate accommodation afforded by the Dwarka Jail, and also the unsuitability, for divers reasons, of the present site, have been too frequently brought to notice by my predecessors and myself to call for any further representation beyond the remark that plans and estimates for a new jail were submitted by the Wahiwutdar to the Baroda authorities last January, and about a month ago a grant of Rupees 22,040 was sanctioned by the Minister for the construction of a new building. The work has not yet been commenced owing, I believe, to some divergence of opinion as to whether it is to be performed by contract or under the personal supervision and management of the local Engineer. Perhaps, also, the incessant rain during July has assisted to retard operations.

21. *Jail population.*—The number of prisoners in the jail on the 31st July 1878 was 58, and the total population throughout the year was 162, the daily average being 52·8.

The following table exhibits the number of prisoners of all classes admitted and released during the year under report:—

	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Men of the Okha Battalion.	Total.
	Under the Assistant's jurisdiction.		Under the Wahiwutdar's jurisdiction.			
Number of prisoners in the jail on the 31st July 1877	12	1	18	3	....	34
Admitted during the year	36	1	85	4	2	128
Released	20	2	76	6	...	104
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...
Escaped	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining on the 31st July 1878 ...	28	...	27	1	2	58

22. *Terms of imprisonment.*—All the prisoners tried by your Assistant were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, and of those sentenced by the Wahiwutdar, 48 were awarded rigorous and 41 simple imprisonment. In January last 40 sowars of the Hazrut Paga at Amreilly were sent to the Dwarka Jail by the Baroda authorities pending their trial for gross insubordination and contempt of lawful authority. Eventually 37 of them were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, rigorous and simple, and the remaining three were released on furnishing security for their future good behaviour. Of the 128 prisoners admitted into the jail during the year, 80 were sentenced to imprisonment under six months; five men to over six months and under twelve months; 32 over one year and under two years, and 11 over two years and under three. There were no civil prisoners admitted during the past year.

23. *Health.*—The prisoners enjoyed exceptionllay good health throughout the year. There were no deaths among them, and the principal ailments were sore-feet and rheumatism. The average daily sick was 5·96, but there were many malingerers, and they were not

retained in hospital for more than a day or two. They managed to impose on the new Civil Surgeon for some weeks after his arrival, and the number of sick in hospital at one time amounted to 20 for several successive days, but the Doctor eventually discerned their object, and the daily average was speedily reduced to its normal proportions. There were three cases of cholera in July last, but all the patients recovered.

24. *Conduct and discipline.*—The prisoners have behaved fairly well, but there are three or four incorrigible characters in the jail, who have on several occasions instigated others to commit breaches of discipline. Two of the former were flogged in consequence, and the punishment had a wholesome effect; but, as a rule, coercive discipline is seldom resorted to except in cases of violence or insubordination, as it is found that the prisoners are more amenable to milder influences than the harsh treatment of the stocks and the lash. It was, however, absolutely necessary to make a few deterrent examples, as in the cases above alluded to last year.

25. *Education.*—The prisoners are debarred from receiving any education within the jail precincts owing to the limited space available, as there is barely adequate accommodation even to house them. A few were provided with elementary school books which they studied in the intervals of rest allowed them during extramural labour, but their progress along this thorny path was necessarily desultory and superficial.

26. *Manufactures.*—For similar reasons manufactures were not attempted, though there were several skilled artisans in the jail last year, and had circumstances been favorable they could have been profitably employed in making cane-chairs, matting, chicks, ropes, &c., which would have found a ready sale in the town. When the new jail is finished some efforts in this direction will doubtless be initiated.

27. *Employment of the convicts.*—The prisoners were employed principally in road-making and repairing public buildings during the year. A good metalled road, 16 feet broad and ¾ mile long, from Camp to Roopun Bunder, was completed, and similar roads from the Okha Battalion lines to the town gate, and round two sides of the walls were also made by them. Walking through sandy thoroughfares a foot deep is not a satisfactory or convenient mode of progression, especially for carts, and the construction of these roads at the places above indicated, where none ever previously existed, is felt to be a great boon by the Dwarka public and appreciated accordingly.

28. *Nationality of prisoners.*—One hundred and one of the prisoners admitted were Hindoos and 27 Mussulmans; of these 109 were inhabitants of Okhamundel, 17 of Amreilly, and 2 of Nuggur territory.

29. *Expenditures.*—The total expenditure for the maintenance of the jail, including the permanent establishment, amounted to Rupees 4,117-2, being Rupees 419 in excess of the previous year. The charge for rations was Rupees 3,154, or Rupees 60 per head of average strength. Clothing of the prisoners amounted to Rupees 90-2-2.

30. Up to November last it had been customary for the soldiers composing the guard to perform certain duties in connection with the interior economy of the jail which more appropriately belonged to the

warders, and, as the system did not meet with approval, fresh regulations were framed for the guidance of the guard and jail authorities, and received your sanction in the following December. Three extra warders were, therefore, added to the permanent establishment during the year.

Civil Justice.

31. *Wagheer Civil Cases.*—The Civil Court for the settlement of Wagheer cases is composed of your Assistant and the Munsiff at Dwarka. It is optional with the Assistant either to try them in conjunction with the Munsiff or to allow them to be settled exclusively by the latter, conditionally upon the proceedings being submitted to the Assistant for concurrence and counter-signature. This system was adopted by my predecessors, and I have followed it also, though I think it is more desirable that Wagheer civil cases, like their criminal cases, should be entrusted exclusively to the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General.

32. *Civil Suits.*—During the year only two Wagheer suits were disposed of. Both were contested, one being decided in favor of the plaintiff and the other for the defendant. The average duration of these suits from the date of being filed to date of final disposal was three months and 25 days. No distraint warrants were issued.

33. There are two reasons for the paucity of Wagheer civil cases during last year. The first was owing to the partial famine which deterred the Wagheer creditors from filing their suits, for they fully realized the difficulty of extracting blood from a stone. The second is this: in 1876 I was informed that when Wagheer cases came on for hearing at the Civil Court, the plaintiffs, who were invariably bunnias and money lenders, either threatened or bribed the Wagheer defendants to stay away, and so allow judgment to go by default, the consequence being that all cases formerly decided were wholly in favor of the plaintiffs, and there was also no necessity of investigating account books or going through the formality of examining witnesses. The new Munsiff, who is very conscientious and indefatigable in his duties, brought these facts to my notice, and said that he was not prepared like his predecessors to acquiesce in such an obnoxious practice. I fully concurred, and therefore engaged a Vakeel for several months to conduct Wagheer cases especially; I also advised the Wagheers to be present in Court when their cases come up, and the Munsiff at the same time intimated to the plaintiffs that he would pass no judgment till their account books had been minutely examined and the case fully argued on both sides. The bunnias took alarm at such a radical measure, and some decided to forego their claims, while others effected a compromise outside the Court in preference to submitting their account books for examination. Several, however, pressed their claims, but with very disastrous results, as the investigation of the majority of their books revealed a system of wholesale fraudulent entries and other iniquities, and they were only too glad to escape with the loss of their dishonest claims without being further punished for their knavery. This is, for

the Wagheers, a very satisfactory state of things, who gratefully acknowledge the Munsiff's labours in their behalf. With the exception of the nomination of the Vakeel, the whole credit is due to the Munsiff, who is a very able and well educated man, and a great favorite with every one, except the bunnias perhaps.

Municipal Administration.

34. *Municipal Funds.*—A sum of Rupees 1,250 was sanctioned by the Minister last year as an annual municipal allowance for the town of Dwarka. At my suggestion the Wahiwutdar organized a Municipal Committee a few months ago, composed of himself as President and six members, of whom three are official and three non-official. The committee assembles once a week in the Dwarka Library for the transaction of business, and some substantial work has been done recently. The town has been divided into seven sections, one being allotted to each member who is responsible for its cleanliness. This is a good beginning, and it is hoped that the proverbial unsavouriness of the town will soon fade out of recollection. There are two other grants allowed annually for street-lighting and conservancy aggregating Rupees 60, which have now been amalgamated with the municipal fund. The funds are economically administered, and are not inadequate to essential needs. There is a balance of nearly Rupees 500 in hand, which should be expended in permanent improvements for the benefit of the townspeople, but the Wahiwutdar unfortunately cannot do this without the sanction of the Subha at Amreilly, who will not answer the references made to him on the subject.

Military.

35. *Troops at Dwarka.*—The military force at Dwarka consists of one company of the 28th Regiment, Native Infantry, and the Okhamundel Battalion, the former commanded by a Subadar and the latter by the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General. The strength of the troops has remained unchanged during the year.

36. *Okha Battalion.*—The cost of this battalion last year amounted to Rupees 80,051, including the Adjutant's pay, but not the Commandant's, whose salary is debited as a civil charge.

37. *Equipment.*—The corps is armed with the old smooth-bore muskets, most of which are in a fairly serviceable condition. The appointments are of leather, which are very suitable and wear excellently. New uniform, consisting of a tunic and pantaloons of invisible green cloth, was issued last year at a cost of Rupees 3,910. The clothing lasts two years and then becomes the property of the soldier. It is worn during the monsoon and cold weather, and substituted in summer by khaikee clothing which is kept up at regimental expense. The head-dress is a dark blue turban, and the whole uniform is well adapted for the purpose.

38. *Drill and Discipline.*—The corps still maintains its high reputation for efficiency in drill and discipline, and the smartness and soldier-like appearance of the men elicited very favorable remarks from the Governor of Bombay, who visited Dwarka last November. The conduct of the men during the year was unexceptionable.

39. *Education.*—The Regimental School continues to be very popular. It is voluntarily attended by about one-sixth of the battalion, but the attendance of all recruits is compulsory. The Inspector of Education took his examination last December, and made a very gratifying report of its general efficiency. Three men obtained 2nd class certificates and seven men 3rd class certificates of qualification. There are seven classes, *viz.*, one English, three Mahrathi, and three Hindi, besides a class for girls. The average daily attendance throughout the year was 98. Previous to the establishment of the school the non-commissioned officers commanding thanas were beholden to a bunnia or some local scribe for the preparation of their written reports to head-quarters, but now they perform this duty themselves. The two Wagheer lads whom I placed in the school last year did not make any satisfactory progress owing to there being no qualified Guzerathi teachers, so I have transferred them to the town school, where their improvement has been more marked and satisfactory.

40. *Health.*—The general health of the corps last year was good. One Havildar died of heart disease, and one Naique from dysentery. There were six cases of cholera, including two women, both of whom died, and also one sepoy who was also suffering from guinea-worm. Three men were discharged as physically unfit for further service. The average daily number of sick was 17·09, and the prevailing diseases were fevers and bronchitis.

41. *Nationality.*—The Okha Battalion is distinctively a corps of Pathans, which I use as a generic term for Cabulees, Beloochees and North-West men. It is called by the inhabitants the "Beloochee Pultan," though there is a fair sprinkling of Mahrattas, who are unfortunately very deficient in stature, and will not be enlisted hereafter unless they are over 5 feet 7 inches in height.

42. *Quarters.*—The quarters of the troops have remained unchanged during the year. The accommodation available for the Detachment, 28th Regiment Native Infantry, is more than ample, while that of the Okha Battalion is so inadequate that a number of married men have voluntarily subscribed towards the erection of two extra pendalls on a suitable site adjacent to the other buildings.

43. *Employment of the troops.*—The detachment furnishes the jail guard and its own regimental guards. The Okha Battalion finds the jail picket over the prisoners during extramural labour, also the kutchery, temple, and bazar guards, besides those for regimental purposes. It also furnishes a thana at all the Wagheer villages in Okha. The

following statement exhibits more fully the nature of the duties performed by this corps :—

SPECIFICATION.	Native Officers.	Havildars.	Naiques and L. Naiques.	Privates and buglers.
Beyt detachment	...	1	2	27
Thirty-three thanas at Wagheer villages ...	...	5	30	111
Jail picquet	...	1	1	8
Wahiwutdar's Kutcherry	...	1	1	6
Temple guard	...	...	1	3
Bazar patrol	...	...	1	5
Total on duty ...	...	8	36	160
Remaining at head-quarters, including sick and furlough men and regimental guards ...	10	17	39	190
Grand total ...	10	25	75	350

The average number of nights in bed for the detachment was about three for all ranks, and that of the Okha Battalion was three for non-commissioned officers and two for privates.

44. *Library.*—A library was established for the Okha Battalion last February at regimental expense. The erection of the building cost Rupees 300, and the furniture Rupees 80. Four vernacular papers are taken in, and several books are shortly to be purchased. The regimental subscriptions amount to Rupees 14 per mensem, and some of the townspeople also subscribe. The institution is much appreciated and freely used by all who can read and write, and it is the more popular because the men are permitted the use of the building for caste meetings and other kindred purposes. The Minister kindly granted a sum of Rupees 90 towards the maintenance of the institution.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.

45. *Area under cultivation.*—It cannot be ascertained with any degree of certainty the precise extent of land under cultivation by the Wagheers owing to the deplorably lax manner in which the administration of the land is carried out in this district, which can never be remedied till the country has been properly surveyed. In paragraph 6 it is

stated that 883 santees are under the plough as far as Wagheers are concerned, but that number is only approximate. During the year 14½ santees on salami rate were resumed on the death of Wagheer-holders without heirs, and 10¾ santees of similar land were taken up by those who had hitherto inadequate means for agricultural purposes; 1½ santees on the full assessment were taken up by the Wagheers in addition to their salami holdings. A few Wagheers were found to have sub-let their rent-free land to Memons and others on condition of receiving a portion of the proceeds of the crops, but as this is opposed to the principle on which such land was orginally allotted to them, they were fined a sum not exceeding the full assessment of similar land in the vicinity of their holdings. This pernicious practice was formerly widely prevalent among the Wagheers, but it is gradually dying out, and they are beginning to appreciate the superior advantages derivable from personal labour in the cultivation of their fields.

46. *Weather and crops.*—The rainfall up to the 31st July 1877 amounted only to 90 cents, which was, of course, indequate even for the disintegration of the soil so as to admit of sowing operations, and cultivation was not commenced till the 5th September, when rain again fell to the extent of 1½ inches. It was generally supposed that there would be no more rain during the year, and most of the cultivators decided not to sow their fields, especially as seed was selling at utmost prohibitive prices. A further fall of 5½ inches was, however, gauged a month later, and those who had put in their seed had reason to congratulate themselves for their enterprise, while the less adventurous deplored their timidity in not making the best of things during the preceding month. The crops, consisting of jowari, bajree and gram, were partially destroyed by sparrows, and this misfortune, superadded to the unseasonableness of the rainfall, resulted in an outturn of only one-fourth of the anticipated yield.

47. The total rainfall up to the close of the monsoon in October 1877 was only 7·92 inches, which is less by 2·41 inches than that of the previous year. The rainfall this monsoon, commencing from the 21st June to the 31st July, was 37·42 inches, which is unprecedented, and even the most ancient inhabitant is amazed at nature's prodigality. Half the country has been transformed into a shoreless lake, and about 50 per cent. of the young crops have been irretrievably damaged. The fields will have to be re-sown, but seed is so excessively dear, that it is feared many will abandon the attempt in despair. The average rainfall for the last three years, not including what has already fallen this season, is·6½ inches. The maximum thermometer was 83·5 and the minimum 75·5.

48. *Rates of rent and produce.*—The highest rate of land assessment is fixed at Rupees 22-5-3 and the lowest at Rupees 12 per santee. The incidence of land revenue on the various classes of soil is very unfairly distributed, for, although the estimated value of produce in the northern portion of the district is Rupees 500, and that of the southern part only Rupees 250, the average rates of assessment for both are nearly identical. The classification of the soil was made some years ago by a

Wahiwutdar on the most reckless and arbitrary principles, and has been undeviatingly followed ever since. I should like to be able to record the proportion that the revenue bears to the value of the gross produce of the district, but it is impossible to obtain sufficient data to make even an approximate calculation.

49. The prices of food-grains have not appreciably receded since last report, and it is expected that the present high rates will be maintained till harvest time. Bajree and jowaree, the staple food-grains of the district, are selling at 16 and 19 pounds, respectively, per rupee, an all other commodities are proportionately dear.

FORESTS.

50. *Forests.*—There are no forests in Okhamundel. Till last year it was a treeless plain, though considerable tracts of land are covered with toor jungle and brushwood, which might be profitably cleared and the ground utilized for cultivation. The 3,000 trees I planted in 1877 along the main road, from Churruckla *viâ* Dwarka to Aramda, are in a very flourishing condition, as are also those planted round most of the village tanks.

51. *Mines and quarries.*—Okha has no mines, but there are several good stone-quarries in the district. One of free-stone was opportunely discovered at a spot near the site selected for the causeway across the Runn frontier, which will be utilized for the culverts and bridges that have to be constructed.

52. *Trade and boat traffic.*—External trade has been in a less languishing state during the past year owing to the failure of the crops and the general scarcity in the district. Large quantities of grain were imported from Bombay, Sinde and Broach in consequence of the country having been depleted of its stores in order to supply the famine-afflicted districts of the Deccan, but when the crops here turned out so meagrely, the grain-dealers were obliged to reimport largely for local requirements. Customs dues are considered to be excessive and inequitable in their incidence, and there has been the usual crop of complaints made to me by foreign merchants regarding the vexatious nature of these dues.

RELIEF WORKS.

53. A considerable number of destitute Wagheers were employed on two different occasions last year on road-making and excavating tanks, and had there been no rain during the season, which at one time seemed probable, extensive relief operations would have been inevitable, but the timely downpour towards the latter part of the monsoon happily dispelled our apprehensions, and the Wagheers voluntarily quitted the works for the more congenial occupation of field labour. Owing to the subsequent failure of the crops and the prevailing scarcity later on in the season, I proposed organising some relief works for the construction of metalled roads round the town walls of Dwarka, but these were also rendered unnecessary by the drafting of about 300 Wagheers on to the Railway

works between Ahmedabad and Deesa in March last. The contractors did not appreciate Wagheer labour evidently, and they were only too glad to make the approaching rains an excuse for getting rid of them in May. The Wagheers demanded a maximum of wages for a minimum of works, which, of course, could not be conceded, as there were multitudes of other men employed at the same on the usual contractor's rates, and it was impossible to pay them less than the Wagheers.

54. The sum expended on the relief works in Okhamundel amounted to Rupees 1,407. The number employed was about 400, and the following is the statement of work done:—

Partial excavation of nine village tanks
Partial sinking of three village wells.
One mile of road repairs.

These relief operations were rather erratic and unprofitable, as the outturn of work was hardly commensurate with the amount expended, but they served to keep a turbulent race of men within reasonable bounds, and certainly mitigated the distress prevailing among the more destitute Wagheers.

55. *Charitable works.*—A causeway across the Runn separating Okha from Nowanuggur is now in course of construction, the cost of which is to be defrayed by Mr. Vishram Mowjee, a prosperous merchant of Bombay. It appears that Mr. Vishram's brother, Chattrabhooj, who died in 1874, bequeathed a sum of three lakhs of rupees to be devoted to deeds of charity and other benefactions. Mr. Vishram is a native of Okhamundel, and hence his wish to benefit his compatriots. The causeway was commenced last April, and much progress was made during that month and May till the 15th June, when the works were suspended till September next. Several portions of the earthwork have been washed away by the recent unprecedentedly heavy rains, but no material damage has been done. Mr. Vishram purposes constructing a similar work across the salt marsh between Dwarka and Burwala, and a large tank at the latter place, which is now in partial disuse, is also to be excavated and repaired for the benefit of its inhabitants. This gentleman has also expended considerable sums of money in the embellishment of various shrines and temples at Dwarka, and encasing the doors with silver plates, &c., which, however, can hardly be called a work of charity. He has also given a sum of Rupees 10,000 for the erection of a civil hospital and dispensary at Dwarka. The plans and estimates of these buildings and the sites have been approved of by the Baroda authorities, but building operations have been interrupted owing to Mr. Vishram having temporarily disappeared from Dwarka while the cholera is raging here.

CHAPTER V.

56. *Revenue and Finance.*—There is little to record under this heading, as the administration of the revenue is exclusively under the control of the Wahiwutdar, but it may not be inappropriate to mention that the total revenue derived from Wagheers and their cognate tribes aggregated,

during the year, Rupees 402, the bulk of which was on account of salami and full assessment land. Liberal remissions were made in consequence of the failure of crops, and the collection of some of the arrears has been suspended till next harvest.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

57. *Population of Okha.*—The last census taken of the inhabitants of this district was in 1872, in which year the enumeration of the Wagheers and other tribes under the jurisdiction of the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General exhibited the subjoined results:—

Names of tribes.	Adults.		Children.		Total of each tribe.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Wagheers	1,001	916	766	614	3,297
Rajpoots	130	124	105	86	445
Scindees	103	99	78	61	341
Seedees	41	51	23	21	136
Khawases	73	46	35	23	177
Mhairs	3	...	....	...	3
Total ...	1,351	1,236	1,007	805	4,399

This shows an aggregate of 4,399 living in Okha in 1872, and it is presumed, in the absence of more definite information, that the population has not appreciably increased or diminished since.

Wagheer births and deaths.—There were 82 deaths and 59 births among the Wagheers last year, exclusive of nine men who died of cholera while employed on relief works at Korinar during the hot season.

58. *General health.*—The various tribes have enjoyed unusually good health, considering the hard times and general scarcity, and the same remark may apply to the whole of the inhabitants of this district. Cholera broke out in May last, but it was not of a virulent type, and the influences favorable to its dissemination were not remarkably active. Grain was scarce and dear, but there was an abundance of good drinking water everywhere, and hence, perhaps, our comparative immunity from this dread visitation. The number of cases among the entire population inclusive of Dwarka was 221, of which 100 terminated fatally. In

Dwarka alone there were 143 cases and 59 deaths, and in the districts there were 78 cases, 41 of which were fatal. The disease was imported into Moolwasur by a Memon of that village, who returned in May from the Gir jungles in Kattywar, where he contracted it. From this village it spread to Cheruckla and Dhingee, and thence to Dwarka, where it still lingers. The town of Burwala has now been attacked, and doubtless the disease will travel on to Aramda and Beyt before it finally disappears from the district.

59. *Medical relief.*—Assistant Apothecary Cardoz of the Okha Battalion was relieved in April by Mr. R. Pandit, L.M.S., who, in addition to his regimental duties, has been appointed Civil Surgeon of Dwarka. The towns-people do not appear to appreciate the new arrangement which was made by the Minister solely for their benefit. They affect to despise European medicines, which they stigmatise as "*Sahib logue's,*" *dawa*, and when the cholera was prevalent here, almost all of the patients declined the Civil Surgeon's cholera mixture, because they said it would pollute them, and if they succumbed to the effects of the disease they would not be admitted into *swarga*. This fanciful notion was assiduously spread over the town by the foolish Brahmins, who seem to be oblivious of the fact that their own Shastras and also Munnoo inculcate the use of any kind of medicine in order to save life. It may be that these Brahmins really are ignorant of their own Shastras, but there are many intelligent and highly educated men at Dwarka, notably the Wahiwutdar, the Munsiff, your Assistant's Sherishtedar, and the new Civil Surgeon, who ought to evince their gratitude for the education they have received in British schools, by diffusing a few rays of their acquired knowledge pertaining to the laws of health and principles of sanitation among their simple-minded caste fellows. If this is done hereafter, we shall probably hear nothing more of that dangerous practice of throwing the excreta of cholera patients into the public streets, or allowing it to fester and breed a pestilence in the people's houses, and also of that equally pernicious custom of washing the soiled clothes in neighbouring wells and tanks which are used by the inhabitants for drinking purposes, and we shall in future, perhaps, be spared the lamentable spectacle of the town Fouzdar collecting all the sweepers and roundly abusing and threatening the dismazed wretches for having been the origin of the outbreak. These misguided Brahmins have even gone to the length of declaring that it is flying in the face of Providence to introduce any measures of sanitary reform, and that the filthier their houses are the less probability there is of the inmates being attacked. They say that trust must be placed in God, not man, yet such is their inconsistency that they recently imported a Brahmcharee, or Priest, from Khumbalia, and loaded him with money and gifts, which he doubtless received with intense satisfaction, on condition that he would expel the demon of cholera from Dwarka. He consented, of course, and then proceeded to mumble a few cabalistic utterances over three patients who had been attacked immediately after his arrival, and gave each to drink a small cup of water, telling them that they *must* recover now. Unfortunately, however, for his saintly reputation, they all three died the same day, whereupon the

holy man declared that it was ridiculous to expect him to be able to reverse the decrees of Providence! The authorities here are genuinely anxious to introduce some sanitary arrangements, but they have not the moral courage to confront these blindly-prejudiced Brahmins, who are prepared to discharge a torrent of anathemas at them, the first step they take in this direction.

A *waid* is also entertained by the State on a salary of Rupees 10 per mensem, but he does more harm than good with his nostrums, and he might well be dispensed with as soon as the civil hospital is completed and the dispensary permanently established.

60. *Vaccination.*—The total number of vaccine operations in this district during last year aggregated 967. The number of primary operations was 858, and revaccination 79, and the relative percentage of the sexes operated on was 49 males and 51 females. The total cost of the establishment amounted to Rupees 456, but the vaccinator only remains nine months of the year in Okha, the other three are spent in the Amreilly districts. The results of the vaccinator's labours are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Primary Vaccinations.										Revaccinations.		
Sex.		Caste.			Age.		Result.			Result.		
Males.	Females.	Hindoo.	Mussulman.	Others.	Under one year.	Under two years.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.
437	451	592	254	42	296	592	750	138	888	59	20	79

The establishment consists of one vaccinator and a peon, their monthly salary being Rupees 30 and 8 respectively.

CHAPTER VII.

Instruction.

61. *Education.*—The Educational Department is under the direct management of the Baroda authorities independently of your Assistant, and the subject does not therefore come within the scope of this report, but I trust I may be permitted to place on record that school discipline at Dwarka is deporably lax, and the qualifications of the Masters are far below even mediocrity. The nomination of a school committee, composed of the Wahiwutdar, Munsiff and the Civil Surgeon, would be productive of very beneficial results.

62. *Wagheer education.*—No attempt has hitherto been made to educate the Wagheers, but now that they are being gradually reclaimed from their predatory habits, and are becoming more reconciled to the peaceful pursuits of honest industry, though, of course, the process is necessarily slow of development, I think the time is ripe for the establishment of two or three elementary schools to teach the rising generation the rudiments of education. They might be opened tentatively at the three villages of Wassye, Dhrasunwell and Drewar, and if the scheme is successful, it could be further developed next year.

63. *Libraries.*—The Station Library becomes more and more popular every year. The funds are not in such a flourishing condition as last year, owing to the expense recently incurred for putting up a teak-wood ceiling, the cost being Rupees 320. There are 30 subscribers to the institution, and the income is ample for current requirements. The receipts during the year amounted to Rupees 700, and the expenditure to Rupees 683, leaving a balance of Rupees 17. There are four vernacular and one English newspaper *(Bombay Gazette)* taken in daily.

64. The Library of the Okha Battalion was only opened last February, but it is gradually developing into a very useful institution, and is as much appreciated as the Station Library.

Miscellaneous.

65. *Remarkable events.*—His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, Governor of Bombay, visited Dwarka on the 29th November 1877. His Excellency originally intended to arrive here on the 29th, but a sudden change in the Governor's plans necessitated a slight alteration of dates, and instead of staying at Dwarka the whole of the 28th and visiting the Island of Beyt on the following day, His Excellency only remained here from 2 to 10 P.M. on the 27th and abandoned the trip to Beyt, so as to enable him to pay a flying visit to Nowanuggur, which was not previously included in the gubernatorial programme. His Excellency was received at the landing place by a guard of honor of the 28th Regiment Native Infantry, and then drove to your Assistant's bungalow along the main road lined by the men of the Okha Battalion. A guard of honor of this corps was drawn up at the bungalow which His Excellency inspected, and passed a high eulogium on their steadiness and soldier-like appearance. His Excellency then received a body of representative Wagheers and Rajpoots, conversing with them for about half an hour and evincing a deep interest in their past and present history. He then visited the Town School and Library, the Temple of Dwarkanath, the Jail, Wahiwutdar's Kutchery, where pan-suparee was presented, the lines of the Okha Battalion and British detachment, and finally the Light-house, which was pronounced to be inadequate to the requirements of such a port as Dwarka, which is frequently visited by steamers in the fair season, and a dioptric light of the 4th class was suggested as a desideratum. His Excellency honoured your Assistant by remaining at dinner, and at 10 P.M. he returned on board the *May Frere* with his staff, and started for Nowanuggur. His Excellency was greatly pleased with his visit, and expressed regret that unforeseen

circumstances had necessitated its curtailment. This is the first time that Okhamundel has ever been visited by a Governor of Bombay.

66. Of minor events may be mentioned the death of Jhalim Sing, the Chief of Aramda, at the age of 70 years; also the visitation of cholera last May, to which disease 100 persons succumbed out of 221 cases up to the 31st July; and the total wreck of six pattimars with the consequent loss of property estimated at Rupees 24,250.

Conclusion.

67. I have great pleasure in recording my acknowledgments to Mr. Harrison, the Adjutant, Okha Battalion, for the assistance he has ably afforded me in maintaining the high state of efficiency of this corps. Mr. Wagjee, my Sheristadar, also deserves my cordial thanks for his indefatigable labours during the year.

The relations subsisting between the Wahiwutdar and your Assistant are very satisfactory.

Schedule showing the number of criminal cases tried and disposed of by the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Baroda, in charge, Okhamundel, during the year 1877-78.

No. of cases.	No. of prisoners.	Names.	Place of residence.	Nature of offence.	Section.	Date of the commission of crime.	Date of trial.	Finding.
1	1	Miajul Dhuneea, Wagheer.	Gorecalee ...	Grievous hurt	326	14th July 1877 ...	15th Aug. 1877 ...	Each prisoner to undergo rigorous imprisonment for the period of three years.
	2	Asha Veeram " ...						
2	1	Abdool Rasack, Patan ...	Dwarka ...	" "	326	19th June 1877 ...	28th " ...	Rigorous imprisonment for three years and to pay a fine of Rupees 55, in default to undergo further imprisonment of six months.
3	1	Hurdas Koombha, Wagheer	Dhrewar ...	Theft	379	21st Sept. 1877 ...	21st Sept. 1877 ...	Each to undergo imprisonment with hard labor for two months.
	2	Vajja Hada "						
4	1	Poonja Kana "	Dhingee ...	Theft in a dwelling-house..	380	" " ...	26th " ...	Imprisonment with hard labor for one month.
5	1	Raidur Nagsee "	Bhowra ...	Theft	379	28th " ...	10th Oct. 1877 ...	Rigorous imprisonment for 18 months to each prisoner, and each to pay a fine of Rupees 3, in default to undergo further imprisonment for one month. No. 3 was acquitted.
	2	Wurjang Jevan ...						
	3	Jaita Kheema						
6	1	Wala Jevan	Koroonga ...	"	379	18th Oct. 1877 ...	20th " ...	Rigorous imprisonment for three months and to pay a fine of Rupees 1-8, in default to undergo further imprisonment for one month.
7	1	Alla Gagga	Hammoosir ...	House-breaking by night..	457	12th " ...	22nd " ...	Each to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two years and to pay a fine of Rupees 6-4, in default to undergo further imprisonment for one month.
	2	Bhoja Pala						
	3	Maya Lakha						
	4	Jaimul Hurria ...						

8	1	Paita Kurson	Gaga ...	Robbery	393	10th March 1877 ...	1st Nov. 1877 ...	Rigorous imprisonment for 18 months and to pay a fine of Rupees 6-14, in default to undergo further imprisonment for three months.
9	1	Pala Jakra	Wassye ...	Hurt	323	8th Oct. 1877 ...	2nd „ ...	Rigorous imprisonment for three months and to pay a fine of Rupees 20, in default to undergo further imprisonment for three months.
10	1	Veeram Jakra	Killianpoor ...	House-breaking by night..	457	5th „ ...	22nd „ ...	Each to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 18 months. No. 2, on the expiration of his sentence, to furnish security as provided in Section 505, Criminal Procedure Code.
	2	Guggoo Asha	Wassye ...					
	3	Map Summya	„ ...					
	4	Bhoja Nagjee	Killianpoor ...					
11	1	Sanga Mansee	Pindara ...	Theft	379	—— June 1877 ...	3rd Dec. 1877 ...	Rigorous imprisonment for six months and to pay a fine of Rupees 50, in default to undergo further imprisonment for two months.
12	1	Wullia Pala Hathul ...	Hammoosir ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	403	6th Dec. 1877 ...	7th Jan. 1878 ...	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month.
13	1	Rana Poona	Moolwasir ...	Theft	379	4th Jan. 1878 ...	8th „ ...	Both prisoners to suffer corporal punishment of 25 lashes each.
	2	Kalia Khira						
14	1	Moonja Daya, ...	Wassye ...	„	379	„ „ ...	9th „ ...	To suffer a corporal punishment of 15 lashes.
15	1	Purbut Khima ...	Drasunwell ...	Theft in a dwelling-house..	380	10th Dec. 1877 ...	18th „ ...	Not guilty.
16	1	Vija Mandun	Bhowra ...	Theft	379	27th Jan. 1878 ...	30th „ ...	Rigorous imprisonment for three months and to pay a fine of Rupees 8-8, in default to undergo further imprisonment for two months.
17	1	Pubboo Hubboo ...	Positra ...	„	379	23rd „ ...	1st Feb. 1878 ...	To suffer a corporal punishment of 25 lashes.
18	1	Kana Jakra	Wassye ...	„	379	30th „ ...	6th „ ...	Ditto ditto.
19	1	Rama Mala	Dhingee ...	„	379	16th July 1877 ...	22nd „ ...	No. 1 to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two years and to pay a fine of Rupees 40, in default to undergo further imprisonment for six months. No. 2 not guilty.
	2	Sooltan Khan	Kodinar ...					

Schedule showing the number of criminal cases tried and disposed of by the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Baroda, in charge, Okhamundel, during the year 1877-78.—(Concluded.)

No. of cases.	No. of prisoners.	Names.	Place of residence.	Nature of offence.	Section.	Date of the commission of crime.	Date of trial.	Finding.
20	1	Poonja Dosul	Samlasur ...	House-breaking at night...	457	7th Feb. 1878 ...	26th Feb. 1878 ...	Each to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two years and to pay a fine of Rupees 5, in default to suffer a further term of imprisonment for two months each.
	2	Dosul Lala						
	3	Luckoo Kurman ...						
	4	Runmul Sanchul ...						
21	1	Jadow Koora	Rajpoora ...	Theft	379	4th March 1877 ...	5th March 1877 ...	No. 1 to suffer a corporal punishment of 15 lashes, and No. 2 of 10 lashes with a light rattan.
	2	Patramul Bhara ...						
22	1	Jaimul Mooloo ...	Samlasur ...	Destruction of property by fire.	429	8th „ ...	15th „ ...	Rigorous imprisonment for three years and to pay a fine of Rupees 620, in default to undergo further imprisonment for one year.
23	1	Soomra Dada	Wassye ...	Theft	379	23rd „ ...	21st „ ...	15 lashes.
24	1	Miajul Soora	Drewar ...	Theft in a dwelling-house..	380	21st „ ...	1st April 1877 ...	8 lashes.
25	1	Pala Pubboo	Mojup ...	Hurt	323	29th „ ...	„ „ ...	Each to pay a fine of Rupees 5, in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 15 days.
	2	Miajul Hurria ...						
26	1	Soora Haja	Borkhetree ...	Theft	379	30th „ ...	16th „ ...	Rigorous imprisonment for two months and to pay a fine of Rupees 3, in default to undergo further imprisonment for one month.
27	1	Poonja Bheema ...	Dwarka ...	„	379	22nd April 1877 ...	30th „ ...	Rigorous imprisonment for one month.

28	1	Luckman Deraj ...	Dhowra ...	„	379	29th „ ...	„ „ ...	Ditto	ditto.
29	1	Deva Raimul	Drewar ...	No. 1 committed house-breaking, and Nos. 2 and 3 abetted the offence.	454	1st May 1877 ...	3rd May 1877 ...	No. 1 to receive 20 lashes. Nos. 2 and 3 each to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months.	
	2	Maia Raimul			109				
	3	Wullaie (woman) ...							
30	1	Shiva Dosul	Samlasur ...	Theft	379	18th „ ...	20th „ ...	To receive 15 lashes.	
31	1	Soomra Pancharia ...	Beyt	House-breaking by night...	457	25th March 1878...	1st June 1878 ...	Nos. 1, 2, and 3 each to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 20 months and to pay a fine of Rupees 10, in default to undergo further imprisonment for four months. No. 4 not guilty.	
	2	Lakha Gova							
	3	Megha Jaita							
	4	Chinia Kheema ...							
32	1	Raimul Saja	Burdia ...	Theft	379	29th June 1878 ...	1st July 1878 ...	Each to suffer corporal punishment of 12 lashes.	
	2	Jodha Kurson							

DWARKA,
The 20th August 1878.

(Sd.) W. SCOTT, *Capt.*,
Acting Asstt. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.

Tabular Statement showing the different classes of international cases decided and pending at the close of the year 1877.

Classes.	Between.	Number of cases pending at the close of previous year.	Number of cases decided during the year.	Number pending at the close of the year.	Nature of disputes, &c.	Remarks.
Boundary dispute	Okha and Hallar.	1	*Nil.*	1	Certain land on the Runn's separating the two districts.	The dispute arose in 1870 and is still unsettled. The Okhamundel authorities are quite prepared to decide it as soon as the Assistant Political Agent can find a convenient opportunity to meet your Assistant on the Runn frontier.
Wultur (compensation) ...	Okha and Hallar.	1	*Nil.*	1	Compensation for a theft committed on the person of one Luxmidas Kala near Koroonga in the Okha District.	This case arose in 1873, and is still under the consideration of the Agent, Governor-General, Baroda.
Wanta, giras, and money claims.	Shamut Sing, Chief of Positra, and Baroda Government.	1	*Nil.*	1	Claim made by Shamut Sing for 40 santees of land in the Nakabar limits near Kuttoomba in Okha.	This claim was made by Shamut Sing in 1873, and is still under the consideration of the Agent, Governor-General, and the Durbar.
Extradition ..	Okha and Hallar.	*Nil.*	1	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

Dwarka,
The 20th August 1878.

(Sd.) W. Scott, *Captain*,
Acting Asstt. Agent, Govr.-Genl.

Statement showing the race and religion of Native Officers and Men employed in the Okha Battalion.

	Hindoos.					Mahomedans.						Jews.		
	Brahmins.	Seikhs.	Marathas.	Other castes.	Total, Hindoos.	Punjabees.	Hindoostanees.	Beloochees.	Afghans.	Bombay Presidency, including Sinde.	Total, Mahomedans.	Bombay Presidency.	Total, Jews.	Grand total.
Native Officers	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...
Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File.	70	3	112	41	229	40	8	3	138	34	230	1	1	460
	71	3	113	42	...	41	8	4	141	36	...	1	...	...

DWARKA,
The 20th August 1878.

(Sd.) W. SCOTT, *Capt.*,
Acting Asstt. Agent, Govr.-Genl.

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